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HISTORY
OF THE
Parish of Chipping,

IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER,

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE


Forests of Bleasdale and Bowland,

BY
Thomas Charles
TOMAS C. SMITH, F.R. HIST. S.,

Author of *Preston Church Records*, *History of Ribchester*,
History of Longridge, etc.

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05-11-27 M.K.N.





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FROM A PHOTO BY GALLIE & CO., BRISTOL ST. W.

I remain
Faithfully yours
Derby

THE EARL OF

Derby, Lord of the Manor of Thornley.

TO THE MEMORY OF
Edward Henry Stanley, B.C.,
XVTH EARL OF DERBY,
LORD OF THE MANOR OF THORNLEY,

This History
OF THE PARISH WITH WHICH HIS NAME IS SO CLOSELY
AND HONOURABLY CONNECTED IS (BY GRACIOUS
PERMISSION) MOST RESPECTFULLY

Inscribed.

July 1st, 1893.

Steph. Spaulding Coll.
Lancaster
3-31-76

PREFACE.

No apology is needed for the publication of this work; it is now clearly recognized that "the history of even a remote village is but of the nation in little." And although the facts and scenes depicted in the following pages are perhaps more purely local than those recorded in similar works, still the writer ventures to hope that this account of life in a nook of North Lancashire may also prove to be of some general interest.

The task of obtaining materials for this book has been more than ordinarily laborious; and would have proved well-nigh impossible but for much ready and generous assistance. The thanks of the writer are sincerely tendered to all who in any way have afforded him help. But he particularly expresses his indebtedness to the following: The late Earl of Derby, K.G.; C. T. Boothman, Esq.; Miss Weld; James Bromley, Esq.; Dr. Dean; Alfred King, Esq.; Joseph Gillow, Esq.; Major John Parker; Richard Parkins on of Liverpool, and Richard Parkinson of Pendleton, Esquires; George Gregson, Esq.; E. C. Trench, Esq.; Wm. Garnett, Esq.; the Registrar of the Lancaster Probate Registry; the Revs. Dr. Boardman, Fr. Carew, and Fr. Walton; and the past and present Vicars of Chipping, the Revs. Richard Robinson, and George Burwell; as well as the incumbents of many churches in the district for their uniform courtesy in affording him access to their respective parish registers.

It only remains to add that every likely and original source of information has been carefully ransacked; many living authorities have been consulted; each nook and corner of the district has been explored; the voluminous Lancashire Library has been largely utilized—and, although no one is more sensible than the writer of the many deficiencies and mistakes which may have been made, it is still with some confidence that he presents to the subscribers this his humble contribution to the history of his native county.

*Green Nook, Longridge, near Preston,
July the first, 1893.*

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CHAPTER I.

General and Manorial History.



THE Parish of Chipping, situate on the eastern border of the County of Lancaster, and divided from Yorkshire by the river Hodder, is bounded on the south by Longridge Fell, and on the north by Bleasdale Fells, while on the west, where it "dips down" to the Fylde, its boundaries are the parishes of Garstang and Goosnargh.

Its greatest length from the bank of the Hodder to Loudscales is five miles, and from the summit of Parlick Pike on the north to Thornley Breast on the south is four miles, having an area of 8,755 acres.

The name clearly signifies a market-place; thus Wicliffe translates Luke vii., 32, "They ben like children sitting in *chepinge* and spekinge togidre." In old times the place would serve as a convenient centre for the wide district within a circle roughly drawn through Preston, Blackburn, Clitheroe, and Lancaster.¹

A general idea of the early appearance of the parish can be obtained from the names of places in the district, such as Lickhurst, Blindhurst, Greystoneley, Wheatley, Bradley, Mossley, Black Moss, Moss Side, Judholme, Mytholme, Haw Trees, and Blacksticks. Seen from the low-lying land on the west, the country presents a wild and majestic look, "chopped and furrowed on its surface into a hundred hillocks, mounds, and breezy brows, striated with babbling brooks and purling rills,"² completely shut in on three sides by the Fells of Bleasdale, Bowland, and Longridge. We can well believe the statement attributed to John Lindley, Abbot of Whalley (c. 1350), that the inhabitants of Chipping in early times were "few, untractable, and

¹ A claim, without date, made by the men of Chippendale, to exemption from fines, amercements, and tolls, in all markets and fairs in England, is

noted by Kuerden (*MSS.*, fol. 56.)

² "A Nook of North Lancashire," by E. Kirk.—*Manch. Lit. Club Papers*, ii., 107.

wild," and that there "were multitudes of foxes and destructive beasts," while the place itself was "in a manner inaccessible to man." To the natural position of the parish is due the freedom and independent spirit of the old yeomen of the place, who for generation after generation have clung to the treasured family acres. Nor, as will be insisted on at greater length in a later chapter of this work, should the influence of the Park at Leagram and the Forests of Bleasdale and Bowland upon the character of the people be forgotten.

The district between Chipping Village and Whitewell still preserves many traces of its ancient look in the hazels and hawthorns which crown the Bowland Knotts. A native of the parish has well described the scenery as it must have been :—

"He turned him west—and hill o'er hill,
Fair Bowland Knotts were seen,
Emerging from the mists that fill
The winding vale between.
The thorns, that crown'd each verdant crest,
Looked greener to the eye,
While vistas opening to the west,
Display'd a crimson skye."—(Parkinson's *Hunter's Song*.)

From the geological map here presented, it will be noticed that the lowest and therefore oldest member of the system hereabouts is the Carboniferous, or, as it is sometimes termed, Mountain Limestone (coloured dark blue on the map). In this district it probably rests on the upturned edges of Silurian beds. It occurs in a continuous band along the north-west flank of Longridge Fell, and is quarried in the Arbour, Thornley, and other places in the vicinity, as on the banks of the Loud, on the banks of the Hodder from south of Greystonley to Whitewell, and at Chaigley. The most important member of the carboniferous system, the coal measures, is wanting. But so nearly do some of the rocks in the neighbourhood resemble certain beds associated with the coal measures that in days gone by they were frequently mistaken for them, and the remains of shafts which have been sunk in search of coal may yet be seen in the basins of the Ribble and the Hodder. In the quarry at the Arbour in Thornley the stems and plates of the curious marine organisms called crinoids may be found in abundance. The so-called heads or bodies (*calyces*) also occur, but are far more rare than the stems. The presence of a

large proportion of animal matter may have led to a more rapid disintegration or disarticulation of this part of the animal. Various species of corals may also be found in the Thornley limestone. The most frequent are *Zaphrentis*, *Clisiophyllum*, and *Fenestella*; the latter appearing like very delicate lace or network. The most numerous of the mountain limestone fossils are the brachiopoda; almost the lowest family of the mollusca. Among the genera of the brachiopoda the most frequent are *Productus*, *Spirifera*, *Terebratula*, *Orthis*, *Rhynchonella*, *Strophomena*, *Chonetes*, and *Leptæna*; most, if not all, of which may be found in the quarry at Thornley. A few lamellibranchs, gasteropods, and cephalopods are also found, such as *Conocardium*, *Euomphalus*, *Murchisonia*, and *Goniatites*.

But it must be confessed that the development of the Mountain Limestone in this district is meagre, and that we have nothing of the loveliness of the scenery in Yorkshire and Derbyshire where it is well developed. Its economic uses in this district are the homely ones of lime-making and road-making.

Both secondary and tertiary rocks are unrepresented in the Chipping district. Near Bailey Hey and along the westward course of the Brock are peat beds; with this exception and the slight traces of glacial deposits (coloured white on the map), the whole of the underlying rocks of the parish of Chipping are members of the carboniferous system, the most numerous being what is termed Bowland Shale.¹

Within living memory the district was rich in fine ancestral timber; the oak, the ash, the elm, the sycamore, the hazel, and the holly find congenial soil; and, (as in 1554, when the Queen's Commissioners reported on the state of Bowland Forest, *vide* chap. viii.), the alder grows in great abundance in "carros and maryshes," although surface draining has in recent years much reduced the growth. Fine specimens are sometimes seen of the hawthorn and the yew—notably one of the latter at the east end of Chipping Churchyard, which is certainly over 350 years old.

¹ These geological notes are taken from "Physical History, Geology, and Botany of the District;" written by F. C. King for the present writer's *History of Longridge*, p.p. 247-258.

In the same work, p.p. 259-271, and in the *Stonyhurst Magazine*, ii., 239-248, may be seen a list of plants found in the district during the last decade.



The sandpiper, the kingfisher, and the water ouzel haunt the secluded brooks and valleys, as do the heron, the woodcock, and the snipe. Wild ducks, teals, and wild geese¹ are becoming scarcer; nor are the otter, the fox and the badger so common. The last buck killed within this century in Bowland Forest is still preserved at Browsholme. Rookeries, once so numerous, are, sad to say, becoming less and less common; the gull is a frequent visitor. One of our best and most careful observers (the late John Weld, of Leagram Hall) noted that in 1840 a white-tailed eagle was shot by poachers in Hodder Hole Wood; that an osprey was killed on Hurding Fell, Bowland, in the winter of 1881; that a year later a pair of merlins were seen on Saddle Fell attacking and mauling a crow; that in March, 1880, was shot a common buzzard 22in. in length and 4ft. across the wings; that a kite was observed in November, 1882 (see *Stonyhurst Magazine*, ii., 9, 10, where is given a long list of birds observed in this district).

The river Loud, rising at the foot of Parlick, pursues its slow and tortuous course, flowing eastward to near Doeford Bridge, where it falls into the Hodder.

The brooks are well stocked with eels and trout; roach, tench, and perch are abundant.²

The climate is bracing, and the air pure; and, although the western point of the parish is sixteen to eighteen miles from the sea, it is not an uncommon thing for salt water to be found on the fences, and yews are occasionally turned brown on the west side by the brine of the Irish Sea.

From the Stonyhurst College *Observatory Meteorological Reports* are obtained the following results during the last 44 years. The highest reading of the barometer was on Jan. 18th, 1882, 30·480; the lowest at 8-17 p.m. on Dec. 8th, 1886, 27·774. This was during the storm in which the Southport and St. Anne's lifeboats were lost. The lowest readings in the United Kingdom on this day were at Ardrossan, 27·62; Donaghadee, 27·63; and Leith, 27·66. The highest tempera-

¹ A writer in the *Stonyhurst Magazine* notes that on January 27th, 1887, "a flock of 57 wild geese passed flying S.E. to N.W."

² In 1868, 12,920 salmon were caught by net and rod in the Ribble district, while in 1882 the number was only 987!—*Stonyhurst Magazine*, i, 177-181.

ture was on July 15th, 1868, 88·2; the lowest on January 15th, 1881, 4·6. On March 13th, 1887, the lowest ground temperature ever recorded in the Stonyhurst Observatory for that month was reached, the thermometer reading 8·1; the lowest reading heretofore was 14·5, on the 4th March, 1886. The greatest fall of rain in a month was in October, 1870, and was 13·437in.; the least was in March, 1852, and was 0·047in. The greatest number of days on which rain fell in one month were in July, 1861, and Dec., 1868, viz., 31; the least were in March, 1852, viz., three days. In 1891 the S.W. wind prevailed on 102 days, and the N.E. wind on 73 days.

Of prehistoric times the local relics are neither numerous nor important. A "Celtic" stone hammer, found at Longridge about 1842, is now in the Preston Museum; and Baines states that "a brown earthenware coffin, half-an-inch thick, marked with lozenges, and containing bones perfectly white, was found in a lane near the church (at Chipping), about 1770, where it remained for some time; but it is now (1835) destroyed." (*Hist. Lanc.*, iii., 365.) During the excavations when Chipping church was being restored in 1872, what is supposed to be a "Saxon" relic was discovered. It is a large stone basin, perhaps a font, about 24 inches high, and 18 by 14 inches; the workmanship is rude, the basin being quite plain with the exception of two lines about two inches apart round the top. A piscina, now in the south wall of the sacrarium, which, from its form and nail-head ornament, seems to be transition work of the twelfth century, was also found at the same time. Two silver coins were brought to light. One, a groat of Henry V.—obverse: + HENRIC . DI . GRA . REX . ANGLIE . & . FRANC; reverse: POSVI . DEVM . ADIVTOREM . MEVM; within the inner circle: VILLA . CALISIE; mint mark, a pierced cross. The other, a half-groat of Henry V. or VI., with the same inscription as on the groat, except CIVITAS . LONDON instead of "Villa Calisie."

The Roman road from Ribchester to Overborough runs through the southern portion of the Parish of Chipping. In the field just below "Jeffrey Hill" may still be seen some tolerably well-preserved portions. After crossing the Hodder about a mile below Doeford

Bridge, from near "Doe Barn," it is now used as a lane called "Lees Lane."

It has been suggested with some show of reason that the 5th of November fires, now associated with Guy Fawkes and the gunpowder plot, had their origin in "the Danish Massacre" of 1002, and commemorated the signal fires lit on that occasion on Parlick Pike, on Beacon Fell, on Longridge Fell, and on Pendle (*Stonyhurst Mag.*, iii., 237-8). Teanlaes was the name given to other fire celebrations, observed, till quite recent years, on May 1st, Midsummer Day, August 31st, and November 1st. They were originally feasts of the sun, and it is clear (remarks Mr. John Weld) that sun or fire worship was at one time much in vogue in the district. Parlick, originally Pyre-lick (as it is called in maps of the time of Henry VIII.),¹ and Beacon Fell have evidently been great seats of its ceremonial. Numbers of stones still lie on their tops, which were brought there probably for cairns. "In Catholic times the Tenlaes were christianized, the November one in particular being made an occasion of prayer for the dead." Mr. E. Kirk observed in 1848 what he was told was "brunnin' teanlas," and Mr. Weld, after explaining that the death blow had been given to the custom by the cessation of corn cultivation in the district, and the consequent difficulty of getting straw, says that "it has existed to within the last twenty years. Old men say that in their youth a ring of fire could be seen from Whittingham on All Saints' night all round the horizon. There are various fields still called 'Purgatory field.' " (*Stonyhurst Mag.*, iii., 238; also see Hardwick's *Traditions*, 34-5; Thornber's *Blackpool*, 99).

According to the document called *Status de Blagborneshire*, Chepyng Parish was detached from Whalley Parish, like Blackburn and Ribchester Parishes, shortly before the reign of Edward the

¹ Of course, it is far from impossible that this name may have been so written to suit the etymology that was in the writer's mind. That the Latin-Greek

word *pyra* really enters into the composition of the name "Parlick" is not easy to believe.

Confessor (*circa* 1040).¹ In the Domesday Survey of 1086 Chipping is recorded as being in Amounderness Hundred, although now, and probably since about 1280-90, included in the Hundred of Blackburn. The number of "carucates," that is, the extent of cultivated land is given :—Chipenden, 3 carucates, and Watelei (Wheatley, or Thornley-cum-Wheatley), one carucate, an amount of cultivated land in the whole parish equal to about 300 or 400 acres.

Like the rest of Amounderness, Chipping formed a portion of the vast possessions of Roger of Poitou ; and interesting though it would have been to have learned something of the men who then lived here in those early days, we dare not venture to fill up from our imagination the blank left by the absence of all documentary evidence during the next century. The early lords of the manor undoubtedly bore the name of the place in which they dwelt. Of them, and the other early landowners we have found the following evidence :—

Among the *Derby MSS.* are deeds, without dates, but of the time of John and Henry III. (1199-1272), in which grants of land in Chipping are made by Robert, son of Richard de Chepyn, to Richard, son of Leodovic de Knoll ; by Robert, son of Roger, son of Sir William de Chepyn, to Richard his brother, of half an oxgang of land ; by John de Chepyn to William, son of Adam de Aula. Also by William the carpenter to Thomas, his son, of land called Birchenlees ; and by Henry de Thelewell to Richard de Knoll of land near the Kirk Brigg.

In a deed, without date (but *circa* 1200-17), Roger de Lacy, Constable of Chester, gave John de Dunkanley one bovate of land in Chippin, which Alexander de Chippin first held, to hold in free and common socage, at a rental of 12d. yearly at the Feast of St. Giles (*Harl. MSS.*, 2077, 134).

¹ The specific statement made by this authority—irreconcilable as it is with *Domesday Book*—ought, perhaps, to be quoted :—In 597, within the bounds and limits of Whalley parish were comprised "all Blagborneshire and all Boland, and so it endured for many years. After these things, the devotion of the faithful increasing, and the number of believers in those parts being augmented, there

were built other three churches in Blagborneshire—viz., the Church of Blagborne, the Church of Chepen, and the Church of Ribchester,—the parishes of these churches being distinct, and marked out in certain limits on all sides, as they have continued to be to the present time, and are well known to all in those parts."

In a deed, also without date (from the *Derby MSS.*), but of the time of Henry III., John, son of William Clerk of Chipin, gave to Richard de Knol and his heirs a certain part of land in Chipin, bounded by "the Lude"—"the Black Lake"—the — tree upon Oxmoos, to be held by payment of a pair of gloves at the Feast of St. Giles. Witnessed by Ra'ph de Mitton, Adam de Hocton, Robert de Thornilei, Jordan de Quetelei. In a second deed of the same period Roger de Whittaker granted to Richard, son of Lowis de Knol, a tenement called "Quitakres" in Chipping, and "the Logagia de Helme," along with the rents and services of divers tenements. In 42 Henry III. (1257-8), Edward de Lacy died seised of lands in Chiping (*Cal. Inq.*, p. m., i., 18); and about the same time Richard Catterall was found to have held lands here (*Ibid.*, 42); and in 2 Edw. I. (1273-4), Roger Heschenheved likewise held lands in Chypyn (*Ibid.*, 54).

About this time (*temp.* Edw. I.) Thomas, son of Christiana de Chypyn, by deed poll to William de Lutherye, enfranchised all his tenants in the town of Chypyn from suits of court of the Earl of Lincoln (*Derby MSS.*).

At Lancaster Assizes, 15 July, 1292, Alice, widow of Roger, son of William de Chypin, sued Robert, son of Roger de Chypin, for the third part of three messuages, 24 acres of land, and 8 of meadow in Chypin, and Richard le Surreys for the third part of 3 acres of land and 1 of meadow in Chypin, as her dower by gift of her late husband. The jury decided in her favour, and assessed her costs at 40d. (*Assize Rolls*, 411, *M* 12). At the same assizes Richard le Surrey, Thomas, son of Christiana de Chypin, Robert, son of Emme de Chypin, and Juliana his wife, Adam, son of Christian de Chypin, Hugh de Salebury, William de Dodehil, and John, son of Thomas, son of Christian de Chypin, were required to answer why they, with others, had *vi et armis* depastured with their cattle the private pasture of Adam de de Hoghton at Chypin to his loss of 100s. To which Richard le Surrey and the others replied that they had common of pasture at their will in the said moor, moss and wood, which Adam wished to enclose by a fence. On the 26th July the jury found that Richard le Surreys and all the others had common of pasture in the moor, moss and wood, and Adam de Hoghton was fined for a false claim. (*Ibid.*, m. 61).

A few years later, 14 Nov., 1305, another dispute came before the Assizes at Lancaster, as to whether Robert, son of Binnie le Whyte, father of Robert Stertavant de Chypin, was seised in demesne as of fee of six and a half acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, and half an acre of wood in Chypin. The case was adjourned to Manchester (*Ibid.*, 421, m. 11).

By fine, made at Westminster, 17 June, 1313, Richard, son of Adam de Hoghton, settled 100 acres of pasture in Chipyn, the fifth of his manor of Chipyn, and other lands in Lancashire, on Richard, son of Richard de Hoghton, and his heirs for ever. (*Fest of Fines*, Edw. II., 45).

At Blackburn, on 25th Nov., 1360, the jury presented that on Jan. 16, 1357, Richard de Sourebutts de Thorneley came to Lancaster, and there took a pledge to set out on the King's service into Scotland against the King's enemies, but broke his pledge, and returned to his own country without permission; also that he beat and wounded Thomas, son of Matilda le Wisshe at Thorneley, on Sunday, 27 July, 1360. The jury likewise presented that on Jan. 20th, 1359-60, John, brother of the said Richard, stole one set of paternosters (rosary beads), valued at xvd., and some money from Margery le Heighe, at Whetlay. (*Ass. Rolls*. 45¹, m. 2).

Both in the *Hoghton* and *Derby MSS.* is a memorandum reciting that Robert de Chipping, son of Richard, was Lord of the Manor of Chipping, and granted the same unto Richard de Knoll and his heirs; and that John de Chipping, ancestor of the said Richard de Chipping, did grant the homage and service of 13 of his men—the which service — Sherburne hath to this day; and that Richard de Knoll was the son of William de Knoll, and father of Lawrence de Knoll, as doth appear by an ancient deed, bearing date 3 Edw. III. (1329-30), by which he did give unto his son Lawrence half of the lordship of the town of Chipping, with all commons and liberties pertaining thereto, and afterwards died, when all the residue of the said lordship descended to his son Lawrence, as is fully proved by another deed, dated 22 Edw. III (1348-9).

That the Knolls held lands in the township of Chipping from very early times is abundantly clear; but from what follows it would seem to be equally clear that they were not Lords of this manor, and

consequently could not transmit the manorial rights to the Sherburnes, as has generally been supposed.

On March 23rd, 1360-1, was issued a mandate to the escheator of the Duchy of Lancaster to cause livery of seisin to be made to Adam de Hoghton of a messuage and 12 acres of land, which William, son of Stephen de Ravenshagh, outlawed for felony, held of him in Chipyn, the Duke having had his year, day, and waste therein (*Dep. Keep. Rep.*, xxxii., App. i., 341).

On August 12th, 1331, John, son of Matilda de Coure (base son of John de Knoll), obtained a mandate to the escheator to give him seisin of a messuage, 50 acres of land and 10 acres of meadow in Chipyn, seized into the hands of the Duke of Lancaster by reason of the felony of John, son of Richard de Knoll, it being certified to the Duke that the said John obtained a pardon from the King, and afterwards enfeoffed the said John, son of Matilda de Coure, with the said tenements (*Ibid.*, 347). On August 7th, 1383, Matilda, daughter of Richard Waryng, of Whityngham, had a Writ of Redisseisin addressed to the Sheriff, concerning a messuage, 30 acres of land, and 6 acres of wood in Chippyn (*Ibid.*, 355). Thirteen days later, by petition in Council, a mandate for Thomas, son of Roger de Knoll, was issued to the Barons of Exchequer to inquire concerning certain lands in Chippendale which had been seized into the hands of the Duke of Lancaster, on account of the felony of John, son of Richard de Knoll, on the suggestion that the purchase had been made subsequent to the date of the charter of pardon by the King (*Ibid.*). The result of this enquiry was in favour of Thomas de Knoll; and on the 7th February, 1386, instructions were issued by John, Duke of Lancaster, to John de la Pole and John Lokton, Justices, and Sir John Searle, Chancellor of the Duchy, to give to the said Thomas de Knoll, "his full right as law and reason demand" in the lands he held in Chepyndale at a rent of 3s. 4d. (*Duc. Lanc. Class xxv, A 6*).

Chipping, no doubt, would suffer under the terrible infliction of the plague, which (in 1422) was "by vulgar report and the credible testimony of honest men," raging "in certain parts of Lancashire, and especially in the town of Lancaster," to such an extent "that a large portion of the people there, from the corrupt and pestiferous ; infected with divers infirmities and deadly diseases, were dying

rapidly, and the survivors quitting the place from dread of death, so that in the mansions of many the lands remained untilled, and the most grievous desolation reigned where late was plenty" (*Dep. Keep. Rep.*, xxxiii., App., 20-1).

On September 3rd, 4 Henry VI. (1425), was issued a precept to the escheator to remove the King's hands from the Manor of Chepyn, the moiety of the Manor of Dilworth, and a parcel of land in Hodersall Ukmon Rhyddyng. It was found by inquisition that Sir Henry de Hoghton, Kt., deceased, was seized of the above premises, holden as follows: The Manor of Chepyn, and the moiety and eighth part of the Manor of Hodersall of the King *in capite* as of the Duchy of Lancaster in socage, and that Richard, son of Sir Wm. de Hoghton, Kt., was the cousin and next heir of the said Henry, viz., the son of William son of Richard, brother of the said Henry, and 26 years of age and upwards. (*Dep. Keeper Rep.* xxxiii., App., 26-27).

A year previous we find mention of Richard, natural son of Sir Henry Hoghton, Kt., described as "of Lathegrym" (and from whom sprang the Hoghtons of Pendleton). He was bound, along with Richard de Knoll of Thornley, to submit to the award of Sir John Stanley and Sir William Harrington, in the matter of certain suits depending between the Talbots and Golyns as to lands in Yorkshire and Lancashire, lately held by Sibil de Radclyf, widow. (*Ibid.*, 39).

Likemost other parishes in the north of England, Chipping suffered destruction at the hands of the Scots in 1340, and we are told "that by reason of the above destruction there are lying in the same parish waste and uncultivated lands, to the lessening of the said tax (the ninths) up to 40 shillings each year" (*Inq. Non.*). It is added that at this time there were no merchants or other men in the parish, living without husbandry, who were bound to give the fifteenth part of their goods.

An affray which appears to have caused a good deal of excitement took place early in the sixteenth century, and led to a commission of inquiry being appointed by the king, from whose proceedings the following account is extracted.

On the 11th May, 13 Hen. VIII. (1522), a writ was directed to Sir Henry Kyghley, Knt., Richard Houghton, Esq., Richard Hothersall, William Kyrkby, and James Walton, to call before them the various parties who had had to do with the matter in dispute.

Lawrence Cottam, of Thornley, yeoman, complained that, whereas he lately took by way of distress in a close in his holding certain cattle of John Bradley, of Thornley, gent., for "damage fesaint," and impounded them according to the law, he was set upon by Miles Bradley, and James Harrison, alias Wilkinson, servant of the said John Bradley, who, with force and arms took the said beasts out of the pound, and shamefully "bete, wounded, and evill entreated" Elizabeth Hill, plaintiff's servant, "so that she was in grete jeopardie of her lyff." Also, on another occasion, plaintiff sent two of his servants with his cart to fetch timber when, by command of the said John Bradley, the cart was forcibly stopped in the king's "hye way," with cruel words of threat, so that plaintiff's servants were glad to depart in "savegard of thar lyffe," leaving the cart in the same place, where it still remains. Moreover the said John Bradley's servants lie in wait to "bete and mayhene" plaintiff, and have so hurt him that he is in danger of his life. He, therefore, being a poor man, and getting his living mostly by buying and selling in the said County of Lancaster, obtained a warrant of the peace against John Bradley, senior, William Bradley, James Harrison, Richard Bradley, Miles Bradley, and Robert Boys, which warrant was directed to Roger Shirburn, bailiff of Thornley, and to the constables of the said town, to arrest John Bradley and the others, whereof the said officers did arrest Harrison and Richard Bradley, and would have arrested John Bradley and the others named in the warrant, but the said John Bradley with 16 evil-disposed persons assembled themselves together with unlawful weapons at Chepyn and Lagrem Park, and made an assault upon them, and refused to obey their warrant, cruelly and heinously withstanding them "to the most perilouse example that hath byn seyn in those parties." Plaintiff prayed for the king's "most dread lettres of sub-pena."

John Bradley, the defendant, in his answer, said that about three years ago certain of his kyne strayed in the night out of his own yard, and early the following morning his servants made search and found

them in a close and pasture of plaintiff, into which they had broken. His servants at once brought them out, so that the cattle should do no more harm; all except three kyne which plaintiff privily drove away to a place in the forest of Bolland called "Lagreham Park," and kept in a pound there three days and three nights without meat or drink, and without letting defendant know. When the beasts were nearly dead "for povertye," plaintiff had them conveyed to his (John Bradley's) pasture; but they have never recovered, to defendant's great loss.

As to the stopping of the wain, defendant states it was driven upon his ground called "Bradley Karre," quite out of the ordinary common way. Requested by defendants' servants to go back into the highway, plaintiff's men refused, but took the oxen out of the waggon and there left it.

Further, he says he never saw any warrant directed against himself or his servants, but that about Whitsuntide last he, his wife, and servants were at the Parish Church at Chipping on a Sunday to hear divine service, and when mass was done, and defendant with his wife and three household servants were going home to "dyner ward," Roger Shirburne, gent., and Robert Shirburne, his son, with 20 riotous persons, followed the defendant and made an assault upon him, and cried at the first word "Stryke down the seid John Bradeley," by reason whereof defendants and his servants for fear of their lives fled to the King's Park of Lagreham for succour. After some parleying defendant offered to find surety to come shortly before "my Lord of Derby, Justice of the Peace," which was accepted.

The Commission was then opened on the 13th June, at "the chapel of Langrigge," near both parties' dwelling places, at which day John Bradley himself came not, but sent his son to represent him. Lawrence Cottam (plaintiff) appeared in a sorry plight—"on a horse litter, because of such grevous strokes as he lately hade the same day" on which he attended, which injuries were caused by defendants.

Evidence was given by REGINALD ALSTON, senior, aged 26, who deposed that he saw 24 beasts of John Bradley impounded in a close at the house of Lawrence Cottam, which close is not always kept for a pinfold. He saw James Harrison come there with his bow bent and

an arrow therein, and Miles Bradley with a "haubart" in his hand, and who took the cattle away, guarded by Robert Boyes with a weapon in his hand.

CHRISTOPHER BATTERSBY AND JOHN SALESBURY, yeomen of the King's guard, deposed that three days after the removal of the beasts they came to plaintiff's house and found Elizabeth Hill "evyll strykin," which injuries she said she received when the pound was broken into.

SIR THOMAS HYNDELEY,¹ parish priest of Chipping, on the other hand, affirmed that neither Elizabeth Hill nor anybody else was hurt. Other witnesses were Reginald Harrison, aged 30; John Harrison, aged 40; Edmund Parkinson, aged 40; Thomas Burne, aged 60; Edward Rodes, aged 40; John Rodes, aged 60; Reginald Alston, junior, aged 23; James Threlfall, aged 50; Richard Battersby, aged 70; Thomas Hothersall, aged 20; Robert Wilkinson, aged 50; and Henry Richmond, aged 5. From their evidence we gather that Roger Shirburn, gent., to whom the king's warrant was directed, came to Chipping Church the Sunday next after the Invention of the Holy Cross, 10 Hen. VIII. (9 May, 1518), having with him the constable and divers others. At Leagram Park, Bradley with dagger "apte drawyn," and his men with their staves "rered up," were told to surrender, but found surety, and then departed. One witness stated the place where plaintiff's wain was stopped has been and is a way accustomed to "care and recar from Slateburne, Boland, and Clytheroe, to Preston in Amounderness, the king's market town, and not used to the contrary time out of mind."

The upshot of the matter was that the commissioners warned John Bradley to appear to take his trial at Westminster.

Five years later we have a record of a local slander case, the parties to which bore old and respected names. Richard Parkinson, of Bleasdale, accused in the "Spiritual Court" at York of defaming Thomas Knolles and his wife, was examined by the Abbot of Whalley (John Paslewe) and Reginald Beesley, as to whether he had said that Knolles and his wife were not married, whether he had defamed the

¹ In the Middle Ages, in Britain and Ireland, the term "parish priest" (*prebyter parochialis*) meant the subor-

dinate, the unbeneficed, the stipendiary chaplain whom we now commonly call the curate.

said wife with any other slander, and whether he had called the said Knolles a "poller." The Abbot reported, on 18th Nov., 1526, that Parkinson denied all accusations "on his boke othe," except that in his anger he said that Knolles was a "poller" (*Duc. Lanc. Plead.*, v., N.D.).

About this period enclosures began to take place for the purpose of sheep breeding, and, in spite of Acts of Parliament directed against it, the practise continued to a very large extent all over the country. This plan would seem to have led to disputes and bad blood, far more than the Reformation. The alteration which our rulers effected in the religion of England was a slow and gradual change. Long after 1534—the date of the Act of Supremacy—both clerics and laymen continued to leave money for masses for their souls, as they had done in times gone by. Until the savage persecutions of Mary and Elizabeth inflamed men's passions, it is probable that the Chipping people cared more about the changes taking place in the wastes and commons of their own countryside than for Catharine of Aragon or Anne Boleyn. It is true that, as was the case at Ribchester, the Chipping people did not take kindly to their "strange" parson in 1545 (see chap. ii.).

The rents or tenures by which the tenants in Chipping held their lands included the following:—"By rendering of a greyhound collar"; "*unius greyhound coler et unius lyoni*"; "a red rose"; "a pair of gloves"; "a peppercorn"; "fealty"; "free and common socage"; "the 1,000th part of a knight's fee".

One instance of some of the Chipping tenants rendering to their Lord the military service by which their lands were held may here be noted. On the 9th June, 1523, the Earl of Derby, writing from his Manor of Cotham to Roger Sherburne of Wolfhouse, after stating that he is "credably informed by my officers in the Isle of Man, that the Lord of the Owt Isles, with the aid of summe Skotts," intendeth to invade the said Isle, and orders him to "cause the number of ~~xx~~^{xti} tall men and good archers, they beyng of my Lord's tenants," within the rule of his servant Thomas Sherburne of Stonyhurst, to be taken in such places as is thought convenient, "to be put in a redynes as fote men, well harnysed after the manner of the cuntre in whyt jacketis, with my Badge of the Legges of Man of red clothe, befor on the brest or behynd on their backes, and in all hast possible to pase

into my said Ile, for the defence beforesaid," in company with another band of 20 men to be provided by the Abbot of Whalley, likewise from among his lordship's tenants. (Chet. Soc., N. S., xix., 117-18).

Among the company which, to the number of 7,811, assembled at Whalley on the Earl's summons in the autumn of 1536, when steps were being taken to suppress the popular outbreak called the Pilgrimage of Grace, were doubtless a few of the sturdy Billmen of Bowland and Chipping "White Jackets." From contemporary letters we learn that the people of the neighbourhood were "vere bare and skerse of money by reason of such charges as they have been at to serve the Kings Highnes" on this occasion; and the Earl of Sussex, writing from Preston, 21st March, 1536-7, assures Cromwell, "that I thinke thar be not a skarcer cuntrey, both of horse mete and mans mete in England, and in maner for horsmete non is almost to be gotyn for money." (*Annal. Furn.*, 344).¹

In 1552-6 a prolonged dispute took place between the Sherburnes and Houghtons as to the ownership of the Manor of Chipping. We have summarized the statements made by the rival claimants as much as possible; but they are very voluminous;—

Sir Richard Houghton, of "the Lee," Knt., declares that his late father, William Houghton, Esq., was lawfully seised in his demesne as of fee of the Manor of Chepyn, and of a great waste ground of heath, moss, and moor, parcel of the said manor, containing above two thousand acres. After the death of William Houghton, the said premises descended to Richard Houghton, as his son and heir, who was accordingly seised of the same. And into a certain portion of the said waste (whereon a house was built sometime in the tenure of John and Margaret Banks), Robert Sherburne, gent., Roger Sherburne, his son, and Grace, his wife, Henry Sherburne, and Harry Richmond, about the 24th June, in the . . year of Edward VI., and divers times

¹ From the inventory of the goods of a local yeoman, Giles Parker of Thorneyholme, taken 12th October, 1552, we obtain the following:—6 oxen, £18; 16 kine and 12 calves, £16; 3 horses, 2 mares, and 3 colts, £7; 2 bullocks, £2 6s. 8d.; 6 hens, 4 capons, and 12 geese, 5s. 6d.; 15 quarters of oats, £14; the straw of the same, £2; 4 quarters of

barley, £5; 5 stone of wool, £14. (*Duc. Plead.*, ii., P.). In 1563-4, among "the goods both quicke and dead," of John Richmond of Chipping, are: "ij sterkys, xls.; one kow and a caulffe, xxxiis. ijd.; one guy [why], xiiij s.; iij shepe. vjs.; one swyne, ijs.; one hold mare, xs."

before and after, put certain cattle, to wit 4 horses and 8 . . . which consumed and destroyed the feeding and grass of the said enclosure to the great loss and disinheritance of Sir Richard, who prays for Letters of Privy Seal.

Sir Richard Sherburne, Knight, in his reply, says that whereas the King and Queen (Philip and Mary) are seised of divers lands and tenements late in the occupation of Henry Clerke, Thomas Parker, Thomas Bowker, Thomas Rods, Peter Parkinson, Agnes Mason, widow, late wife of Richard Clerke, which said lands and tenements lately belonged to the late chantry of Our Blessed Lady in Chippyn; so being seised, their Highnesses, by Letters Patent dated at Westminster 10th December in the 1st and 2nd year of their reign (1554), demised the said premises to John Norbery and Roger Charnock, gent., to hold from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel last past for 21 years. Plaintiff, the same year, bought the title and interest of the premises, and was thereof possessed until about the 20th of March last, when the said Harry Clerke, Edward Houghton, and the others above mentioned, with force and arms expelled him from the premises.

Robert Sherburne, gent., says he has never had any evidence relating to any part of plaintiff's inheritance, nor has he been guilty of any riot. He also states that Roger Sherburne and Isabel his wife, his father and mother, were seised of the Manor of Chipping, and of divers waste grounds of heath, moss and moor, in Chipping, containing 2,000 acres. Upon the death of Roger and Isabel Sherburne, the manor and waste lands descended to defendant as their son and heir, by reason whereof he entered into the same. And being so seised, by deed dated 10th May "in the 5th year of the king that now is," he granted the said manor and lands to Roger Sherburne, his son and heir, and to his heirs male, and livery of seisin was thereof made. This statement was confirmed by Roger Sherburne, son of Robert Sherburne and Grace his wife, as well as by Henry Sherburne and Henry Richmond. On the other hand, Thomas Rodes and Peter Parkinson gave very different testimony. According to their evidence, Thomas Southern, of Newport in Salop, being seised in his demesne of fee as of "the mease, lands, and tenements mentioned in the bill," by deed, about 25 years ago, for certain sums of money granted the said premises to Thomas

Mawdesley, clerk, parson of the Parish Church of Chepyn to hold to the proper use of himself and his heirs for ever. After the death of the said Thomas Mawdesley (in 1533), the premises descended to William Mawdesley, his brother and heir, who enjoyed the same during his life. After his death the premises descended to Robert Mawdesley, son and heir of the said William who was thereof seised. And, so seised, he in 34 Hen. VIII. (1542-3), for certain sums of money and other good considerations sold the said premises to Sir Richard Houghton, Knt. Rodes and Parkinson then proceed to tell how Sir Richard Houghton let certain lands and tenements to them on yearly leases, and finally deny that the said lands belonged to the chantry of Chipping.

Sir Richard Houghton further says that on 24th June, in the 6th year "of the king that now is," the said Roger Sherburne and Grace his wife, with Robert Sherburne, his father, and other riotous persons pulled down the house erected upon the waste.

Sir Richard Sherburne replied by admitting that Thomas Southern by deed, dated 16th June, 1530, for the sum of £53 6s. 8d., sold all the premises in question to Sir Thomas Mawdesley, clerk, and his heirs for ever to the uses before stated.

From the evidence of the witnesses given at Chipping Church on April 16-18th(1556), we take the following :—

Thomas Adcock of Bayley, yeoman, aged about 70, knows the Manor of Chepyn. and says that the Wolffe Hall has always been reputed to be the manor house. Roger Sherburne and his ancestors have always been seised of the said manor, and have always been reputed chief lords of the manor and lordship of Chepyn, and of the waste ground thereto belonging now in variance. He had never heard until the last 2 or 3 years that the Black Hall was ever taken to be the manor house. The said Roger Sherburne and his ancestors have given license to divers persons to enclose of the said waste ground, including among others: John Core, John Rychemond, Ric. Pope, — Snape, John Knoll, Henry Rychemond, who have been accustomed to pay their rents to the said Roger Sherburne, and have quietly enjoyed their enclosures without molestation of Sir Richard Houghton or any of his ancestors, until within the last year or two.

Deponent has heard that Peter Helme, about 5 years ago, by the license of John Knoll, great-grandfather of Roger Sherburne, enclosed a parcel of the said waste, the rent whereof John Knoll appointed to be paid yearly to the Church of Chepyn. Thomas Fletcher had also license in like manner.

Sir Richard Houghton and his ancestors have been accustomed to pay yearly to Roger Sherburne and his ancestors one penny of chief rent for Master Houghton's lands in Chepyn. Deponent was once present when Lawrence Cottam, bailiff of Sir Rd. Houghton, paid the said penny to Roger Sherburne at the church end of Chepyn, about 10 years ago.

The Earl of Derby, Master Lister of Westbye, Lawrence Helme, Thomas Leylond, Esq., William Wawne, Christopher Mawdisley, and others are freeholders and charterers to the said Roger Sherburne, and hold of him as of his manor of Chepyn. The said Earl of Derby and Master Lister pay to the said Roger for chief rent 2s. for Bleckestycks in Chepyn, Lawrence Helme 12d. for chief rent, Master Leylond 6d., Wm. Wawne 6d., Christopher Mawdisley 13d. and 1 rose. Roger Sherburne and his ancestors have given license to divers persons to "grave and delve turves" upon the said waste ground. Sir Richard Houghton has not held any court for 26 years.

William Cottam of Chageley, aged 60; John Tomlynson of Thorneley, yeoman, aged 60; John Weddicar of Chageley, yeoman, aged 58; and Thomas Tomlynson of Chipping, aged 40, give similar evidence. William Wawne of Chipping, gent., aged about 50, says that he, being one of the churchwardens of Chipping, and the other churchwarden levied the rent of certain cottages and improvements enclosed out of the said waste ground to the use of the church in Chepyn.

On the other hand the witnesses called on behalf of Sir Richard Houghton gave equally emphatic evidence to the contrary.

Lawrence Helme of Chipping, aged about 52, knows the manor of Chipping and a great waste ground of heath, moss and moor to the same belonging. Ever since deponent can remember Sir Richard Houghton, Knt., has been taken for the chief lord of Chipping, and his ancestors have been so taken in times past. About 26 years ago Sir Richard kept a court within the said manor, and deponent was

one of the jury. There are sundry freeholders within the manor of Chipping who hold their lands of Sir Richard, and who pay their chief rent to him, such as the Earl of Derby, Thomas Leyland, Esq., Sir Ric. Sherburne, Knt., Henry Salsburye, John Henryson, the heirs of one Dyeconson, William Kyrkbe, Esq., and others.

About 32 years ago Henry Richemond, by the licence of the said Sir Richard Houghton, built a house upon a parcel of the said waste, and enclosed a garden to the same. And one John Richemond, by the same licence, at the suit of the said Henry Richemond, made a ditch upon parcel of the said waste. Edward Rodes, John Helme, John Fysshewick, John Bancke, deceased, Ric. Atkinson, Roger Saleburye, Richard Clerke, Henry Beseley, Ric. Blesdale, Henry Blesdale, William Blesdale, Robert Helme, Persevell Helme, James Helme, Thomas Roodes, and deponent, have built and enclosed sundry houses and parcels of ground within the said waste. Has heard Henry Richemond say that Roger Shereburne and his wife, Henry Shereburne, James Coore and the said Henry pulled and cut down the said mease and house by command of Roger Shereburne.

He knows the lordship of Chipping and the manor house there, called Blackehall; and also knows the said waste ground. He is one of the freeholders within the said manor to the said Sir Richard Houghton, and pays yearly 2s. He is charterer and servant to Sir Richard Hoghton, and thus defines the bounds of the manor:—

The meynes and lands of the said manor begin at the fote of the Chepyn broke wheare hit Rennythe in to Lowde ascendyng vp the broke north wards vnto Stertivant And so vp Hudfeld vnto Chepyn Broke as the meynes shall specifie And so followyng from Hudfeld vp the said Broke to the place of Peter Perkynson And so vpward the said broke as the meynes shall specifie And so furthe to Pacock broke and vp the pacock broke vnto the Carre haye broke turnyng vpon the Easte to threpe Leghe And there as the meyne shall specifie to Burnslacke Broke And so vp Burneslacke broke to the heade of Burneslacke Broke turnyng vpon the west as the water dothe fall to the Edge of Bleasdale fell turnyng vpon the Southe to the heade of Meyrecloghe And downe the meyrecloughe to the graynyng of Brocke And turning vpon the Southes by brodeheade wiche ys Houghton land lieng on the west And so to Doweshawe beyng Houghton land lieng on the Southwest vnto Bleasdale broke and so downe Bleasdale Broke vnto Lowde turnyng vpon the Southe to the fote of Hyggen Broke turnyng vpon the Easte to the fote of Chepyn Broke Rennyng in to Lowde wiche was the fyrst mete and Bounde

Thomas Stertevaunte of Chipping, yeoman, holds certain lands of Sir Richard Houghton as parcel of the said manor and pays yearly for the same 4½d. of free rent.

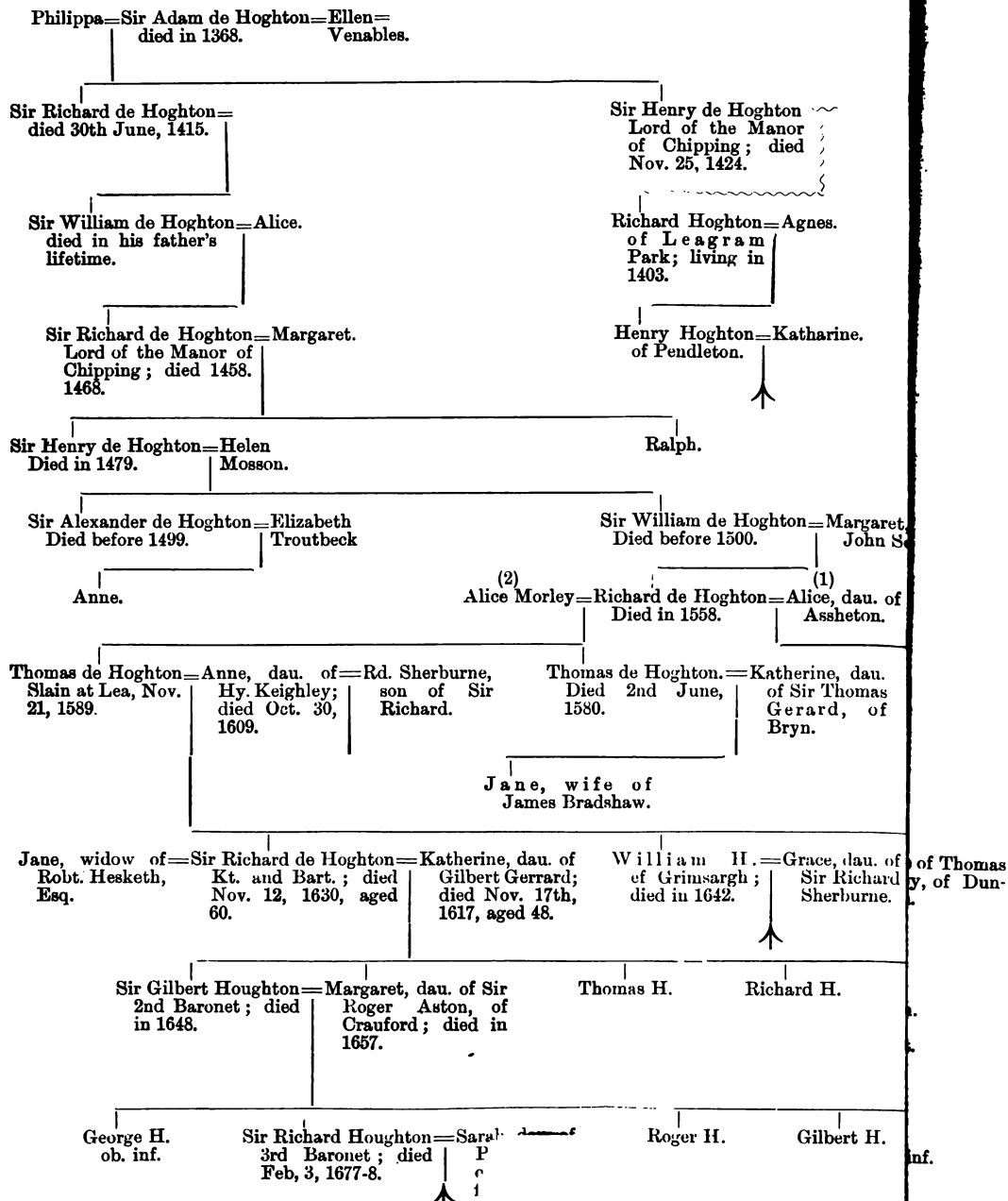


Hoghton of

ARMS: *Sable, THREE BARS, Argent.*

CREST: A BULL PASSANT, *Argent.*

ETC.



Robert Helme of Goosenargh, yeoman, aged 83 ; James Helme of Chipping, yeoman, aged 72 ; Henry Blesdale, of Chipping, husbandman, aged 62 ; James Threlfall of Chipping, husbandman, aged 72, give like evidence.

Thomas Rodes of Chipping, husbandman, aged about 80, has known 2 courts to be kept within the said manor in the name of Sir Alex. Houghton, 1 court held by Sir John Sotheworth, Knt., in the nonage of the said Sir Richard, and 1 court kept by Sir Richard himself. Deponent was present at all the said courts.

Henry Clarke of Chipping, husbandman, aged 77 ; Richard Mersden of Chipping, husbandman, aged 72, who dwells upon a parcel of the said manor called Blacke Hall ; Richard Clerke, vicar of Leighe, aged about 80 ;¹ and Lawrence Cottom of Dilworth, yeoman, aged 80, corroborate. The latter adds that Robt. Swyndilhurst, John his father, and Robert brother to the said John Swyndilhurst, have had their sheep pasturing upon a certain parcel of the waste called "Chepyn Coomes," and they were all amersed in the court of Sir Richard for the same, and paid their fines.

Richard Mersden the elder of Chipping, aged 80 ; John Swyndilhurst of Chipping, yeoman, aged 58 ; Thomas Lawrence of Goosenargh, gent., aged 34 ; Grace, wife of Richard Sherburne, aged 28 ; Henry Sherburne of Chipping, gent., aged 32 ; and Henry Richmond of Chipping, husbandman, aged 48, depose in like manner ; as also do Thomas Cutler of Alston, and others who have taken turves from the moss called Blackmoss ; and Rd. Thorneley, gent., aged 36.

How this conflicting evidence can be reconciled with the sworn statement of the jury at the *Inq. p. m.* of Roger Sherburne, of Wolfhouse, gent., taken at Whalley, 26th April, 1 Edw. vi. (1547), before Sir Richard Sherburne, John Talbott, and Thomas Catterall, Esquires, that the lands in *Chipping* there named are "held of Edward, Lord Derby, as of his manor in socage ;" and with the similarly sworn evidence of the jury at the Court Baron of 1649, that the manorial rights of the Houghtons were exercised from 8 Eliz. (1565-6) and long before, to 1626, we do not know, unless the lands of Roger Sherburne were parcel of the Manor of *Thornley*.

¹ A native of, or in some way connected with, Chipping. For some account of him see Baines's *Lanc.* (new

edit.), iv., 125, 317-18 ; Chet. Soc., cxiii., 66.

THE ROLLS OF THE MANOR COURT OF CHIPPING.

It has been generally regarded as a fact that there was never a Court Leet or Court Baron ¹ for the Manor of Chipping. Such, however, is not the case, as is clear from the few papers left now in the possession of the Earl of Derby, from which the following extracts are taken :—" Court Leet and Court Baron of Richard Houghton, Knight and Baronet, held at Chipping, October 3rd, 1626, before Edmund Greenwood, Seneschall."

Among the freeholders are entered the names of

William, Earl of Derby.	Michael Doughtie.
Roger Sherburne, Esquire.	Robert Alston, Gentleman.

And of the tenants the names of

Cuthbert Singleton, gent.	Thomas Parker, de Afterleggh.
John Swinglehurst, gent.	Peter Parker.
Robert Swinglehurst, gent.	John Parkinson.
Robert Parkinson, gent.	Betty Parkinson, widow.
James Parkinson.	

Presentments made were :

" We lay a payne that noe inhabitant within the towne of Chippin shall lay neither ashes, mucke, nor rubbish in the parish and church ways, upon payne of vjs. viijd."

" We lay a payne that the inhabitants of Chippin shall make a sufficient pool for ye impounding of cattell before ye xvth day of Aprill next, upon payne of xxxs."

John Parker, "for makenge a fraye upon his brother Robert Parker" was also presented.

A year or two later the list of freeholders comprised :

Richard Sherburne, Esquire.	George Beesley, gent.
William Tildesley, Esquire.	Thomas Hesketh, Esquire.
Henry Sherburne, Esquire.	Richard Parkinson, gent.
Michael Doughtie, Esquire.	Thomas Boulton, gent.
Thomas Helme, gent.	

It was also recorded that Isabell Parkinson was "aged and infirm," and that James Parkinson and Anthony Parkinson were both "dead."

¹ The Court Baron consisted of freeholders, and was concerned with civil proceedings; while the Court Leet was made up of all tenants, both freemen

and others, whose principal business it was to be a jury for the trial of offenders.

On 22 Nov. 1649, certain articles were to be inquired of at the Court Baron and Survey of Elizabeth Walmsley, widow, of and for the Manor of Chippin, there holden, upon Thursday aforesaid, before Thomas Litherland, Steward. The jury were :

Ric. Charnley.	Willm. Walne.	Robt. Alston.
Geo. Eccles.	Robt. Radcliff.	Jas. Richmond.
Samson Walne.	Ralph Parkinson.	James Harrison.
Peter Helme.	Wm. Sidgreaves.	Thos. Parkinson.
John Rhodes de Elmridge.	John Newsham.	Ric. Dunderdall.

"They say in or about 8 Eliz. (1566-7) Thos. Houghton, Esq. enclosed all the Commons of Chippen and Wyngates and Bleasdale (being then very large) which were fit for tillage and left for commons only the mountain called Pyerlocke. And further that Sir Rd. Houghton, deceased, in his time did by his steward hould and keepe his court leet and court baron dyvers times, and that Ric. Sherburne, Esq., for dyvers years before did by his steward hold and keep his court as in the right of his wyfe, who was mother to Sir Richard Houghton, and that the Rt. Hon. James, Lord Strange, now Earl of Derby (after his purchase of Chippin and Goosnargh [manors]) did hould his court."

As already stated, the manor of Chipping was claimed by the Sherburnes and Houghtons. Both families kept up rival Courts Baron in order to assert, or rather to preserve, what each considered their rights.

One such Court Baron of Christopher Wilkinson, Esquire,¹ was held 7th May, 1680, before Robert Slater, steward. In due form the the jury presented for non-appearance the following :—

Mrs. Elizabeth Walmsley.	William Yates.
Richard Sherburne, Esquire.	Thomas Greenfield.
Edward Tildesley, Esquire.	Robert Parkinson.
Thomas Hesketh, Esquire.	Cuthbert Hesketh.
Richard Cooper.	John Brabin.
Roger Sudell, gent.	James Ashton.
Robert Rhodes.	William Helme.

On 22nd April, 1690, was held the "Court Leet and Court Baron of Richard Sherburne, Esq., at Chippin, before Thomas Oddie, steward."

¹ Christopher Wilkinson was mixed up in the affairs of Alexander Sherburne, the last of the ancient house of Wolfhall (see chap ix.). It was probably through some real or pretended

hold by way of mortgage on the so called manorial estates of the Sherburnes of Chipping that Christopher Wilkinson went through the empty form of holding his Court Baron,

About 1600 the manors of Goosnargh and Chipping were sold to James, Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby. In 1641 these manors passed by purchase into the hands of Hugh Cowper, James Walmesley, Thomas Wilson, and James Whitaker; who on Sep. 2nd, 1641, sold for £250 "one water corn mill, together with a parcel of mossey ground called Blackmoose," parcel of the manor of Chipping, to Richard Sherburne of Wigglesworth, Esq. (*Royalist Comp. Papers*, I, xxxiii, 69). In his will, dated March 5, 1696-7, Thomas Patten of Preston names his "manor of Chipping" (see *post*); but no court is now held, and the manorial rights appear to have lapsed.

PROSECUTION OF CATHOLIC RESCUSANTS.—1570 TO 1716.

During the course of the examination of witnesses (referred to above) concerning the rival claims of the Houghtons and Sherburnes to the Manor of Chipping in 1552-6, it was given in evidence that Richard Mercer, priest, took the rents and profits of the chantry lands during his life as he had nothing else to live upon. This is but one instance of what frequently occurred in the Diocese of Chester (and no doubt elsewhere in England) during the period which followed the breach with Rome. As Canon Raines has observed "The scandalous cures made the scandalous curates;" and although happily we have no "scandals" connected with our Chipping "curates" of the period to record, it was not "through the backwardness of the evill affected people in conferring due maintenance" to their minister that this was the case. We can easily imagine that amid the wild and sequestered parts of Chipping Parish lurked, and perhaps openly walked, the priests of the old faith, finding an asylum in the humble home of the husbandman or the strongly-built houses of the lesser gentry.

In truth we have no need to dwell in imagination upon the matter, for we have an account of what actually took place in Chipping Parish in or about the year 1572, which amply bears out what we have just said. We tell the story nearly in the words of the narrator, merely prefacing it by calling attention to the fact that at this very time popular feeling had been greatly embittered by the unfortunate way in which Queen Elizabeth's advisers had dealt with the adherents to the Catholic religion, who had taken part in the abortive rising in the North to restore the ancient faith in England. Sir John Bowes,

one of Elizabeth's generals, boasted that in a tract of country sixty miles in length and forty in breadth there was scarcely a town or village where he had not put some to death. Elsewhere we have attempted to show how this policy of persecution had at length its effect, not in the respect which its originators intended, but in reducing to beggary and extinction the descendants of some of our best families.

It is not wonderful, then, that mutual suspicion was the rule among all classes at this time. It is well illustrated by the following incident:—

On the 8th August, 1572, an inquiry was held in the Chancellor's Court at York, by the Archbishop and his Vicar General, into the character and life of John Sherburne, who at the time held the rectory of Waverton, in Cheshire, and Leyland vicarage.¹ He was closely connected with the Wolfhouse branch of the Sherburnes, noticed in chapter ix. His story I tell as nearly as possible in his own words, as given in *Raines's MSS.*, xxii., 531-2. His seeking admission to Bury rectory, in Lancashire, was the ostensible cause of the inquiry. At the outset he declares that he came from out of Winchester diocese into Lancashire "because he was not ther quyet, for one Mr. Clarke having a lease of his benefice [Micheldever, Hants] in Winchester dyoces xx years before he came to it (Michael Deaver vicaridge)," and the same being expired, Clarke caused our Vicar Sherburne so much trouble and disquietude that in the end, for "quyetnes sake," he let him have the benefice again. This put an end to his means of livelihood until by the "procurement" of Sir Richard Sherburne "and other his friends," who had provided a living for him in Lancashire, he thither came down, where he hath since remained. He further repeats that it was for the reason stated and "not religion" that he left the south of England; for he does not think to have more quietness in conscience in Lan-

¹ John Sherburne, S.T.B., younger son of Robert Sherburne of Wolfhouse, formerly Vicar of Micheldever (Hants), was instituted to the rectory of Waverton in Cheshire, 2nd Sep., 1567, compounding for first fruits the 15th of that month. (*Raines MSS.*, xxii, 50; *Clerical Subsid.* ½, R.O.) To Leyland Vicarage he was instituted 21st July, 1570,

on presentation of John Fleetwood, Esq.; and was also instituted to Brindle rectory, on 25th Jan., 1575-6 (*Piccoppe MSS.*, xviii, 121). When cited in 1572, he held the posts of Chaplain to the Earl of Derby, and Master of Lathom Hospital. He died in 1594, and was buried at Brindle on the 22nd September. (*Ibid.*).

cashire than in Hampshire, as he is now and hath been since he came hither, a follower of and obedient to the Queen's Majesty's proceedings in matters of religion and a liker of the same, as indeed was the case during his stay in Winchester Diocese.

Certain queries as to his movements among the houses of the leading Catholics in North and North-east Lancashire were then put to him. He denies having ever been in Sir John Southworth's house at Salesbury, but that he did visit his kinsman Mr. John Talbot at Salesbury Hall, "but not these three years last past, as he remembreth."¹ He also does not deny having been in Mr. ffarington's house at Leyland which was in his parish, and also being divers times in company with all three gentlemen. He is aware that Sir John Southworth is accounted to be affected contrary to the Queen's proceedings in religion, and that he is "in ward" in London for the same. He admits that nine or ten years ago, before he came to live in Lancashire, coming hither from the south, and having the license of the Bishop of Chester to preach at various churches therein, he did, at Mr. Talbot's request, "by his wordes make a sermon at Blackburne." In which sermon he preached upon the text "The night will come wherein we cannot worke;" but did not use "anie wordes inveighinge against the nakednes" of the Church of England "for want of ceremonye, neyther did he confirme the spattle of papish priestes upon their thombes and to rub the eyes of infantes"—all this he denies, or rather cannot tell whether he did so or not, "because y^e tyme is long sense and his remembrance is not certain therein." On the other hand, in the course of this sermon, he extolled good works and spoke in commendation thereof, and said that charity waxed cold in these our days; but did not (as is objected against him) compare "these our days" to be in the night, and our forefathers' days to be in the daytime.

He admits that last Lent, being sick at his brother's, Roger Sherburne's house in Chipping parish, one Sir Robert Cottome,

¹ John Talbot, along with the Southworths and Hothersalls, was included in the list of "obstinates" forwarded in

1576 by the Bishop of Chester to the Privy Council.

priest, sometime curate at Longridge,¹ visited him and asked him "how he did," the said Cottom having "a white frese coat on."

He does not know one Sir Edmund Bolton; but two or three years ago he talked with Sir Edmund Browne, "comyng to the Earle of Derby's house with the Lord Wharton, as his chaplain;" and he (Sherburne) "being a private man could saye little unto them; but if he had auctority he would have cawsed them to be apprehended."

Asked as to the way in which he had discharged his duties as chaplain at Lathom, he replied that "being resident in the Earl of Derby's house he himself doth not instruct the youth of the paryshe in Cathechisme, neyther examynyth the aged persons before they communicate in their belieffe, nor those that he married in the Cathechisme, but he thinketh his curate doth, yet he can not tell because he is not ther resident; and he also thinketh Communion is not ther ministered but once a year, viz.: at Easter, excepte ther be some sicke folkes that require to have the Communion mynistered unto them." The last question about abuses at wakes and burials he is unable to answer except that he thinketh there are such abuses.

The lengthy list of names printed below clearly establishes at least the fact that in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Catholic gentry, yeomanry, and labouring class in Chipping (as elsewhere in the country), throughout successive generations adhered with singular tenacity to their faith, in spite of oppression and persecution as vigorous as it was unrelenting even to minuteness. So that, although at the time compiled for a very different purpose, these lists of Catholic recusants are extremely valuable, not only for the reasons

¹ Robert Cottom a member probably enough of a well-known yeoman family long settled in Chipping parish, occurs as Curate of Ribchester, February, 1524-5, his clear yearly income being put at 53s. 4d. (*Lib. Subsid. Archid. Richm.*, A.D. 1525, p. 25). He again appears as curate there about 1530, when his yearly stipend is put at £4 (*Cler. Subsid.* $\frac{4}{3}$ R.O.) He could hardly be identical with—"Syr Robt. Cottom, priest," and John Tomlinson, church reeve of "ye Chapell of Longryge," who, in 1553, returned "one belle" as then remaining at the said chapel (Chet. Soc., lx., 262). His

character was excellent, judging from the deposition of William Hother-sall before the Bishop of Chester in 1556. He is said to have "long playcd the blissed housel, beyng the gostlye bodeye of our Lord Christ for the cleans-eyng, on the holly altar in Langrig Chapell, and had formerly mynistered to the Pryest. He was able to read the gospell and mynestre divine offyces, although Decon only, nor could he be prested untill Alhallowtide. He was grave and chaste, could play on the musiques, and was no typler nor dyce man."—(*Raines's MSS.*, xxii.)

already given, but also for historical purposes. It should not be forgotten that the Catholics maintained their religious worship during the long period of statutory proscription. The Catholic gentry were not slow to provide for the worship of their tenants and poorer neighbours of the same faith in chapels connected with their own houses. In 1709, the Rev. John Holme, Vicar of Blackburn, in a letter to the Archbishop of York, records the Visitation of the Catholic Bishop Smith, at which "multitudes were present." "The neighbouring Protestants [at Samlesbury] seemed to take little notice of the matter, it being no novelty with them, the same Bishop having been there upon the same occasion about five years ago" (Abram's *History of Blackburn*, page 355).

How fine was the mesh of the then Government's net may be gathered from the names of poor farm labourers and husbandmen here included, who were as closely looked after as their more wealthy neighbours. And although it is probably true that the cruel penal laws which disgraced our statute book were not always carried out to the letter, it is also none the less a fact that the domestic misery and poverty they occasioned has been much underrated. Unthinking as the present generation often is, and careless as to the sufferings of our ancestors, it is well for us sometimes to reflect upon what was the state of the Catholic population of England two centuries ago, and through what trials it has emerged to these better days.

On 27th July, 1608, King James, by letters patent, granted to Anthony Gibson, citizen, scissors merchant, of London, and others, certain lands in County Lancaster belonging to Recusants. Among these were:—10 acres of land in Chipping, parcel of the possessions of Richard Bradley of Chipping, recusant, of the clear yearly value of 22s. 2½d.; also all those two parts of one messuage in Chipping, parcel of the possessions of Roger Sherburne of Chipping, recusant, of the clear annual value of £4; also two parts of one messuage in Chipping, parcel of the possessions of Richard Cragge, of Chipping, husbandman, recusant, of the clear yearly value of 13s. 4d. (*Patent Roll*, 5 Jas. I., i, 1721).

Reference will later on be made to the proceedings of the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates during the Commonwealth as regards the Doughtys of Thornley (page 37), and in the accounts of old families (chap. ix.) will be noted additional instances.

RECUSANTS IN CHIPPING (APPARENTLY INCLUDES LEAGRAM).
(Convicted at the Sessions held at Preston, 16 Jan., 1667-8.)

Margery Sherborne.
Robert Loud and Margaret his wife.
Anne Crekey.
Eliz. and Alice, wife and daughter of Robt. Dobson.
Will. Walmesley.
Jane Darsh (?), widow.
Thos. Boulton and Margt. his wife.
Eliz. Bolton, widow.
Edw. Richmond.
Isabel Richmond.
Matthew Wilcocke and Agnes his wife.
Mary Addison.
Rich. Parkinson and his wife.
Leonard Bradley and Eliz. his wife.
Grace and Anne, wife and daughter of Thos. Salesbury.
Christopher Sidgreaves and Mary his wife.
James Sidgreaves.
Eliz. Turner, widow.
Christopher Sidgreaves.
Alice Browne.
..... Richmond, widow.
Margt. Bradley, widow, and Margaret, her daughter.
Will. Richmond.
Anthony Airey and Eliz. his wife, and Margaret their daughter.
Arthur Parker and Anne his wife, and Edward their son.
Anne, wife of James Rhodes.
Edw. Rogerson and Mary his wife.
Jennet, wife of Rich. Tomlinson.
Leonard Clarkeson, and Eliz. his wife.
John Hurst.
Jennet, wife of Samson Walne.
Christopher Burton.
Richard Wilson and Eliz. his wife, and John their son.
Robt. Parkinson.
Jennet, wife of John Browne.
Alex. Parker.
Robt. Dilworth, senior, and Jennet his wife.
Anne Dilworth.
Robt. Dilworth, jun., and Alice his wife.
Alice Halton, widow.
Henry Collard and his wife.
Robt. Richmond and Jennet his wife.
Anne Bleasdel.
The wife of Rich. Dunderdale.
Anne Tomlinson, spinster.

Rich. Swinlehurst and Isabel his wife.
 Thos. Tomlinson.
 Margaret Walne, widow.
 Alice Bradley, wid.
 Anne Bradley.
 James Sailsbury and Mary his wife.
 Rich. Skillicorne and Mary his wife.
 Will. Parkinson and Isabel his wife.
 Roger Birley and Alice his wife.
 Margt. Rogerson.
 Julian Parker, widow.
 Richard Bleasdale and Alice his wife.
 Mary Bleasdale.
 James Parkinson and Isabel his wife.
 Alice, wife of John Astley.
 Eliz. Bleasdale.

RECUSANTS OF THORNLEY-CUM-WHEATLEY.

(Convicted as above 16 Jan. 1667-8).

John Wilkinson, yeoman, and Bridget his wife.
 Eliz., wife of Edward Sherborne.
 Grace, wife of Edw. Broadhurst, husbandman.
 Eliz., wife of Edw. Parkinson.
 John Sharples, husb., and Eliz. his wife..
 John Dobson and Ellen his wife.
 Jennet Dilworth, blacksmith, and Anne his wife.
 Prudence Sherborne, spinster.
 Edw. Bradley, husb., and Cicely his wife.
 James Bradley, yeo., and Isabel his wife.
 Henry Cottam, yeo., and Mary his wife.
 Jane Cottam.
 Jennet Rogerson, widow.
 John Cutler, husb., and Alice his wife.
 Lawrence Cutler and Ellen his wife.
 Edw. Eccles, husb.
 John Turnor, husb., and Dorothy his wife.
 John Bankes.
 John Daggers, carpenter, and Anne his wife.
 John Daggers, son of the aforesaid John.
 Isabel, wife of Thos. Rhodes, husb.

RECUSANTS IN CHIPPING.

(Convicted 1680.)

Alexander Sherborne, gent.

RECUSANTS IN LEAGRAM.

(Convicted 1680.)

John Holden.
 Hugh Dobson.
 Henry Parker.

Robert Holden.
Ellis Cottam.
John Fairclough.
Henry Cottam, yeo.

RECUSANTS IN CHIPPING

(Committed at the Lancaster Sessions, Jan. 15, 1715-16.)

Thos. Parker and wife, and Ellen their daughter.
Isabel Bright and Anne her daughter.
Edward Cottam and wife.
Oliver Hatch, yeo.
Cuthbert Tomlinson and wife.
Margt. Tomlinson.
Jane Smth.
Margt. Smith.
James Parker and wife, and Roger their grandson.
Robt. Clarkson and wife, and John and Ellen their children.
Will. Holding, yeo.
Jennet Parkinson.
James Hall and wife.
Thos. Wilcock and wife.
Alice Lund.
Mary Leeming.
Sarah Duckworth.
James Lund, yeo.
Thos. Dobson and wife.
John Dewhurst, yeo.
Bartholomew Dillworth and Alice his sister.
John Bolton and wife, and John, Richard, and Alice their children.
James Richmond and wife.

RECUSANTS IN BOLLAND AND LEAGRAM

(Convicted Jan. 15, 1715-16.)

Edw. Parker, gent., and Ann his daughter.
James Blackburn and wife.
Rich. Atkinson and wife.
Martha Wilkinson.
Thos. Sumner and Ann his sister.
Edw. Hayhurst and wife.
Isabel Hayhurst.
Leonard Webster and James and Alice his children.
Richard Penketh, a reputed priest
James Parker and wife, and Alexander, Elizabeth, and Ann, their children.
Jane Dewhurst.
Ann Dewhurst.
Thos. Duckworth and his sisters Ann and Eliz.
James Dobson and wife.
George Hodgkinson, husb.
Margt. Garret and Robt. her son.

RECUSANTS IN THORNLEY-CUM-WHEATLEY

(Convicted 15th Jan., 1716.)

Thos. Eccles, yeo.

Jno. Dobson and wife.

Wm. Keighley and wife, and Henry and Elizabeth, their children.

Robt. Brodhurst and wife.

Eliz. Eccles.

Geo. Bolton and wife.

Thos. Huccesnur (?), husb.

CATHOLIC NON-JURORS REGISTERED IN THE YEAR 1715.

Robert Heulden of Laithgrim, husbandman—Leasehold farm.

James Richmond of Chipping, yeoman—House and 21 acres—£8.

Thomas Wilcock of Chipping, husbandman—House and 16 acres.

John Bolton of Chipping, husbandman—Leasehold.

James Lowde of Chipping, tailor—Leasehold.

John Dewhurst of Chipping, husbandman—Leasehold there and freehold at Bolland.

Bartholomew Dilworth of Chipping, husbandman—Freehold house and 38 acres.

Thomas Dobson of Chipping, husbandman—Leasehold house and 15 acres.

Jennett Duckworth of Leagram, widow—House and 38½ acres there, and at Chipping.

James Dobson of Leagram, husbandman—Two houses and 11 acres, charged with £11 to his sisters—£4 6s.

James Parker of Chipping, yeoman—Freehold, and annuity of £18 out of a house at Bolland-cum-Leagram, tenanted by his son-in-law, Edward Parker—£19.

Stephen Dilworth of Bolland, blacksmith—Estate at Thornley and Chaigley—£2 14s.

Edward Parker, of Bolland, husbandman—Freehold estate, called Higher Graystonlee, subject to annuity of £20 to James Parker, his father-in-law, and Anne his wife—£28.

THORNLEY-CUM-WHEATLEY.

This township, separated from Chipping township by the river Loude, occurs in *Domesday Book* (1086) as Watelei, having one carucate of cultivated land. At the great Lacy Inquisition, 42 Hen. III. (1257-8), Edward de Lacy was found to have died seised of lands in "Quitley" and "Thorndleye." Among the early landowners were the Mittons, Thorndeleys, and Bradeleys. In 17 Edw. I. (1288-9), Robert de Bradeley levied a fine upon Ralph, son of Adam de Thorndelye for 100 acres of land in the township. In the reign of Edward III. (and probably long before) the Mittons were Lords of Thornley, but their lordship did not apparently include the hamlet of Wheatley, and what is still locally known as "Bradley demesne."¹

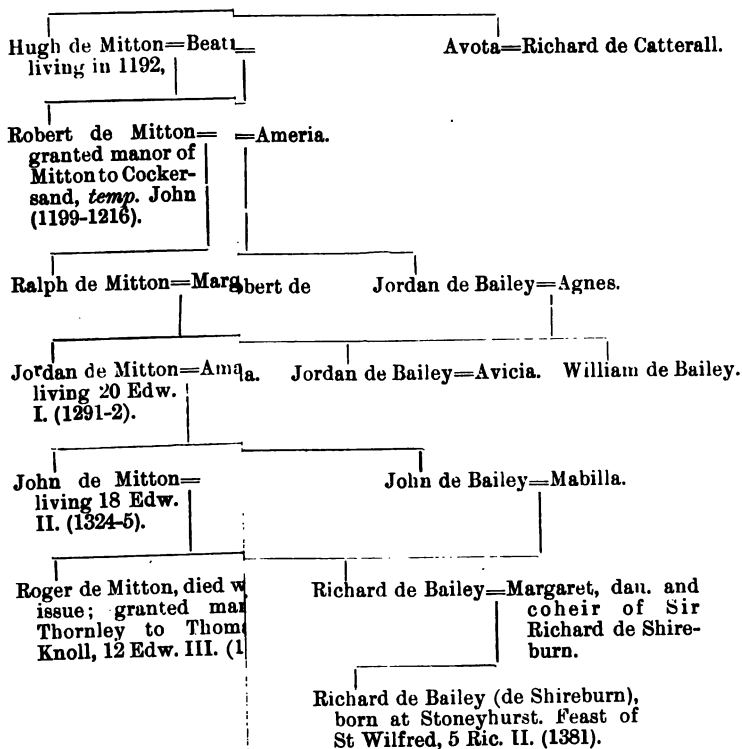
In 12 Edw. III. (1339-40) Roger, son of John de Mitton, granted and confirmed to Thomas de Knoll all the part of his land and

¹ See chap. ix.

Authorities :

(In the *Stonyhurst* MSS.; STONYHURST MAGAZINE, ETC.
the seal of H
of a fowl, pro

Jordan





Louwys (?) de Knoll=

Richard son of Louwys de Knoll, was seized temp., Edw. 1., of common pasture (2 acres) — Grant from Roger de Quitaker, S.D., of Quitaker's in Chipping, and the lord's rents and services of divers tenants [*Derby Charter*, 2.] and from John, son of Clerk of Chipping, of his allotment adjoining the Loud [*ibid.* 1].

Richard de Knoll, son and heir, ob. s. p.

John de Knoll, brother

John de Knoll, son and heir, claims common pasture (in right of descent), John son of Jordan de Mitton, and recovers, [*Ass. Roll*, *Lanc.*, M. 2., 2-3., M. 50] claims from same, 14 Nov., 1305, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 80 acres in Thornley. [*ib.* M. 3, 5-6., M. 4.]

Richard son of John de Knoll de Chipping, 1327, [*Lay Subsidy* 1. Edw. 3.] not recorded. Subsidy taken 6, Edw. 3., brother of Thomas.

John son of Richard de Knoll, born before wedding, whose base son, John Maulderson le Coure, under age, 1357, claims as heir to Ric. de Knoll. [*Duc. Lan. Div.* xxv. *Ass. Roll*. 6.]

Thomas de Knoll de Thornley, 1333, [*Lay Subsidy* witnesses deed, 1349, at Billington: brother Richard "*fil Johis de K.*" 18. E. 2. Grant in Thomas de Mitton, 1338, "Was in old time Lord of Thornley."—Townley

Richard son of Thomas de Knoll=	Johanna, da. and	Adam de Knoll, brother=
held $\frac{1}{4}$ of Thornley, 1354, when	coheir of John	and heir of Richard,
with his mother and 2 brothers he	del Clough de	1354 and 1357 occurs
defends in claim of pasture	Reved. mar.	<i>Townley MSS.</i> O. O.,
[xxv. <i>Ass. Roll</i> 3.]; paid suit for	secondly Ric	21 37, 35 Edw. 3
the manor of Thornley, 1357.	Greenacres.	(1362).
[<i>ib.</i> 6.]		

Richard de Knoll by fine 16 August, 1425, entailed Thornley Manor

Milo de Knoll, son and heir, succeeded to the Manor of Thornley.=
Witness to a deed, 27. Hen. 6.

Margaret de Knoll, dau.=John, son of Christopher Singleton.
and heir of Milo, and
heir to her cousin
John, defendant in re-
covery, 1480, by fine 5
Sept. 1503, sells Manor
of Thornley.

Thomas de Knoll,=Margeryre=Peter West
died in 1478. covered dower 147
in 1478, v. John
Knoll.

Christopher Singleton, son and heir, by fine 1498; sold his title in Thornley Manor

common-land in Wheatley wood in the township of Thorneley. Amongst the witnesses to this grant were Ralph de Singleton, Richard, son of Adam de Knoll, Richard, son of John de Knoll, and Thomas de Singleton (*Towneley MSS.*). This transcript from the *Towneley MSS.* is emphasised by a reference to the *Derby MSS.*, wherein it is stated "12 Edw. III., Roger, son of John de Mitton, being Lord of the Manor of Thornley, granted it to Thomas de Knoll; and that John Singleton married Margaret the great granddaughter of Thomas de Knoll, and became Lord of the Manor, the male line being spent." In the *Towneley MSS.*, O.O., 1071, is the following quaint, and fairly correct, although (as will be seen by reference to the accompanying pedigree)¹ by no means complete account of the descent of the manor:

"Yt is to have in mind that Thomas Knolls was in old time Lord of the Lordshipp of Thorneley and the said Thomas had a sonne called Atkine of Knolls and he was wedded and had three sonnes that height Richard John and Atkine And the said Richard was wedded and had with his wife too sonnes Miles and Gerrard and then the said Richard varid with his wife and said that he would parte with her and went to one that like mydill with the Lawe [an attorney] and promised him 40s. to helpe that he were separted from his wife and he helpt him so far to doe and in the meane time the said Richard wedded another woman and after that he went [to court] and putt in the cause wherefor he would departe with his old wife and the cause was unlawfull and he was gert by the Lawe to goe to the first wife ageane and then he married Miles his sonne And he [Miles] had by his wife A daughter the which John of Syngleton had wedded and then Miles died and then Gerrard Entred into Land and was wedded and had a son called Richard and they said Richard had A sonne called John and the said was the Last heire male and all these are dead withouten heire male and this is the cause that (he was wedded) the wife of John Syngleton Chaleng to be heire."

Between the years 1451 and 1503, the manorial rights and several parcels of lands in Thornley were purchased by Thomas, Lord Stanley, first Earl of Derby, as is proved by the following extracts:—

"William Sourebutts de Stedley remitted, released, quitclaimed for himself and his heirs in perpetuity to Thomas, Lord Stanley, his heirs and assigns all the rights he ever had in the messuage, lands, and tenements which were enfeofed to him by Richard Smithies, chaplain, and Richard Parkinson, in Stedley and Whetley in the hamlets of Thorneley and Chippendall."

Witnesses: Christopher Barton; Richard Kightley; William Orrell, *et alii*, 11 Nov., 1451 (*Towneley MSS.* O.O., 1001).

By indenture, dated 6th July, 1482, Robert Wilkinson, in consideration of £20 to him paid by Thomas, Lord Stanley, agreed to release all the right, title, and interest he hath or at any time may have in the manors of Thorneley, Whetley and Aghton, or any lands that were at any time John of Knolles (*Ibid.*, 1005).

¹ For the greater part of which I am indebted to Major John Parker, of Horbury.

By deed, dated the last day of February, 14 Hen. VII. (1488-9) Christopher Singleton, late of London, gentleman, ratified and confirmed by a bond of £200 to Thomas, Earl of Derby, his rights in the possession of the manor of Thornley, and in all the lands, etc., in which Margaret Singleton, his mother, whose heir apparent he is, is interested as daughter of Miles Knolls.

Witnessed by, William Wall and James Mollineux, clerks, Robert Leigh, Richard Hesketh, and Edmund Plompton, gentlemen. (*Ibid.*, 1004).

"This Bill made at Lathome, 5 Nov., 19 Henry VII. (1503), witnesseth that John Newton of Towas [Towcester] in co. Northampton, son and heir of John Newton has received of Thomas, Earl of Derby, iijl. vjs, viijd. in full satisfaction for all such rights and titles as he had to the Mannor of Thorneley, and for all other lands and messauges whatsoever within the town of Thorneley or elsewhere within the County of Yorke (*sic*) to which he had any title" (*Ibid.*, 1006).

In 1595 Alice, Countess Dowager of Derby, after reciting that upon the death of her husband, Ferdinand, Earl of Derby, he had assigned to her, as part of her dower, the manor of Thornley, complains that Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst, Esq., has fraudulently taken possession thereof, under colour of a lease from Henry, Earl of Derby, who died Sep. 25, 1594. She prays for letters of privy seal. (*Duc. Pleas.*, 136, D 9). Six years later, 26th May, 1601, Thomas Egerton, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England (afterwards Lord Ellesmere), and Alice, his wife (late wife of Ferdinand, Earl of Derby), make a similar complaint against James and Robert Core. (*Ibid.*, 162, E 11).

On the 18th June, 1602, an "indenture and bargain of sale" whereby the Manor of Thornley and lands in Chipping at any time, the inheritance of the Right Honourable Ferdinando, late Earl of Derby, were sold to Sir Baptist Hickes and William Tarpoley, by William, Earl of Derby, was acknowledged and enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

Four years later, Nov. 24th, 1606, Sir Baptist Hickes and William Tarpoley, in consideration of a certain sum of money paid to them, sold and conveyed to Michael Doughty of Thornley, gent., all the lands with the Manor of Thornley, purchased by them from the Earl of Derby.

In 1614 we find the following :—

Final agreement made at Lancaster 27th August, between Anthony Chatburne and William Dunderdale plaintiffs, and Michael Doughtie gentleman, and Henry Doughtie gentleman, son and heir apparent of the aforesaid Michael, defendants, of 1 messuage 1 garden 1 orchard 10 acres of land 3 acres of meadow 8 acres of pasture 2

acres of moor and common pasture for all cattle, and common turf, with the appurtenances in Chipping, these the aforesaid Michael and Henry remise and quit claim to the aforesaid Anthony and William for the sum of £60 sterling. (*Shelley MSS.*)

The lands in Thornley comprised : —

All that messuage or house in the occupation of George Crombleholme, on a lease of 99 years (if the said Elizabeth Doughty so long live) at the yearly rent of 16s. per annum. All that the mansion house and long house in Thornelie and one barne standing on or near Thornelie Hill, and lands leased to John and Ralph Parker for 99 years at a rental of 40s. per annum.

A dwelling house wherein one John Marsden now or heretofore dwelt, at a rental of 23s. per year. The capitall messuage or mannor house of Thorneley, commonly called Thornelie Hall, and the houses, barnes, stables and yards therewithall used, and divers closes of pastures, etc., that is to say, all that water milne in Thornelie known by the name of Thornelie Mill, with a close of pasture thereto adjoining, called by the name of ffeame, containing 6 acres; a piece of ground, containing 2 acres, called Bettam Orchard; a close, called the upper mill field, of 6 acres; a close called the lower mill field, of 6 acres; a close, called Knownstie, of 14 acres; a close called Thorneley Hill Greene, of 2 acres; a piece of meadow, called the Gulers, of 2 acres; two closes, lying along by the river (Loud) side, called the Okenheads, of 12 acres; three closes of pasture, called the High Field, of 16 acres, with a strip of meadow containing 2 acres; one close of meadow containing 6 acres, called the Crow Jugs; a close, called the Deane meadow, of 5 acres; a parcell of wood, called Thorneley Parke, containing 20 acres; a close, called the Great Burnley, of 14 acres; a close adjoining, called the Cliffe House Close, of 7 acres, with parcell of wood thereto adjoining, called the Harecleugh; a close, called the Burnlie, of 8 acres."

In 8 and 9 Chas. I. (1632-4), a suit was depending between the Attorney-General of the Duchy (William Noy, Esq.), and Henry Doughty and others. A number of witnesses appeared at Clitheroe, 18th January, 1633-4, before the Commisioners, Daniel Barnard, Thomas Oddie, Robert Ingham, and Henry Walmesley, and gave the following evidence.

RICHARD SHERBURNE of Chipping, gent., aged about 32, knows all the defendants except Gideon de Launc. He is acquainted with, and as a matter of fact was privy to, a "bargain and contract" whereby Henry Doughty gave Ann Turnley a lease of a certain tenement in Thornley, now in the possession of her son. He (Sherburne) says he not only "drew and writt" the said lease, but also subscribed his name as a witness.

WILLIAM BURNE of Thornley, aged about 40, has never heard that Henry Doughty was indebted to the King or any other person in any sum of money under pretence of his Majesty's title until the inquiry taken at Padiham about June, 7 Chas (1631). He was privy

to two leases made by Henry Doughty of 2 tenements in Thornley, one to Christopher Kenyon and the other to Bridget Doughty, and believes they were executed *bona fide*. He is, moreover, well aware that on the 22nd and 23rd Oct., 6 Chas. (1630), Robert Eccles and Evan Gerrard, tenants of two tenements, owned by Henry Doughty and mortgaged by him to Thomas Smith of London, did pay rent to the said Smith. At the same time he was a witness at the sealing of the indenture now shown, purporting to be a deed made by Henry Doughty to Roger Brearley, Robert Doughty, Thomas Doughty, and John Hargreaves, whereby the manor house and lordship of Thornley are granted to them for certain uses.

PETER HESKETH of Thornley, miller, aged about 39, until lately servant of Henry Doughty deposes in like manner.

JOHN PARKER of Thorneyholme-in-Bowland, aged about 60, knows Henry Doughty and "has been in the company of John Barcroft." A year ago last Michaelmas Barcroft came to deponent in London, and after questioning him touching the estates of Henry Doughty, carried him off to the office of the Auditor of the Duchy in the Exchequer Office, before deponent knew where he was going. Here Barcroft tried his hand on the sturdy countryman, but all in vain. He drew up a document to the effect that Henry Doughty's lands were unencumbered, and "earnestly moved" Parker to swear to its truth. Unconvinced by Barcroft's assurances that no harm would follow, the fine offer of a loan to supply his needs, "after eight pounds in the hundreth" upon a note under the hand of one John Mitton, was equally unavailing.

JOSHUA RHODES of Thornley, gent., aged about 42, was privy to the making of several leases by Henry Doughty to John Bradley and others.

THOMAS BURNE further deposed that he has lived near Henry Doughty ever since the said Doughty was an infant, and has been well acquainted with many of his dealings and debts, but never knew that he owned money to anybody. He then gives a lengthy account of what took place at Padiham on June 30, 1631, when "one Hyde," and Thomas Peele, who were, or pretended to be, deputies of the then Sheriff of Lancaster, held an inquiry about the lands and goods of Henry Doughty. Hyde refused to receive any evidence as to

Doughty's title, and made use of threats to witnesses on his behalf. The King claimed the lands on the plea that Henry Doughty and his father had no absolute possession until after the death of the Countess Dowager of Derby; whereas deponent had no difficulty in showing that both Michael Doughty and Henry Doughty had exercised absolute power of leasing.

Here the document abruptly ends (*Exchequer Dep.* Hil. 8 and 9 Chas. I., No. 25).

The estates were sequestered about 1644-6 for the delinquency of the Doughtys as appears from the following summary :

On August 1st, 1650, Jo. Bradinge made a report upon the petition of Elizabeth Doughty, widow, desiring allowance of her jointure made upon her marriage with John Doughty, deceased, son and heir of Henry Doughty of Thornley in county Lancaster, Esq., in which report it is stated, that upon the marriage of the petitioner with the said John Doughty, 12th Dec. 1641, it was agreed that in consideration of the said marriage and of £1500 paid for her marriage portion there should be provided for her use a jointure of £200 per annum. Reference is made to the copyhold or customary manor of Colne belonging to the said Henry and John Doughty, alleged to be of the yearly value of £120, which was part of the said jointure, and to lands in Thornley, which with a rent charge of £47 a year made up the sum of £200. The premises in Colne, it is also stated, were formerly sequestered for the delinquency of the said John Doughty who died about November, 1637, whereupon petitioner had allowance of her jointure by order of the Lords and Commons of the 3rd of Nov. 1647. Petitioner alleges that a great part of the copyholds in Colne "were evicted" from her and that Henry Doughty, her husband's father, had entered upon part of her jointure, "and that for his joining with the Scots in their late invasion in those parts, his estate is under sequestration for delinquency."¹

An order was consequently made "That Elizabeth Doughty have her jointure with the arrears thereof."

James Murgatroid, gent., in his petition to the Commissioners dated 28th Oct., 1652, states that Henry Doughty of Thoruley, gent.,

¹ *Royalist Composition Papers*, 1st series, xxi, 15.

and Michael his son, did on the 17th January, 1647-[48] grant and sell to petitioner for 21 years an annuity of £8. 6s. 8d. issuing out of the manor of Thornley, two year's rent whereof he received, but since the estate of the said Henry Doughty was sequestered about the 20th Nov., 1649, petitioner has not received the said annuity nor any part thereof.¹ The matter was referred to Mr. Reading to report; but nothing further appears, except the following statement, dated Oct. 27th, 1652:—

“Henry Doughty, gent, a Papist and delinquent
—account of the revenues and profits of his
sequestered estates—one kilne and milne,
let to Robert Bolton of Chipping, at per
annum..... £10 00 00
The lands in Thornley let to Henry Sherburne
and William Walne for £13 00 00”

On August 16th, 1654, “the Trustees for the sale of lands and estates forfeited to ye Commonwealth for treason”—Wm. Skynner, Wm. Robinson, and W. Lisle, ordered that, whereas George Hurd of London, gent., did on the 22nd of June, 1653, contract with the said Commissioners for the purchase of the manor of Thornley, late parcel of the estate of Henry Doughty, gent., and has paid in the first moiety of his purchase money (amount not stated), the said George Hurd be permitted to have quiet possession of the premises, etc. (*Ibid.*, 19).

From the petition printed below it seems that Elizabeth Doughty, or her brother-in-law Michael Doughty, either compounded for the lands in Thornley, or regained possession in some other way, as “Mistress Doughtie and her daughter” are distinctly referred to as owners thereof. How grievously the tenants must have been rack-rented is clear from their remarkable offer as to the purchase; and on

¹ On Oct. 10th, 1650, the Committee for the County of Lancaster, writing to the Committee for Compounding, state that the farmers of the sequestered estate of Henry Doughty, of Thornley, complain that James Murgatroyd claims a rent charge on the estate, and threatens to distrain for it. He lives in Yorkshire [Sawley], on the borders of this county, so that if he distrains he will quickly

convey away the goods. They therefore beg for directions. Again they write, on Nov. 23rd, that James Murgatroyd distrained the goods of Henry Sherburne, farmer of Henry Doughty's estate, for rent last year, and not being prevented, has done the same this year, so that the estate will not let at half its value. (*Cal. of Com. for Comp.*, 330, 360).

Authorities :

18. ; DERBY MSS. ; PAR. REG., ETC.

Michael
Thorn
buried
8 June

Henry Doughty Thorn died 165	Thomas Doughty Solicitor at Goul- ton Co., Lincoln, exor of his bro- ther Wm.	Bridget.
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John Doughty
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Nov. 16

Henry Doughty, elected Master
of Kirkham Grammar School,
17th April, 1644; in 1648 fled
to Wakefield "for fear of the
soldiers" (Fishwick's *Kirk-
ham*, 145). Master of Halifax
Grammar School; buried at
Halifax, 13th Oct. 1688, aged
76.

Ma

of Wrightington (Chet. Soc. lxxxii., 64)



the other hand their implicit trust and confidence in the Earl of Derby as a prospective landlord is very touching.

"Petition to the Earl of Derby by Thornley Tenants, Nov. 14th, 1662.

In reply to my Lord's gracious answer, given the 4th of this instant to their petition they humbly pray that they may not be knowne, or any ways seen in the business, until there be some good hopes for them to obtain their desires, for if it be (known) they may come to be quite cast out of their living, by Mrs. Doughtie or her daughter. Therefore they humbly pray that my Lord will be graciously pleased to send for Michael Doughty himself by the bearer hereof (he as yet not being com'd from London), and that the said Mr. Doughtie nor any others may not know anything of the petitioners' proceedings. The petitioners have by the bearer hereof sent one of their old leases, all others being after the same manner, their lands being the dowry of the then Countess (of Derby) and all their leases was taken from Mr. Doughtie that last died and his father and for other writings they have not any; yett they say that Mr. Edward Rigbie hath writings concerning Thornley which they have heard, and the said petitioners do inform my Lord that they find by ancient records in the Chancery that Earl Henry did sell certain leased lands in Thornley to Michael Doughtie then Clerk to the said Earl for payment of his debts, and upon a of an end of between the daughter of Earl Ferdinand, eldest son of Earl Henry, and William his younger son (the now Earl's grandfather), it was agreed and ordered that the said Earl William should pay all his father's debts, whereupon the said Mr. Doughtie conveyed all these leases to the said Earl William, and these lands of the petitioners with others as we conceive are the lands that Earl William sold to pay the said debts. The said petitioners further pray that if my Lord's counsel find that my lord hath no right by the law to the said lands in Thornley, then they humbly pray that my lord will be graciously pleased to buy the said lands in Thornley, and the petitioners will pay the purchase money and yield unto my lord the agreed rent unto him and his heirs for ever. Not doubting but my lord will be graciously pleased to do his best endeavour for himself and the petitioners, they humbly rest for the present and ever pray for his honour's health, wealth, and prosperity in this life, and in the life to come everlasting joy and felicity."

However, this petition was not successful, and the poor Thornley tenants had to submit as best they could to "Mistress Doughty and her daughter," although probably, upon the marriage of the latter with Thomas Patten of Preston, their condition would be ameliorated. In 1688, Sir Thomas Stanley married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Patten, and his son Edward, succeeding in 1735-6 as 11th Earl of Derby, the Manor of Thornley, after a lapse of 130 years, thus reverted to the descendants of its original owners.

Thornley Hall, or Patten Hall as it is often called, lies at the foot of that part of Longridge Fell known as "Jeffrey Hill." Over the porch is the inscription (covered with the usual whitewash) in raised letters: **JOH. MICHAEL DOUGHTIE . 1605.** On the door

of a cupboard let into the wall in the dining-room of the house is : E. P. M. (Elizabeth and Mary Patten). 1709.

Of the Doughty's connection with Colne we have found little. In 1636, a commission was granted by John, Lord Bishop of Chester [Bridgeman] to allot and divide the stalls, forms, and seats of Colne Church, when "the first double-seated form through, between the alleys, they [the churchwardens] do appoint to Henry Doughty, gent., and William Emmott for their chief mansion houses," and another stall on the south side of the great pillar to the tenants of Mr. Doughty at Waterside."—[From a contemporary MS. in possession of Mr. W. Waddington, of Burnley].

There are now few evidences left in Colne of this family. Their old mansion, Colne Hall, has been pulled down; a farm still bears the name of "Doughty." A great part of modern Colne is built upon lands belonging to the Earl of Derby, which came into the family at the same time as the Thornley estates.

The Doughtys of Thornley are probably identical with the family settled at Ovenden, in Yorkshire, during the sixteenth century. Among the first subscribers to Heath Grammar School (founded in 1584-5) occurs "Michael Doughty gen : nats in Ovenden xls." And as several of our Michael Doughty's descendants were schoolmasters in Yorkshire, we may reasonably conclude that the first of the family who lived at Thornley Hall is identical with the subscriber to the before-named school (Cox's *Heath Grammar School*, 131). A year or two later we find him filling the post of one of the clerks of the kitchen in the princely household of Edward, the third, and Henry, the fourth, Earl of Derby. In the "Checkerowle" of Henry, Earl of Derby's "Householde Servants the xiiith daie of May a^o 1587 at w^{ch} time his L. didde begyne to sett uppe howse at Lathom after his retourne from the Courte," appear the names of the "Clerkes of the Kitchen," viz. :—"Wm. Aspeinowle; Mychell Doughtie."

Other references to him at this period are :—

"On Wednesday [10th July, 1587], Mr. Clerke Mychell was set [? sent] to London." "Tuesday [Jan. 1589-90], my Lord and my Lady Strandge dynded at the Lodge in Lathome Parke wth Clerk Mychell." On the 18th July following Michael Doughty was still one of the clerks of the kitchen. (Chet. Society, xxxi., 23, 32, 38, 84).

According to Mr. Payne Collier, he was also Secretary to the Earl, but he is not mentioned in the Household Books in that capacity.

In the *Shuttleworth Accounts* (Chet. Sec., xxxv., 56-58) are the following references to Michael Doughtie :—

Jan. 1589-90—Mr. Duchie for the tythe corne silver of the demane of Hoole, xxs. ; March, 1589-90, a mane of Mr. Clark Doughtie wch broughte a letter frome him to the Smytheles, viijd. ; April 1590, Spente at foure severall tymes when I went to Lathom to speke wth Mr. Dughtie 1s. ixd. ; given to Mr. Dughtie clarke for copinge his lesse of the tythe of Hoole xijd. ; May 1590, Mr. clarke Dughtie for one lesse of the tythe corne of Hoole cxxlvii.

On the 23rd September, 1594, Mr. Michael Doughtie, servant to William Earl of Derby, and Mr. Hugh Ellis, servant of the Lady Alice Countess Dowager of Derby, deposited, in the presence of Francis, Lord Bacon, and others, a trunk containing family evidences in the custody of Lord Ellesmere, then Sir Thomas Egerton. The trunk was afterwards produced in the Court of Wards, and Mr. Doughtie and Mr. Ellis acknowledged the receipt of it for the purpose (*Egerton papers*, p. 205). Undoubtedly Michael Doughty was (as Canon Raines remarks) an influential and wealthy man, occupying an office which, in those days, was both dignified and honourable.

In 1588, he was elected member of Parliament for Preston ; and in 1592-3 became the representative for Liverpool, having previously sat for Flint Borough during the Parliament of 1586-7 (*Parl. Rep. Lanc.*, 146, 184).

As already stated, he purchased the Manor of Thornley in 1606, and took up his residence there until his death in 1630 ; and was buried at Chipping on the 8th of June.

By his wife, Cicely, daughter of Thomas Nelson, (or of Bootil), he had issue (1) Henry ; (2) William, Master of Wakefield Free Grammar School, buried in the North choir of the Church there ; (3) John ; and (4) Thomas, solicitor at Goulton, co. Lincoln. The date of the death of Michael Doughty's wife I have not found. ¹

¹ It is necessary to point out the prevailing error, which has unfortunately been printed in several works, that the daughter of John Doughty (son of Michael Doughty), married Thomas Patten of Preston. The lady was the daughter of John Doughty, grandson of Michael Doughty (see pedigree). It

is only right to add that Mr. William Dobson, with his usual discrimination, pointed out the mistaken notion as to the way in which the Stanleys acquired the manor of Thornley ; but appears to have been unaware of the fact above stated. (*Parl. Represent. Preston*, page 12).

In 1635 there was allotted to HENRY DOUGHTY, eldest son and heir of Michael, along with William Emmott of Colne, "the first double seated form through between the alleys, for their chief mansion houses, in Colne Church, and another "stall on the south side of the great pillar" to his tenants at Waterside, by virtue of a Commission to the churchwardens, granted by John Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester. (*From a Contemp. MS.*).

The following letter (from the unpublished *Towneley MSS.*), addressed to Henry Doughty by Robert Callis, Serjeant-at-law, of Lincoln, concerning a projected marriage between the two families was, as after events proved, by no means uncalled for:—

"Good Mr. Doughty.

According to my promise I have sent my servant over to you with a friend, whereby I may be better assured of your reall estates in lands for to be a competent joynture for my daughter if we proceed to settle all the rest uppon your sonne and her issue.

Therefore, *imprimis*, your brother [Thomas Doughty] with Mr. Granton assured me your lands of inheritance were 600^{li} *per annum* at the least. I now desire that you would make it appear to them that they and I from them may understand the true yearly value of them, for I know Mr. Linelleslee [? Lindsay] well understands the yearly value of lands in your country, which I myselfe doe not.

You seay in your note that Mr. William Doughty hath certaine tenements for a tearme of yeares in the mannor of Thornely of the yearely vallue of 50^{li}, but for how many yeares you have not set downe. I desire to know that point, and so for the rest which you say [you] have leased for two lives I pray you shew them the leases. Then I will have 200^{li} *per annum* set out and assured for Joynture. I desire to know which were (?) it and that they may see it.

And I desire to know and be certified how your mannor or lands bee estated whereby conveyances may bee aptly drawn out and what statutes judgments or recognizances there are which by thereon or with may bee laid thereon that they may bee taken of.

I will give with my daughter if I like the match: in hand down-paid, eleven hundred pounds, and 400^{li} within ten months after if shee shall be then liveing. I desire the eleven hundred pounds may serve your turne and that your sonne might have the other 400^{li}.

This is not all I intend my daughter for I meane to give her 2000^{li} — but 500^{li} shall be at my own meath so long as I shall thinke good Shee knows well enough how far shee may trust mee. But for the 1500^{li}, that is my promise what shall be performed as I have formerly written and spoken. It is a faire portion seeing it shall be well paid as I pay it, and deserves a good estate in the oppinion of her ffriends.

Thus I pray you doe farely with mee in these matters as I hope you will for I shall bee sure my money shall goe out of my purse which I have ready in my hands, and so I rest and remaine

“ Your ffriend,

ROBERT CALLIS.

4 day Aug :

“ 1640.

“ To his ffreind . . . Doughty of Thorneley in the county of Lanc^r, Esq^{re}, deliver.”¹

Henry Doughty was a staunch Royalist and Catholic, and suffered alike for his zeal on behalf of his King and for his fidelity to his faith. He would be between 63 and 73 years old at the time of his death, which occurred between November 1652 and 1662.

By his marriage, 5th December, 1614, with Mary, daughter of Edward Blakey, he had issue three sons—John, Michael, and Edward.

JOHN DOUGHTY, eldest son and heir of Henry Doughty, died in his father's lifetime, and probably played no important part in local affairs: at anyrate, we have come across little but what has already been stated. The exact date of his death we have not learned; it was before 17th January, 1647-8.

He married 12th December, 1641, Elizabeth, elder daughter of Robert Callis, serjeant-at-law, of Lincoln, and by her had issue two daughters, Mary, wife of Thomas Patten of Preston, Esquire; and Susannah, who died unmarried, and was buried at Preston, 8th April, 1705. Administration of her goods was granted to William Coupe of Preston, gent., her next of kin, being bound along with John Boxhall of Preston, gent., to exhibit a true inventory of all her goods before the 1st January, 1706-7.

¹ Christopher Towneley adds: “Note, that this Mr. Henry Doughty was son and heire of Michael Doughty of Lathom and Cicely, daughter . . . And that William Doughty was his

brother, the schoolmaster at Wakefield, and Thomas Doughty his brother was solicitor unto Thomas Granton of Goulton in the County of Lincolne, Esq.”

Mary Doughty, eldest child of John Doughty, by her marriage in 1688, with Thomas Patten, Esq., of Preston, carried the moiety of the Thornley estates into her husband's family. The sad plight of her tenants has been already shewn, although, probably, she was unable to ameliorate their condition, owing to the property being heavily encumbered. The issue of her marriage was a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edward Stanley of Bickerstaffe.

Her husband was second son and ultimate heir of William Patten, Alderman of Preston, and Mayor of the Borough in 1655-6. Thomas Patten was elected Member of Parliament for his native place in 1688, along with the Hon. James Stanley. But in 1690 he was defeated by Lord Willoughby de Eresby by three votes only. He petitioned against his lordship's return, but without success.

By his will, dated 5th March, 1696-7, he left his body to be buried at the discretion of his executors; and, with the permission of the Honourable Sir Charles Houghton, Bart., according to his former promises to him, under the Communion Table in the Chancel at Preston Church, and desired that not more than £60 should be spent upon his funeral.

He assigns to his executors 6 messuages and tenements in Thornley then, or lately, in possession of Henry Cottam, Richard Turnley, John Bradley, George Eccles, Richard Sherburne, and Edmund Parkinson, and a close also in Thornley in the possession of Thomas and James Rogerson, which he had mortgaged in 1696 "for the raising of money for the payment of my debts." The sum of £600, which he had raised upon mortgage from Madame Pierpoint on the Manor of Chipping, he directs to lie as a charge upon the said manor.

His bequests were:—To his "Sister Boxall," and his "Sister Hankinson" an annuity of £10 each; to his sister-in-law, Susannah Doughty, 10 guineas to buy her mourning; to his nephew, William Coupe, £5; to his niece, Mary Hankinson, £20; to his niece, Mary, wife of Mr. Robert Ravald of Preston, £40; to his brother, William Patten, and his brother's wife, and to all his sisters, mourning rings. To the poor of Preston, £10; and to the poor of Thornley £10. His wife, Mary Patten, and his brother, William, he appointed executors. The will was proved at Preston, 17 Nov., 1697.



Stanley

Dep. at Preston, Jan. 20, 1771, died in his father's lifetime, June, 1771, aged 54.

of Hugh Smith of Weald Hall, Essex.

(1)
Elizabeth Hamilton, dau. of the Duke of Hamilton; died in 1797.

Edward Smith Stanley, born Sep. 12, 1752; bap. at Preston, Oct. 3; succeeded his grandfather as 12th Earl of Derby; died Oct. 11, 1834.

(2)
Eliza, dau. of Geo. Farren. died in 1829.

Edward Smith Stanley, K.G.; born April 21, 1775; 13th Earl of Derby; died June 30, 1851.

Charlotte Margaret, dau. of Geoffrey Hornby, Rector of Winwick; died in 1817.

Charlotte, wife of Edmund Hornby, of Dalton Hall died in 1805.



Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, K.G.; born March 29, 1799; 14th Earl of Derby; Prime Minister of England; died Oct. 23, 1869.

Emma Caroline Wilbraham, dau. of Lord Skelmersdale.

Her

Edward Henry Stanley, K.G.; born July 21, 1826; 15th Earl of Derby; died April 23, 1893.

Mary Catherine West, dau. of Earl de la Warr, and widow of 2nd Marquis of Salisbury; mar. July 5, 1870.

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Upon the death of his mother in 1711, Sir Edward Stanley became lord of the manor of Chipping and Thornley, and, as will be noted in chap. v., manifested considerable interest in the regulations of the local charities. Succeeding as eleventh Earl of Derby, on the death of his cousin, Feb. 1st, 1735-6, the lordship of Thornley manor became, once again, and still remains, vested in the Earl of Derby. The comparatively small extent of land in the parish owned by the Pattens has during the last century and-a-half been largely added to by purchase, until now the present Earl possesses 5,700 acres in Chipping and Thornley. This is not the place in which to speak of the distinguished part played in the history of England by this noble family; but the general affection and respect felt throughout Lancashire for "the House of Stanley" is well illustrated by the pithy saying of an old local retainer, which has passed into a proverb: "God bless the Earl of Derby; he's th' best mon as ever lived either end up!"

THE ROLLS OF THE COURT BARON OF THE MANOR OF THORNLEY.

The jury having been sworn, and the preliminary exhortation of the Steward given, Robert Hankinson, Steward or Seneschal of the Court Lect of the Manor of Thornley, proceeded to deliver a lengthy charge from which we have only room here for a few extracts.

"Servant killing his master, or a woman her husband, or a priest his ordinary; punishment, death, the escheat of goods and lands to the Lord of the fee, for such treason touches not the King.

Sacrilege; punishment is death without benefit of clergy.

If any use any conjury or witchcraft or [do] any other diabolical acts or enchantments whereby any person be killed, destroyed, or confined; the punishment is death and loss of goods, and the same for their concealers.

Felonious taking of anything of the value of 12d., as hens, geese, pigs, or any small things out of the windows; punishment is whipping and loss of goods.

Constables neglecting their office as to vagabonds, rogues, and sturdy beggars; penalty for such neglect, 20s. Those that sustain and feed them; 10s. for every alms.

Failure to provide stocks in their lordship; penalty, £5.

Pulling down a building up to anything, turning or stopping watercourses, or fouling drinking places; forfeit, 20s.

Every person using a draught or plow in this lordship shall send every day, while the ways are in mending, a waine or cart with all necessaries convenient and 2 able men; penalty of default, 20s.

Every householder, cottager, labourer, not being a hired servant by the year, shall, by themselves or other sufficient labourers, upon every of the said days work thereat; penalty of default, 8d.

Common hedge breakers to be stocked and whipped; common b——, scoulds, brawlers, untruth tellers, and dispensers of calumnies and false reports, to the disturbance and discord of their neighbours; to give sureties for their good behaviour.

Alehouse keepers that suffer tippling; penalty 10s. to the use of the poor.

Forestallers of the market; 1st time, imprisonment for two months and loss of goods; 2nd time, a year's imprisonment and loss of goods; 3rd time, imprisonment during his Majesties pleasure, pillory, and loss of goods.

Regrators that sell within four miles of the market they buy in to suffer same penalty.

Destruction of pheasant or partridge by nets or similar devices; penalty 20s. and 10s. Tracing hares in the snow; penalty, 20s.

Where the Constables have been heath-burning from Ascension day to Michaelmas; penalty according to discretion of jury.

Treasure-trove within or above ground goes to the Lord of the Leet.

In default of butts; for every three months, penalty, 20s."

The extracts hereafter printed are those of most interest, and are taken from the rolls now extant which commence in 1674 and, with intermissions, extend to the year 1714. The Court Leet is still held on Trinity Tuesday in each year at the solitary inn in the township of Thornley called the Derby Arms.

Fines were imposed upon those of the tenants and freeholders who failed to attend the Court. The form here given was the one usually adopted and may serve as an example.

"It is commanded to the Bayliffe of the Manor of Thornley that hee collect and levie upon the goods and chattels of severall persons whose names are hereafter mentioned for non-appearance at the Court Leet held 19th October, 1674, twelve pence apiece."

" John Bradley.

Richard Sherburne, Esq.

Alexander Sherburn, gent.

Lawrence Cutler.

John Thompson.

Francis Dobson.

Roger Dilworth.

William Marsden.

John Roades, gent.

Thomas Rogerson.

Henry Simpson.

Edward Kay.

Richard Roades."

At the same Court, Thomas Hill, Bailiff, was commanded to distrain upon the goods of Thomas Daggar for driving his goods (cattle) into the lanes to the disturbance of his neighbours, for the sum of 3s. 4d.

Robert Richardson was at the same time fined 6s. 8d. "for not coming to the Lord's mill, but goinge to other mills with his corne growne upon the Lord's land."

For the next twenty years the Court is styled "The View of Frank Pledge of Thomas Patten, gent., and his wife, and Susanna Doughty."

In 1674 John Tomlinson and Henry Cottam were appointed Barlymen.

In 1676 the following were presented by the jury for non-attendance :—

Mr. Roger Sherburne.	Mr. Robert Alston.
Hugh Sherburne.	James Parker.
Mr. Cuthbert Hesketh.	Mr. Cooper.
Mr. John Brabin.	Andrew Alston.
Mr. Robert Parkinson.	John Swinglehurst.
Mr. Robert Roades.	

At the same court reference was made to “ the highway between Wheatley Brooke and Dr. Richardson’s house ” in Thornley.

In 1678 was passed this resolution :—

We present Robert Bradley, constable for East end of Thornley in regard to his father John Bradley is very aged and wanteth health. Wee present George Eccles for burning heath at a tyme not lawful for so doing and amerce him in the sum of 3s. 4d.

The following year a long presentment was made against some of the leading yeomen of the district for breaking the Court’s rules in regard to coursing.

Wee present Thomas Cottom of Whittingham, husbandman, Thomas Halsall of Hothersall, gent., Edmund Nayden of Hothersall, gent., William Towers ye younger of Bashall, yeoman, and Richard Abbott of Whittingham, for courseinge within this manor, killinge of hares, treadinge of grass, and breaking down hedges without license and amerce everyone of them in the sum of 3s. 4d each.

Nayden, Halsall, and Towers were also fined 5s. each “ for one sheep of ye value of 5s. of ye goods of Thomas Patten Esq., therewith 3 doggs did bite upon, of which bite ye same sheep shortly after dyed, and two more sheep yet were bitten of ye said value not like to live.”

“ An accompt of persons resident in ye Mannor of Thornley and Whetley yt are above ye age of 12 yeares taken in the year 1679 :—

Thomas Dillworthe	} sonnes of William Dilworth, yeoman.
James Dillworthe	
John Dillworthe	
Richard Dillworthe, sonne of Roger Dillworthe, blacksmith.	
Thomas Cutler, sonne of Lawrence Cutler, husbandman.	
Thomas Richmond, husbandman.	
Lawrence Wilkinson, sonne of John Wilkinson, husbandman.	
John Simpson, husbandman.	
Alexander Marsden, sonne of William Marsden, shoemaker.	
John Bradley, sonne of John Bradley, husbandman.	
John Burne, sonne of Thomas Burne, husbandman.	
John Parkinson, son of Edmund Parkinson, husbandman.	
Robert Rodes, sonne of John Rodes, schoolmaster.	

Thomas Porter, sonne of Thomas Porter, milner.
 Robert Alston, husbandman.
 Edward Cottam } sonne of Henry Cottam, yeoman.
 Richard Cottam }
 Anthony Dunderdell, servant to James Duckett.
 William Cutler } sonnes of Henry Cutler, husbandman.
 Lawrence Cutler }
 Thomas Dillworthe } sonne of Ellis Dillworthe, yeoman.
 Richard Dillworthe }
 Henry Bleasdell, servant to Ellis Dillworth.
 Allan Battell, sonne of William Battell, husbandman.
 Richard Tornley, sonne of William Tornley, yeoman.
 Henry Mandesley } servants of William Tornley.
 Edward Cutler }
 William Wright, son of Christopher Wright, deceased.
 Edmund Eccles } sonnes of George Eccles, yeoman.
 Richard Eccles }
 Thomas Alston, husbandman.
 Matthew Barnes, sonne of John Barnes.
 Thomas and John Stoute, sons of Robert Stoute, husbandman.
 Edward Eccles, husbandman.
 John Lancaster, sonne of Thomas Lancaster, husbandman.
 William Hairst, sonne of William Hairst, linnen webster.
 Thomas Dewhurst, sonne of William Dewhurst, mason.
 Thomas Hesketh, sonne of Edward Hesketh, carpenter.
 Richard Simpson, sonne of Christopher Simpson, deceased.
 William Jenkinson, sonne of John Jenkinson, husbandman.
 Leonard Rodes, sonne of Edward Rodes, tyleman."

In 1681 a series of questions were put to the jury assembled at the Court Baron held in April, to which answers were duly given; from these the following summary is taken:—

"The demaines" of the Manor of Thornley are in the possession of the lord of this manor. There was no "decay of housing." The common land was called "Longridg," and was used and occupied by the lord's charterers and tenants. The jury declared they knew no lands or tenements forfeited or escheated "by any felonie, bastardie, or any other fact to ye lords of this manor." The "chief rents" were returned as being:—"Woolfe hall¹ and ye demise mills and kilne, and held of ye manor of Thorneley in free and common state by rendering of a grewhound [greyhound] and a collar, and 3d. a yeare rent."

They said:—"We know noe Court Rowlls evidences or writings kept backe from the lord of this mannor." And that they knew "noe wayes y^t any man doth drive or goe over y^e lord's wasts without his knowledge."

¹ Wolf Hall was *not* in the Manor of Thornley.

In 1681 the jury presented that they found "the stockes out of repaires, and order them to be repaired" before the 10th May 1682 under a penalty of 10s. Also the "Pinfold" and the "Kuck stoole."

The following items are of miscellaneous interest:—29th Oct., 1712—"We present Mr. Peter Walkden [minister at Hesketh Lane Presbyterian Chapel] for a house of office standing upon a watter [course] leading to Elling Walmesley's, and wee doe amerce him in twenty shillings, if the same be not pulled down and removed before 1st January next." At the same court Peter Walkden was admitted as a tenant for "Goodyer's tenement." Edmund Parkinson was appointed gamekeeper by the Lord of the Manor, who is styled "Edward Stanley, Esquire."

In 1714 the jury presented Sir Nicholas Sherburne, Bart., of Stonyhurst, for not appearing at the Lord's Court, and fine him £1 19s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Moss reves, Barley men, the Pinder and Gamekeeper, were duly appointed at this and preceding Courts.

In 1716 the jury "most especially" presented Mr. Peter Walkden and Robert Eastham, "who hath either of them taken in an inmate."

The year following the jury presented Thomas Hesketh [of Thornley] for "keeping beagles or hounds and destroying the Lord's game," and amerced him in the sum of 10s., "if the dogs be not destroyed or made away with in six weeks' time."

At the same Court Peter Walkden was found to be tenant [of "Olerums"], instead of Edmund Eccles [deceased], and paid the usual fee of sixpence.

Of the value and interest of the extracts we have printed something may be said. For, while it is regrettable that so few of the Court Rolls, especially for the earlier years, have been preserved, at least an outline, if not a picture, truthful though not brilliant, is here presented of the life and manners, the habits and customs, the laws and usages of the people of Chipping two hundred years ago. Nor in these days, when the air is full of the cry of rural reform, is it at all unprofitable to reflect upon the summary, but effective, way in which nuisances were abated, poachers punished, vendors of vile ale

and of unwholesome bread punished and pilloried. To the commercial mind the idea of being imprisoned for twenty days, with hard labour, or being put in the pillory, or losing an ear for "forestalling" the market, would be abhorrent. Upon scolds, malicious gossips, and the like, upon sturdy beggars and "foreigners," our forefathers were, perhaps justifiably, remarkably severe. As has been observed, "nothing scarcely was too large, certainly nothing too small, for presentment to, and adjudication by, the Court Leet Jury." High and low, rich and poor, parson and peasant, all were dealt with indifferently; and there was no reason to suppose that the edicts of the Jury were (as now) merely an empty form.

A clear account of the procedure, with many illustrations of the various clauses in the Steward's charge to the jury will be found in Mr. Harland's *Manchester Court Leet Records* (Chet. Soc., lxiii.).

BOUNDARIES OF THORNLEY MANOR.

Determined 27 July, 1808, by Adam Cottam, Edward Lovat, and William Harper, gentⁿ., Commissioners under Act for Inclosing Lands in the Parishes of Chipping, Mitton, and Ribchester.

"We do ascertain, &c., and fix the Boundaries of the Manor of Thornley as follow:—Commencing at the south-east corner of an Estate called the Forty acres, and proceeding westward adjoining the Township of Dilworth, by the course of a Wall and across the middle of an Inclosure called the Hill Field, and along the South side of an Estate called Austin Field to the Chipping Road; thence along the South side of the said Road and of an Estate called the Seven Acres to a Stile at the South-West Corner of that Estate; thence, proceeding North-Westward still along the side of the Township of Dilworth, down a small Brook or Watercourse to the South corner of a Field called Owler Hill, then leaving the Watercourse, and following the Fence Southward to the South corner of a Field called the Long Meadow; then, turning Westward, and proceeding along the Fence to the South-East corner of Broad Meadow, and then proceeding South-Westward along the course of the Fence to Cock Leach Lane, where the junction with the Township of Dilworth ends. From Cock Leach Lane proceeding North Westward adjoining the Township of Whittingham by the Course of the Fence to and across a Road called the Old Lane, and to the North-West Corner of a Field called the New

Bridge, where the junction with the Township of Whittingham ends. Thence, continuing in the same direction adjoining the Township of Goosnargh to the North-West corner of a Field called the Higher Rush Hey, and then proceeding North-Eastward by the course of a Fence and Brook to the River Loud near Gill Bridge, where the junction with the Township of Goosnargh ends. From thence, following the mid-stream of the River Loud adjoining the Township of Chipping, to the foot of Chipping Brook, where the junction with the Township of Chipping ends; and still continuing down the said mid-stream adjoining the Hamlet of Little Bowland, to the part of the Brook which divides the Maaor from the Hamlet of Chaigeley.

“From the last-mentioned point, proceeding Southward up the said Brook or Watercourse adjoining the Hamlet of Chaigeley to the Road leading from Chipping to Clitheroe, and across the said Road, and along the same Watercourse to a Slack or Hollow at the North End of Lower Clough Field, which Hollow is said to have been anciently the line of the Watercourse; then, leaving the Brook, and following the middle of the said Slack or Hollow across the said Lower Clough Field, and along the middle of the Swamp Meadow to the South End thereof, where the said Slack or Hollow again joins to the present Watercourse; then, again proceeding up the Watercourse to the Road leading from Thornley to Clitheroe, and across the said Road and along a Slack or Hollow across two small Fields called the Bull Hill Meadows, until the said Slack joins the Fence which divides the Upper Bull Hill Meadow from an occupation Road; thence, along the said occupation Road to a Brook or Watercourse at the bottom of the Rough Hey Field, and up the course of the said Brook, until it joins another Brook or Watercourse leading out of Thornley Inclosures; from thence, following the Eastern Watercourse to the South-West Corner of the said Rough Hey Field where it enters the Common, and thence in direct line up the brow of the Hill to the Green Spring, and forward to the great Stone Heap West of the Beacon.

“From the last-mentioned point proceeding South-Westward across the Fell adjoining the Manor of Dutton to a small Heap of Stones, and to an upright Stone called the White Stoop, and forward to a Heap of Stones called the Cripple Oak; then, turning South-

Eastward, and proceeding in a direct line to a large Stone in the White Slack called the Grey Stone; and from thence, proceeding South-Westward adjoining the Manor of Ribchester in a direct line to a point fixed half-way between the corner of Dilworth Inclosures and a large Stone near to an ancient Well, and thence Southward to the said corner of Dilworth Inclosures.

“From the last-mentioned point, proceeding Westward along the side of the Fell adjoining Dilworth Inclosures to the South-West corner of the Fell, and forward to the South-East corner of the Forty Acres where this description commenced. And we do declare that all the Land contained within this Line of Boundary is within and parcel of the Manor of Thornley.”

The old customs have lingered longer here than in perhaps any other part of the county. Christmas was the king of feasts. The first person to awake in every house “let Kesmus in” by exclaiming—

“Owd wives arise,
An’ bake your pies.
It’s Kesmus Day i’t’h’ mornin’.”

Every child in every house had a mince pie for his own use. The sun shining through the apple trees on Christmas Day was believed to foretoken a good fruit year. Beasts were believed to be converted into bees at midnight of Christmas Eve. The space between Christmas Day and Black Monday was filled up by parties, called “tart neets.” “Campins”—visiting one’s neighbours—was a favourite way of spending the long winter’s nights.

Black, or Plough, Monday, was so called from the fact of an old custom of men going about on that day with darkened faces. The 2nd of February, Candlemas Day, was a noteworthy day. Lands changed hands; ploughing began; and farm servants’ year of hiring began and ended. Of it was said—

“Candlemas Day,
Put cards an’ candles away.”

Saint Valentine’s Day, Cock Thursday, Collop Monday, and Shrove Tuesday were all honoured. Shrove Tuesday was a general holiday. Half of the day was secured to every apprentice by his indentures. Pancakes and dancing (as now) at the inns; and boys and girls going the country round, bags in hand, for apples, oranges,

pancakes, and the like, seldom refused them.

Mid-Lent, or Braggat Sunday, Easter, with its pace eggers, 'toss-pot parties, egg-rolling, and "lifting," were festivals of note.

On "Mischief Neet"—the eve of May Day—all the young men turned out to pay a tribute, of affection to their sweethearts, or of disdain to their jilts, by the local language of branches, placed under the bed-room window of their young women, supposed to be no secret to them. Mr. Kirk gives the meaning of a few of the "boes" (boughs):—

Wicken	My dear chicken.
Boo i' bloom	Wed, an' soon.
Thorn	A scorn.
Ash	A trash.
Owler (Alder)	A scowler.
Sod an' a daisy	Proud an' lazy.
Yate (Gate)	Shaken pate.

He adds that "the first thing on May morn the house was quickly searched round before the old folks were astir, because this was often the first hint they got of the prospects of losing one of the family." ¹ On Old May Day the outgoing farmers gave up possession of their houses. Of the weather it is said—

"A weet an' windy May
Fills th' barns w' corn an' hay."

Of angling truisms one of the best is—

"When th' wind's ith' eäst,
Fish'll bite leäst;
When th' wind's ith' west,
Fish'll bite best;
When th' wind's ith' north,
Fish'll be nowt worth;
When th' wind's ith' south,
Fish'll bite with oppen mouth."

Courtship had its perils and dangers as well as its charms. The good old rule was in vogue—

"Those may take who have the power,
And those may keep who can."

Woe betide the "foreigner" who came a wooing without paying for the privilege. Clandestine meetings were held in most favour by the young people. It was no light matter for a country fellow, his mind strongly imbued with a belief in ghosts and boggarts, to trudge for miles over fields full of marl pits, in order that the lovers might

¹ See *Manchester Lit. Club Papers*, iii., 102-114.

"sit up," as was the custom, by the smouldering kitchen fire : incontinence was not so common as might be supposed.

Coffins were stocked with box, bays, and rosemary ; and the bodies of some had laid with them a copper coin and a willow wand — the former to pay the boatman with, and the latter to drive off evil spirits.

Boggarts were believed in by all ; they could be "laid" by duly ordained priests. Many tales are told of fairies and witches. Cures by charms were believed in (see chap. ix.) A horseshoe nailed on a shippcn door kept bad spirits and disease away.

Down to the close of the last century bull and bear baiting and cockfighting were popular amusements. Cards were a favourite game. So recklessly did the people use "the devil's book" that the saying is current to this day of a man venturing his farm at a game of "putt" on an ace, a two, and a three. He lost, and exclaimed—

"Ace, deuce and tray,
Loudscales, go thi way."

This farm (situated partly in Chipping and partly in Goosnargh), long the property of the Parkinsons, was in 1686 left by Thomas Knowles of Sowerby to found a charity in Goosnargh. Stocks were to be found in every hamlet. At Hazlehurst can now be seen the old stoops of stocks set up, it is said, late in the last century for the special use of the colony of woolcombers then employed there. Illegitimacy seemingly was looked upon with little disfavour. Parson and squire, yeoman and labourer, make equal mention in their wills of their lawful and unlawful offspring. From the MS. *Visitaciones Exemp. Jurisd. Abb. et Conv. de Whalley*, belonging to Stonyhurst, is taken the following :—

Thomas Pensax, junior, and Mary, daughter of Thomas Sourbutts, were accused of living in adultery, and had 3 boys so born—which the said Thomas admitted. Penance : to walk with bare feet on the Feast of Pentecost next in procession at the Chapel of Clitheroe, holding in his hand a penny wax taper, at the Gospel in the morning and to pay 4d., and also on two other days at the Chapel of St. Michael [Clitheroe Castle], and to pay 4d. Margaret Sourbutts ordered to walk with bare legs and feet (*nudis tibiis et pedibus*), covered with a sheet after the manner of a humble penitent, holding in her hand a penny wax taper publicly before the high altar in Clitheroe Chapel, and on bended knees ask pardon of God, at the end of Mass, for her said sins (A.D., 1515).

So late as 1750 the last performance under the penance sheet took place in Goosnargh Church, when a local publican expiated a reputed offence.

Agriculture is the leading industry in the parish. In 1886, 1,776 acres were laid down for meadow land, 5,064 for grazing, with only one acre for oats. Much of the land is poor, having been reclaimed and enclosed only within the present century. Iron-working and chair-making are now the principal trades flourishing; the manufacture of cotton has ceased, and the burning of lime has largely diminished of late years. A few persons are employed in the stone quarry and tile works in Thornley.

The public-house signs in the parish are : " Dog and Partridge," previous to 1630, known as " Cliviger House," and during the seventeenth century as " The Green Man ;" " The Sun ;" " Talbot ;" " Buck ;" and " Derby Arms."

The parish of Chipping is in the Honour of Clitheroe, the Hundred of Blackburn, the Poorlaw District of Clitheroe, the Archdeaconry of Lancaster, and in the Darwen Parliamentary Division.

The population and acreage returns are :—

	Area in Acres.	Population.					
		1801	1821	1841	1871	1881	1891
Township of Chipping	5,634	827	1,229	1,250	1,113	987	862
Township of Thornley	3,221	387	506	425	428	349	330
Total	8,855	1,214	1,735	1,675	1,541	1,336	1,192

CHAPTER II.

The Church.



IN the Domesday Survey of 1086 no mention is made of a church at Chipping; but tradition asserts that the foundation of one took place centuries before the Norman Conquest. We prefer to leave this uncertain ground for the sure field of historical fact, much as we deplore the scanty knowledge we possess of Chipping's early history. In old times the Church and Rectory of Chipping lay in the Deanery of Amounderness, in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, and in the Diocese of York. An attempt—which utterly failed—was made in 25 Hen. III. (1240-1) by Emericus des Roches to establish that Chipping Church was a chapel of Preston parish, of which he was Rector (*Piccope MSS.*, viii., 155). In the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. (1291), “*Ecclia de Schipping*” is valued at £10 13s. 4d.; and by the new taxation made in 1318, at £5. Its value remained at this later sum for some years, as is clear from the following extract from the *Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scaccarii temp. Edwardi III.*, page 38 (circa 1340-2):—

“Inquisition taken, &c., by Thomas de Knol, Richard son of Adam Knol, Richard de Bradlegh, Richard del Halle, John son of Hugh de Saleburi, Richard de Helm, Richard son of John de Knol, John son of Ralph, John de Grenehul, Richard son of Ralph de Thornelay, John son of Thomas de Grenehul, and William le Smythe de Whetlay, sworn. Who being questioned upon their oath as to the true value of the ninth of sheaves, fleeces and lambs arising from the parish church of Chypyn from the first year of the said two years and of certain articles touching the said ninth say and present, that although the said church at Chypyn has been taxed of old at 16 marks, yet at this time the ninth of sheaves of the same parish according to the true value is worth only 100 shillings and no more, of which the villa of Chypyn answers for 50 shillings and Thorneley for 50 shillings. And they say upon their oath there are no lambs nor fleeces in the said parish which belong to our lord the King according to the form of the grant thence made, nor merchants or other men living without husbandry who are bound to give the fifteenth part of their goods. The said jury having been questioned as to the cause why the said ninth does not reach up to the tax of the church say that the said ninth of sheaves, inasmuch as there is only one of the parcels in

which the said tax lies, cannot reach the full sum of the tax of the same, but there are other profitable things in which the value of the said tax lies with the said sheaves, namely the glebe of the church which is worth 20 shillings a year, tithe of hay and other small tithes, offerings and other things relating to the altarage which are worth ordinarily 4 marks a year. And also that the said parish was destroyed by the Scots. Thus that by reason of the said destruction there are lying in the same parish waste and uncultivated lands to the lessening of the said tax up to 40 shillings each year."

At the *inq. p.m.* of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, taken 28th April, 1361, it was found that he held (among other adowsons) the adowson of Chipping church, value 20 marks a year (*Inq. post mort.*, 35 Edw. III). From a Subsidy Roll of York diocese, made in or about 1380, we find that the Rector of Chipping was assessed at 8s. 6½d. (*Cler. Subsid.*, ⅔ R.O.).

On 15th Nov., 1515, James Worseley, then Groom of the Robes, had the grant of next adowson of Chipping rectory (*Dom. State Papers Hen. VIII.*, ii, 305). The clear annual value of the income of the Rector and Curate of Chipping in 1525 is returned at £16 10s. (*Cler. Subsid.*, ⅔ R.O.). In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. (vol. v., 262) the endowment of the Rectory thus appears:—

Manse with glebe thereto attached, worth yearly	8s.	0d.
Tithe of corn	13l.	0s. 0d.
Tithe of calves	20s.	0d.
Tithe of wool and lambs.....	50s.	0d.
Small and privy tithes, offerings, and other things as in the Easter Book	8l.	3s. 8d.
Total	25l.	0s. 20d.
Reprises:—		
Synodals and procurations.....	5s.	8d.
Nett Total	24l.	16s. 4d.

In 1541 the Archdeaconry of Richmond was severed from York diocese to form part of the new diocese of Chester—this new diocese consisting of the Archdeaconry of Chester and the Archdeaconry of Richmond; and in 1542 the Rectory of Chipping was, on the next avoidance, impropriated to the new see of Chester. A few years after this we have a brief record of a dispute between the parson of Chipping and the leading men of the parish:—

George Wellflett parson of the parsonage of Chipping in co. Lanc. complains [in 1545-6] that whereas he has been parson of the same for about 6 years and by reason thereof has taken all manner of tithes and oblations throughout all the said parsonage:

yet "so it is that Thomas Bradley gentylman William Wayne gentylman Roberte Awsten and James Helme yemen havinge Lands and tenements within the saide parishe of theire extorte powers and myghtes in Riotuose and forceable manner doth not onely stoppe and staye the servands of yor supplyaunts for caryage of the tithe graynes grouynge upon theire saide Lands to the number of viij Lodes of graynes to the value of three pounce vjs viijd and severed from the ixth parte in Auguste Laste past whereby they convert the said tithes to their own use. And further of theire maliciouse myndes they beyng of the Heeds of the said parishe have counselled nearly all the rest of the parishioners to stay their tithe corn and to stop all their dues to the Church, intending thereby to drive plt. being a stranger, out of the parish, so that they may have the said parsonage to farm at such rent as they will, to the utter undoing of plaintiff," who prays for a writ of Privy Seal. (*Duchy Pleadings*, vol. xiv, W. 3).

On 25th March, 1559, the impropriate rectory was assessed at 44s. 8d. for the Subsidy, and at the same sum a year later (*Cler. Subsid.*, 21, 22, R.O.). Ten years later, 24th May, 1569, it was assessed to the Subsidy of a tenth at 29s. 9½d. (*Ibid.*, 11).

In 12 Eliz (1570), Alice Swinglehurst, widow of Robert Swinglehurst, of Farrockhouse in Bolland, in her plea to the Chanceller of the Duchy of Lancaster, stated that whereas George Wolfette,¹ late parson of the parish church of Chepyn was lawfully seised of the rectory or parsonage of Chepyn, and therein confirmed by deed of John late Bishop of Chester, patron of the said church, with the assent of the Dean and Chapter of Chester, in consideration of £100 paid by the said Robert Swinglehurst, about the 2nd of Edward VIth (1548-9) demised to the said Robert the parsonage of Chepyn, with all the glebe and demesne lands, tenements, and oblations, and other commodities thereto belonging, for many years yet enduring, on payment of a certain rent [£25 15s. 8d.] to the said parson during his life, and afterwards to the said Bishop and his successors. After the death of her husband, complainant adds she has enjoyed the profits of the lands, and has paid the rent to the Right Rev. William, Bishop of Chester, which he has accepted and taken for seven years, since the death of the said parson. The deed and confirmation referred to, having now come into the hands of the Bishop, and of Edward Gibson, his servant, they by colour thereof are trying to defraud the plaintiff of the premises, and

¹ In the copy in the Bishop's Registry he is called "George Wilfeth doctor of laws and parson of Cheapyn."

in order to accomplish this the Bishop has made a grant of all the said lands, etc., to Edward Gibson for 21 years, who has tried to evict plaintiff from possession thereof.

In his answer, Edward Gibson says the Bishop was lawfully seised in right of his bishopric of the rectory and parsonage of Chipping, and so seised he on the 25th July, 16 Eliz., demised the same to defendant for 21 years, who describes himself as "only a poor serving man." The lease to Edward Gibson was confirmed by the Bishop on 11th March, 1583-4. At the expiration of the term it was let by the Bishop of Chester (Richard Vaughan), 20 Sep., 1598, to Robert Swinglehurst, of Farrick House, in Bowland, for his own life, the life of his brother Thomas, and of Richard Swinglehurst, his younger cousin. The following interesting memorandum is attached to the copy of the lease (in the Bishop's Registry at Chester):—"That Chipping Rectory for quantity of ground it covers is as great or greater than Ribchester, for Chipping Parish has in it of large measure 3,600 acres and it yields now more than Ribchester by reason of store of limestone which betters the once barren ground. That part of Chipping parish which lies beyond the river Loud doth yield the farmer [of the Rectory] clearly in tythe over £100."

This lease was in existence in 1647, when the survey of the Bishop's land took place. We extract the following from Lanc. and Chesh. Record Society:—

28 Sept., 1647. (*Chipping Rectory cu membris in Com. Lanc.*).—The same Rectory or parsonage, with all messuages, Cottages, Gabe and Demesne lands, 20 Elizabeth (1598), was Leased by Richard (Vaughan), Bishopp of Chester, to Robert Swindlehurst, for his owne life, Thomas Swindlehurst, his brother, and Richard Swindlehurst, the said Robert's younger Cozen, and the longest liver of them. Richard is onely liveing, aged fifty seaven years. M^{rs}. Mary Harris, a Papist, now wife of Christopher Harris, a Papist in Armes, is sole daughter and heire of the saide Robert Swindlehurst, the Lessee, and is yet living. But the Rectory stands sequestred. Mr. Edward Parker, a Lawyer living at Brownsholme (Browsholme), in Com. Yorke, hath the lease, intending to draue the said Robert Swindlehurst his will by it, but did it not before he dyed. The Parrish

Consists of Townes, viz^t Chippin, Thornley, Wheatley, &c. There is a faire Parsonage howse and about five acres of Glebe, great measure, with liberty to gitt turbary, all w^{ch} is valued to be worth Seaven pounds p. ann. The aforesaid Richard Swindlehurst dwells in the house, and claims all the Gleabe and Rectory by occupancy. And hee hath assigned it to his sonne Ralph farber, of Hayning, in the County of Yorke, for money due. And hee hath assigned it to Mr. Hugh Currall (? Currer), of Bradford, clothier. But the Committee of Sequestrations and their deputies, Mr. Charles Gregory, of Hastingdine (Haslingden), and Mr. John Howarth, neere Dunghall (Dunkenhallgh), three myles from Whaley (Whalley), have sett the Tythes to Captain Clement Townson, of Stakes, and they pay the rent of Twenty five pounds one shilling eight pence reserued to the late Bishopp, (viz^t) ffifteen pounds one shilling eight pence to the new Committee of Trustees and Trears (treasurers) for the sale of Bishoppes' lands and tenn pounds residue to the now Viccar, Mr. John King, instituted and inducted. And the 27^o August, 1647, Mr. King had an order from the Comittee of the Plundered Ministers to receive ffifty pounds p. an. more out of the profitts of the Improprate Rectory of Chippin, sequestred from the said Mrs. Harris. I conceive the howse and gleabe, with the appurtenances, may be well worth Twelve pounds p. ann. And according to that rate I do aporcon the reserued rent, viz^t :—

To the lands	02	11	08
Tythes	22	10	
In all... ..	25	01	08

febr. 7th.

WILL. WEBB.

The late Bishop did present the viccar.

The Personage house, Glebe, and Rectory was worth to be lett upon the racke before the Warres One hundred twenty six poundes Sixteene shillings eight pence p. ann., all payments included, viz^t the Towne of Chippin Eighty pounds p. an., out Townes Twenty six pounds, Easter booke foure pounds, wooll four pounds tenn shillings, lambs Two poundes, Calves one pound tenn shillings, Geese one pound six shillings eight pence, Eggs five shillings, piggs five shillings; the Personage howse, Glebe, & Turbary 1^{li}. p. an.; q.

w^t Chappells of ease & meanes, alsoe the Tythes of Bradley Hall, a member of Thorneley, yet in lease to Robert Boulton at 3^{li}. p. ann. be ffot forgotten.

Ex^d. J. BRADRY,
Register.

Jo. DUNCALFE,
RICHARD CROKALL, } Surveyors.

From Bishop Gastrell's *Notitia* (Chet. Soc., xxii, 401), we learn that, in 1720, the value of the Rectory was certified at £36 13s. 4d., viz., £10 paid by the Bishop of Chester, £21 13s. 4d. paid by his lessee, and £5 surplices fees. By a covenant in the Bishop's lease, the vicar is to have the use of the Mansion or Parsonage house; the undertenant paying 40s. per annum more to the vicar, by order of the Archbishop of York, the lessee. By indenture of Exchequer £10 was reserved, and £5 for a priest serving in the said church.

On July 31, 1723, the greater part of the occupiers of estates within the parish of Chipping, entered into an agreement with the Lessees of the Tithes as follows:—"We whose names are hereunder written do hereby covenant and agree to the Deed within, bearing date 4 Oct., 1715, to bear, pay and discharge all our proportionable parts of the corn tyth rent and small tyths for the livings [*sic*] hereafter to be named, as also for the years hereafter contracted for if the lives in the leases so long live, as witness our hands"—

	£	s.	d.
Robt. Parkinson, for Waler tenement with the hay-penny	0	12	6
Barth. Dilworth, for Peacock Heyes.....	0	15	5
John Dewhurst, for Dewhurst's tenement	0	10	0
Christopher Bateson	0	8	11
James Lowde	0	4	11
Rd. Dobson, for Haighton's tenement	0	11	0
Widow Cutler, for Hugh Sherburne	0	2	0
Wm. Dunderdale.....	0	12	0
Robt. Parkinson, for "Salesbury's"	0	9	0
Ditto for Halton Hill	0	11	6
Wm. Burne, for Fell Foot	0	4	8
Thomas Wood	0	17	6
John Parkinson, for Black Hall, & "Salebury's".....	0	16	10
Ditto for Daub Hall	0	15	0
Ditto for Giles Bleasdale's	0	8	9
Edmund Parkinson	0	11	6
John Helme, for Watery Gate and Blackbrow	1	1	5
John Bleasdale, for Lower Core (for 7 years)	1	0	6
Wm. Willas[? Wilson], for Loudscales (for 9 years)	0	12	10

	£	s.	d.
Richard Marsden	0	4	1
Thomas Dilworth, for Waller Clough	0	12	6
Thomas Rogerson, for Abbot Barn, Astley Crofts, Blackhall tenement, and Kirkfield.....	1	18	1
Richard Walker, for Thos. Dobson's.....	0	6	3
Richard Dilworth for Old House	0	3	10
Willm. Walmesley, for "Collier's"	0	6	6
Anthony Dunderdale, for his own and Bond's tenement.....	0	12	0
Edmund Parkinson, for his own tenement	0	5	2
John Parkinson de Black Hall, for Kirkcroft	--		
Christopher Brown	0	12	10
Wm. Boardman, for Harling land, and his own.....	0	8	6
Thos. Cottam, for "Knowleses".....	0	3	0
Edmund Parkinson, for Higher Core.....	1	13	2
Robert Croasdale, for "Bradley Bright's"	0	3	6
Thomas Dilworth.....	0	2	6
Henry Eccles, for "Helme's"	0	7	0
James Jackson, for "Rathmell's"	0	4	6
John Parkinson, for "Curtis's"	0	18	2
Thomas Helme, for his own tenement	10	2	2
William Helme, for Wallergate	11	1	2
Henry Procter, for the Wolfhall.....	2	10	0
Tho. Sudall, for his house in Chipping and Wilson's tenement (at the Town End).....	0	4	5
John Parkinson, for "Swinglehurst's".....	0	18	8
John Parkinson, for Sharrock fields upon Elmridge	0	1	10
Ditto for Allan fields upon Elmridge.....	0	1	10

A true terrier of all the Glebe Lands, House, Gardens, Portions of tithes great and small, oblations, obventions, mortuaries, salaries, surplice fees, and other Rights or Dues belonging to the rectory and vicarage of the parish and parish church of Chipping, in the county of Lancaster and Diocese of Chester, exhibited at the Visitation of the Right Reverend Father in God, Samuel [Peploe], Lord Bishop of Chester, holden at Preston, in the said county, June 14th, in the year of our Lord Christ, 1730.

I. THE BISHOP'S OR RECTOR'S RIGHTS OR REVENUES.

(1) The Bishop hath a parsonage house, containing three bays of building, which, with a rood on the Black Moss in Chipping, and a garden or convenient back side to the house, he gives to the Vicar for the time being to enjoy them during Mrs. Pierpointe's assignment, or Sir William Dawes's (the late Bishop of Chester) lease made with the present farmers of the tithes of the parish of Chipping, A.D. 1713.

(2) A barn, adjoining to the house, containing five bays of buildings, which, with all the glebe, closes, and tithes the farmers rent of him, and are to enjoy during the lease.

(3) A little garden before the house, containing about 12 "fall" of ground, and a potato-garden lying on the highway side about 20 roods short of the house, between it and Chipping, containing about 8 "fall" of ground.

(4) A croft, or little close adjoining to the back side of the house containing the 4th part of an acre.

(5) A croft adjoining to the house and garden, on the east side of them, called "Sedge Croft," containing about 30 "fall" of ground.

(6) A great close on the back side of the house and little croft, toward the north of them, adjoining to the Sedge croft on the east, and to the Whinny close on the west, called the "Nearer ley," containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land.

(7) On the back side of the barn a little meadow containing 3 roods of land.

(8) The Whinny close, containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land.

(9) A field or close next to Parlock-foot but one, adjoining to the lane side, containing about 2 acres of land.

(10) All the tithes, both great and small (that is to say), of corn or grain every tenth sheaf or hattock—of hay (of which we have good quantities suitable to our estates), only one penny. How this comes to be we cannot tell.

These are all the Bishop's rights, for which the farmers give the late Bishop of Chester's assignees £100 per annum, clear money, out of which £100 they pay the Bishop for the time being 25^h 20 pence yearly.

From "a true return of the terrier of the Vicarage of Chipping delivered at the Primary Visitation of the Right Rev. Father in God Charles James, Lord Bishop of Chester, held at Preston, 5th Sept., 1825," and signed by "Edmund Wilkinson; Vicar of Chipping; and John Burton, Wm. Rhodes, Henry Mercer, Richard Robinson, churchwardens," we obtain the following additional information about the then Bishop's Rights:—

An estate, situated in the township of Dutton in the parish of Ribchester, belonging to the said vicarage, consisting of a dwelling-

house, in length three bays, the roof whereof is covered with thatch; of a barn and shipp, in length three bays, the roof whereof is covered with slate; and by estimation of about 14 acres of land of the customary measure of seven yards to the perch. According to the best information we have been able to obtain this estate was purchased about the year 1768 for £400—of this sum £200 was raised by the Incumbent [John Milner], and £200 advanced by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. Four acres, one rood, and sixteen perches, statute measure, were about the year 1812 allotted to the above-mentioned estate by the Commissioners appointed by an Act of Parliament, entitled "An Act for Enclosing Lands in the Parishes of Chipping, Mitton, and Ribchester, in the County of Lancaster."

Another estate of land, situate in the township of Whittingham in the Parish of Kirkham, belonging to the said vicarage, consisting of about 13 acres and 2 roods of the customary measure; upon this estate no buildings have been erected. This estate, we understand, was purchased about the year 1790. The sum of £200 was raised by the Rev. John Carlisle, who was then the Incumbent of the said vicarage, and £200 was advanced by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty.

The said vicarage was augmented in the year 1823 with £200 by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, out of the Parliamentary grants; this sum is now in the hands of the treasurer of the Governors of the said Bounty.¹

A TERRIER OF THE TITHES OF CHIPPING.²

Corn, every tenth haddock, or cock.

Wool, Lamb, geese, and pigs—half is 5d.; one is 6d.; one and a half is 15d.; two is 16d.

£33 13s. 4d. per year, one moiety whereof is payable every 24th June, and the other moiety every 25th December in equal portions.

The vicar hath the freehold of the church and church-yard, and all the surplice fees issuing out of both places, that is, he hath:—

¹ This small addition to the stipend of the vicar of Chipping was not obtained without a good deal of trouble, and, as the vicar pathetically remarks, the paltry increase of £4 per year "was in 1829 reduced to £3 7s. 10d."

² From a copy of a letter, dated "Harewood, 5 Jan., 1790," addressed to John Carlisle, vicar of Chipping, by Samuel Popplewell.

For all churchings, 4d., and the clerk 2d.

For publication of banns before marriage, called "caution money," 1s.; for marriage dues, by banns, 3s. 6d., and the clerk, 1s. 2d.

For a funeral sermon (unless the party choose the text), as well as for the pulpit if any other clergymen preach only, 10s.

For parishioners burying in the church, 3s. 4d., affidavit writing, 6d.; clerk, 1s. 2d.; sexton, for grave-making, 1s., and carrying bier, 4d.

A house, 2½d.; a cottage, 1½d.; a man and his wife, offerings, 2d.; a fresh milk cow, 2½d.; a calf, ¾d.; a heifer, 1½d. and her calf, ¾d.; a foal, 1d.; hay, each farm, 1d.; a plough, 1d.; a hand milk cow, 1d.; a swarm of bees, 1d.; Communicants above 14 years old, each, ¾d.

The tithes would appear to have been rented by the parishioners of Chipping "time immemorial;" "but in collecting the rent no charge has been made except for corn, wool, lambs, and hay. The other articles have not been noticed."

II. THE VICAR'S RIGHTS AND DUES.

The vicar hath from his Bishop, or his assigns, the sum of

For parishioners burying in the church-yard the vicar hath 5d., and for affidavit, 6d.; the clerk, 4d., and sexton 4d.

For out-parishioners' wives churching, the vicar hath 10d., and the clerk, 5d.

For out-parishioners burying in the nave of the church, the vicar hath 6s. 8d., and for affidavit, 6d.; the clerk, 2s. 4d., and the sexton, 2s. 6d.

For burying out-parishioners in the church-yard, the vicar hath 2s. 6d.; the clerk, 6d., and the sexton, 1s. 2d.

Item. 2s. 6d. is allowed by the parish for every neighbouring or strange Preacher; 6s. per year to Minister and Churchwardens for duly registering; and 6s. for their dinners at Easter.

We have also three large bells—what they weigh we know not; one great Bib'le, two common Prayer-books; one Surplice; one book of Homilies; one book of Canons; two large pewter Flagons, a pewter Salver, and a silver Cup, with the inscription—"The Communion Cupp of y^e Church of Chipping in y^e County of Lancaster,

1602 ; " a white linen cover for Sacrament, a carpet for the Table, and a cushion for the pulpit.

We have likewise four Churchwardens—two chosen by the Vicar and the other two by the parishioners ; one Clerk, who hath two lays through the parish, viz. —£4 11s. per annum (Chipping paying £1 8s. per lay, and Thornley 17s. 6d. per lay), besides what he hath under the Vicar for Church fees ; one Sexton, and five Ringers, all chosen by the Vicar.

We have a clock, looked to by the Sexton at 6s. 8d. per year ; and 4s. 6d. per year for keeping clean the church, church-yard, and church pewter, and 1s. for weeding all the church steps ; 5s. per year is also allowed by the parish for washing the church linen against the three several Sacrament Days ; and also 3s. more for drawing out the Presentments and Transcripts.

The Clerk is also obliged to collect all the Vicar's dues belonging to him, both in the Church and Parish.

About the year 1821 the Bishop of Chester, as Rector of the parish, began to question the *modus* which had been thus set up in lieu of the tithe hay of one penny for each estate whether great or small. A case was therefore stated in 1821 by Dr. Law for the opinion of John Caley, of Gray's Inn, London, Barrister-at-law,¹ who, after referring to the taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291, and those of 1318, 1342, and 1535, points out the inconsistency of large and small farms paying exactly alike. He cites the case of "*Travis v. Oxtou*" (heard 25th Nov., 1779) ; and concludes by stating that it appears to him that the Bishop's claim for tithe in kind cannot be legally resisted.

Richard Eccles, of Birks, and Robt. Statter, the agent of the Earl of Derby, opposed the Bishop's claim on behalf of the parishioners. The latter, writing to Richard Eccles from "Knowsley, Sept. 3rd, 1821," says : "Herewith I enclose you all your old papers as well as a case and opinion got from Mr. Leigh ; it is favourable to the

¹ "Mr. Caley's experience in tithe matters," says Mr. Jno. Leigh, of Liverpool, in a letter to Lord Derby's agent, "must be generally acknowledged to be great, and his judgment thereon

entitled to much respect, but he does not profess to give opinion as a lawyer. He is, I believe, the best informed man in the kingdom in the history of Church livings."

township. I have to say, in case of a trial, Lord Derby will bear his proportion of expense with other landowners in the parish. I will do my endeavours to be with you in the week after next to look over anything that may be wanted."

The opinion of Mr. F. Boteler, Recorder of Canterbury,¹ obtained for the landowner by Leigh and Son, solicitors of Liverpool, was very different to that of the Bishop's counsel. Mr. Boteler considered "that the payment of 1d. for each several ancient farm in a parish in lieu of tithes of hay, which continues payable for the identical lands, whether they are occupied as in ancient times, or are divided into distinct occupations, or are occupied with other lands, is a good modus in point of law."

In 1843 an augmentation of the vicarage was given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The then vicar, Edmund Wilkinson, sent in the following return, showing the average value of the living for the seven years ending Dec. 31st, 1841, viz., £95 15s. 2d. :—

Year.	Lands.	In lieu of Tithes.	From the Funds.	Surplice Dues.	Annual Sermon.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1835	50 0 0	33 13 4	6 15 8	7 9 2	0 10 0	98 8 2
1836	50 0 0	33 13 4	6 15 8	6 4 5	0 10 0	97 3 5
1837	50 0 0	33 13 4	6 15 8	5 12 11	0 10 0	96 11 11
1838	50 0 0	33 13 4	6 15 8	5 17 10	0 10 0	96 16 10
1839	46 0 0	33 13 4	6 15 8	5 18 5	0 10 0	92 17 5
1840	46 0 0	33 13 4	6 15 8	4 14 2	0 10 0	91 13 2
1841	46 0 0	33 13 4	6 15 8	4 18 4	0 10 0	91 17 4

During the above seven years Mr. Wilkinson spent £40 15s. 4½d. on property belonging to the vicarage.

Writing from Chester, 26th Sept., 1842, the Bishop of Chester "is happy to say that the living will be augmented to £120 per annum," and adds, "I am glad you should have this small increase to your poor stipend." In 1862 the lands in Dutton, and in 1866 those in Whittingham, belonging to the vicarage were sold; and the proceeds being vested in Consols the result was a considerable increase

¹ The "case" was sent to Mr. Boteler marked "1 guinea" instead of 2 guineas, and the solicitors, after pointing this out, said, "Mr. Boteler is a gent., practising in the Exchequer, who has

made tithes his particular study—his being at Canterbury is, as we suppose, on account of his Recordership of that place—30th Aug., 1821."

in the value of the living. From 1866 to 1880 the average annual value was about £132, when it was augmented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with £170 per annum, raising the income to £300, its present value.

THE VICARAGE HOUSE.

This, until about the year 1811, was situated on the glebe lands, a mile to the west of the village of Chipping. The house (now called "the Old Parsonage") is a large, roomy, whitewashed building of the middle of the seventeenth century. It was built in 1668. Through the exertions of John Wilson, curate of Chipping, a house in the village was allotted to the Incumbent; and in 1868 the present brick building was put up by means of public subscription and grants from Church Societies, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and by Richard Robinson, the vicar. The cost was £1,400.

THE FABRIC.

The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, stands upon rising ground at the west end of the village of Chipping. It is said to have been partly re-built in 1506;¹ and was re-seated and altered in 1706.

In 1867, Sir Stephen R. Glynne visited Chipping, and from his notes of the church, then "in its ancient and unimproved state," the following is taken :—

"It consists of a nave and chancel, each with north and south aisles, a west tower, and south porch. The whole of the rude local Perpendicular, in some parts debased, and affording a fair specimen of the large village church of North Lancashire. The exterior walls are whitewashed, the roofs of low pitch, but carried down over the aisles. In the roof of the nave on the south, is a dormer window, with high gable, square-headed, of five unfoliated lights. The aisles are not carried quite to the west end of the nave; there is no distinction between chancel and nave. The northern arcade is irregular; the two western arches on this side are plain, and but slightly carved. The first pier is octagonal with capital, and on the west respond are two rude heads, with the square head dress and some shallow foliage; the next pier has octagonal half-pillar attached to the west side, and on the west side five heads like the others; there is no shaft on the east side; beyond this break there are three clumsy-pointed arches on low octagonal pillars, one capital having coarse figures. Near the eastern arch are two stone brackets. The south arcade is taller, has five pointed arches

¹ In the will of Thomas Huntingdon, of Hull, alderman, dated 22nd October, 1526, is the following bequest :—"I gif

to Chyppyn Kirke, where I was cristened, for reparation of the kirke, xxs." (*Testam. Ebor.*, v, 223).

on octagonal pillars with stilted bases. The north aisle is much wider than the southern. The outer walls lean much. The roof in the south aisle is of coarse open timber. The other parts have modern ceilings. The windows have mostly flat arches of three lights, so trefoiled, others with no foliation. Some have four lights. The east window is of five lights, trefoil headed, and with no tracery. The tower arch is pointed—hidden by the gallery. The base of the wood screen remains across the second pier from the east, and has some original panelling. There are some plain, rude benches, the ends surmounted by balls. There is a stoup inside the church, near the south door, and another at the west of the south aisle. The fittings are bad, and the whole church out of condition. The tower is plain Perpendicular, of a type common in North Lancashire, of plain work, embattled, with four small crocketed pinnacles and corner buttresses, and a large square turret at the south-east. There is no string course; belfry windows square-headed, of two trefoiled lights; a west doorway, and over it a tolerable three-light Perpendicular window." (Chet. Soc., N.S., xxvii, 31-33.)

In 1872-3 —when the roof was found to be dilapidated, the tower unsafe, and the leadwork of the windows decayed—"the simple restoration of the edifice to its older form and character" (to quote from the architect's report) was carried out, with the result that every old feature (save one, noted below) of the church, the work, apparently, of village masons and carpenters of the time immediately anterior to the Reformation, has been carefully preserved in the present building. Its length, from east to west, is 120 feet, and its breadth, including the aisles, 60 feet.

The building consists of a nave, north aisle, south aisle, chancel, vestry, south porch, and tower. It is built of the stone of the district, and presents a massive, substantial appearance. The windows are small and square-headed, and generally with three semi-circular headed lights, divided by rude mullions; the east window is divided into five cinquefoiled lights, within a plain arch. Near the east end of the north wall of the north aisle there was (as may be observed in the accompanying engraving), before the restoration of the church, between the two buttresses about a yard and a half apart, a leper's window, about 18 inches high by eight inches wide and two feet from the ground. It is greatly to be regretted that "the necessity for a vestry which has been built adjoining this part of the north wall"¹ prevented

¹ Architect's Report.

this window being retained. Fragments of tracery of the 14th century were discovered below the soil in various parts of the interior, forming probably portions of windows of earlier date than those then existing.

At the west end stands a massive square tower, 50 feet high. It deflects a little to the south from line of orientation; and is surmounted by four pinnacles of rude work and a weather-cock. On the leads on the north buttress of the tower are the following:—R.H. I.P. R.D. I.S. C.W. 1767 (the initials of the four churchwardens and the curate of Chipping); and on the leads of the roof are: R.R. J.P. T.K. J.W. R.R. 1885. The old porch had a narrow stone seat on each side, and at the end of one was an old holy-water stoup.

A general idea of the interior of the old church is obtained from the reproduction of a photograph (here presented) taken shortly before the alterations. During the removal of the whitewash from the walls of the church several painted texts were brought to light. On the east face of the central pier on the north was the inscription:—

RICH
SINCL
TON

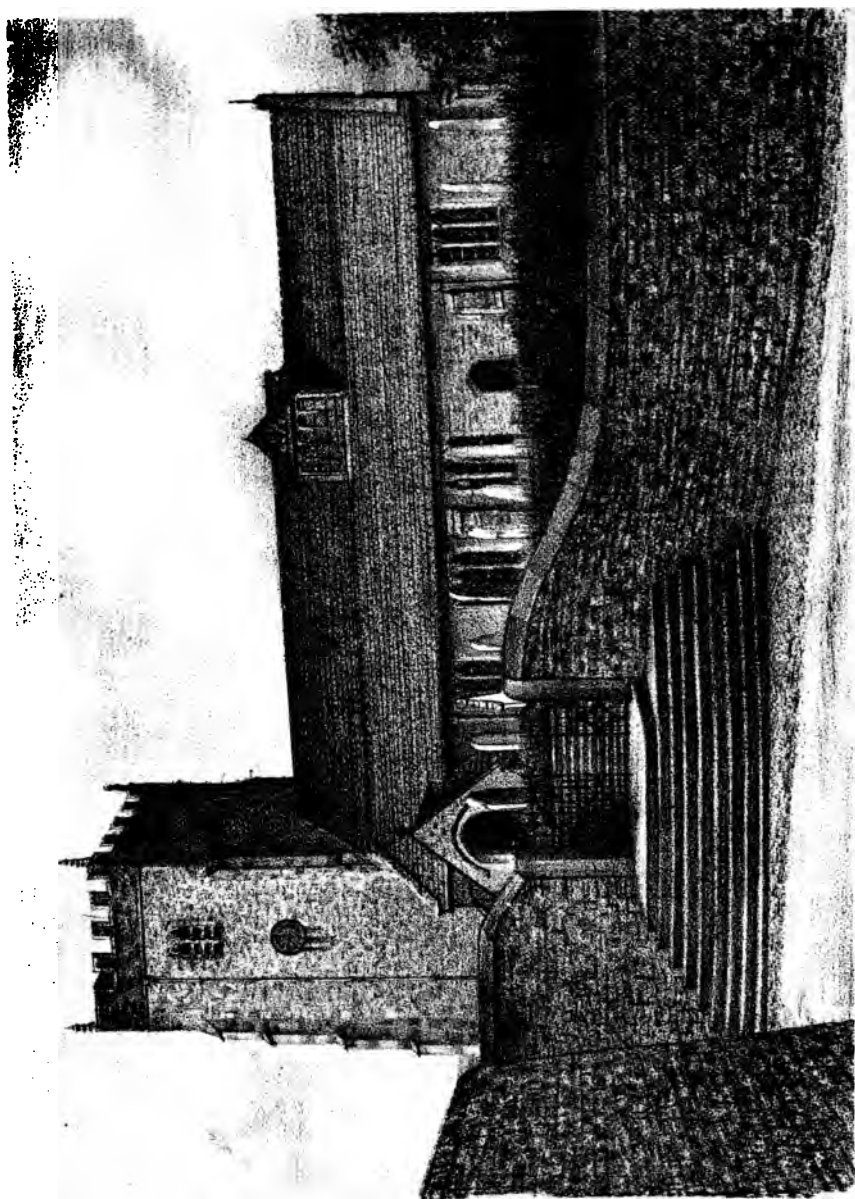
The pulpit, surmounted by a massive wooden canopy, had the letters T.C., A.M., and the date 1723 (the then vicar, Thomas Clarkson, A.M.).

The aisles had apparently been erected at different periods, as the arches and pillars dividing them from the nave vary in style. The five arches on the north are small and pointed, and rest upon low pillars, the capitals of which are carved with rude and imperfect devices. The arches on the south side are more lofty and less massive.

In the south wall of the sacarium is still preserved the piscina.

The chancel window is a stained five-light one, depicting St. Matthew, St. Mark, the Good Shepherd, St. Luke, St. John; the Evangelists holding their gospels, and the Good Shepherd bearing a lamb on his shoulders, surmounted by the five symbolical figures. In the lower compartments are gospel scenes, with these inscriptions—
FOR UNTO YOU IS BORN THIS DAY IN THE CITY OF DAVID A SAVIOUR
WHICH IS CHRIST THE LORD. THIS IS MY BELOVED SON IN WHOM I AM

1



CHIPPING CHURCH 1892

WELL PLEASED. AND I IF I BE LIFTED UP FROM THE EARTH WILL DRAW ALL MEN UNTO ME. YE SEEK JESUS WHICH WAS CRUCIFIED. HE IS NOT HERE FOR HE HAS RISEN. WHILE HE BLESSED THEM HE WAS PARTED FROM THEM.

On the sill of the window is a brass plate thus inscribed :—

✠ TO THE HONOUR AND GLORY OF GOD. ✠

IN MEMORY OF THE REV. EDMUND WILKINSON (48 YEARS VICAR OF THIS PARISH) DIED SEPR. 23RD, 1864, AND OF ALICE HIS WIFE DIED MARCH 10TH, 1863.

ERECTED BY THE FAMILY OF THE LATE GEORGE BOYS OF INGOL-HEAD NEAR PRESTON, 1873.

The three-light stained window at the west end of the south aisle has the inscription : JESUS SAID SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME. Below is a brass, on which is cut :—

TO THE GLORY OF GOD, AND IN MEMORY OF JOHN WATSON OF CLITHEROE, DIED MARCH 27TH, 1856, AGED 56 YRS. SARAH WATSON HIS WIFE, WHO DIED OCT. 31ST, 1871, AGED 70 YRS. HENRY NOBLE WATSON, M.D., DIED APRIL 3RD, 1856, AGED 29 YRS. ROSE HANNAH WATSON, DIED JAN. 31ST, 1865, AGED 23 YEARS—THEIR CHILDREN. ALSO OF JOHN NOBLE OF THIS PARISH, DIED OCT. 30TH, 1858, AGED 79 YEARS. THIS WINDOW WAS ERRECTED BY ELIZABETH ANN PLATT, DAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE JOHN AND SARAH WATSON, A.D. 1879.

During the restoration of the church, in 1872-3, the tower arch of the old building was opened out, and thereby the tower window contributed its quota to the improved appearance of the interior. It is a three-light stained window, and bears the date 1873, and the arms of the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Manchester and Chester, and of the Hoghtons, Stanleys, Welds, Pattens, Parkinsons, and Addisons.

MONUMENTS.

On the east wall of the south aisle (formerly over the family vault in the chancel), is the Parkinson brass, an engraving of which is given in chap. viii.

The tablet on the south chancel wall in memory of John Milner, 39 years Vicar of Chipping, is referred to in chap. iii.

On the north chancel wall is a marble tablet thus inscribed :

IN MEMORY OF THE
 REVEREND EDMUND WILKINSON,
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE SEPT. 23RD, 1864,
 IN THE 82ND YEAR OF HIS AGE,
 HAVING BEEN VICAR OF THIS PARISH NEARLY 48 YEARS.

Also of
 Alice his wife,

WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MARCH 10TH, 1863,
 AGED 82 YEARS.

THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED BY THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF
 THE DECEASED AND A NUMBER OF THE PARISHIONERS AS A TOKEN OF
 THEIR AFFECTION AND ESTEEM.

A marble tablet on the north aisle wall bears this inscription :—
 IN MEMORY OF JOHN DILWORTH, OF GLEADALE HOUSE, WHITTING-
 HAM, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE FEB. 15TH, 1821, AGED 64 YEARS.
 ALSO OF ELLEN, HIS EXCELLENT WIFE, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
 JUNE 17TH, 1816, AGED 72 YEARS.

THEIR REMAINS LIE DEPOSITED IN THE NORTH AISLE OF THIS
 CHURCH UNTIL THE MORNING OF THE RESURRECTION.

THIS MONUMENT TO PARENTAL AFFECTION WAS ERECTED BY THEI
 ONLY CHILD, JAMES DILWORTH, OF MANCHESTER.

The pulpit is of stone of modern construction. The lectern
 of oak, was presented in 1873 by J. W. Broome, Curate of Chipping,
 1858-61 ; it has the inscription : " PRESENTED ADVENT, 1873, TO
 COMMEMORATE JAN. 16, 1861."

Two chairs within the chancel were "presented to Chipping
 Church by Mrs. Proctor, of Kirby Maitlam, to the glory of God, and in
 memory of her ancestors, who are interred within the church, Novr.
 6th, 1878."

THE FONT.

The font now stands close to the south door of the church. Its
 dimensions are, height, 45 inches ; circumference, 30 inches. It is
 octagonal in shape, and made of grit-stone. On the upper part are

eight shields (two of which are blank) bearing the devices shown in the annexed drawing.

The devices on the foot of the pedestal are reversed on the font, as shown in the accompanying sketch.

The font would appear to be of early sixteenth century work. The initials on the shields are evidently those of the donor, whom I conjecture to be a member of the Bradley family, long resident at Bradley Hall, in Thornley. The monograms on the pedestal probably signify (as explained by J. G. Nichols) AVE MARIA GRATIA PLENA DOMINUS TECUM ✠

SINGING GALLERY.

A faculty was decreed in 1754 by John Morgan, B.D., Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, issued to Richard Wilson, John Parkinson, James Harrison, and John Bradley, churchwardens of the Parish Church of Chipping, for the erection of a gallery at the west end of the Parish Church of Chipping, of the following dimensions:—5 yards in length from north to south, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards in breadth and $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards in height from the ground or floor to contain four seats, and a convenient passage thereto, with a staircase and stairs erected by opening a passage sufficient for that purpose through a wall which separates the middle from the north aisle of the church, for the accommodation of the singers to “meet together for the singing of psalms.” Formerly they had to go into the chancel, making it difficult and troublesome for the minister. “John Heskin, clerk, curate,” is named.

This gallery was removed when the church was restored in 1872-3.

CHANTRIES.

In the old Church, at the east end of the south aisle was the Sherburne chantry, or chapel, commonly known as the “Wolfhouse Quire,” from the residence of its founder. Attached to it were neither priest nor endowment, as appears from the following deed (taken from the *Derby MSS.*) dated 13 Sep., 1519:—

This indenture, made the 13th day of September, in the 11th year of the reign of King Henry the VIIIth., between Roger Shirburne, Esquire, of the one part, and John Rodes, Christopher Sourbutts, Richard Helme, and James Bleasdale, “Kyrk greaves” of the Parish Church of Chepyn of the other part,

Witnesseth that the said Roger shall build or cause to be built a quyre of tymber and an aisle in the south part of the said church to have and to hold to the said Roger Shirburne and his heirs for ever to sit and kneel in at his pleasure and to take to him full possession thereof as it shall please him. And the said Roger agrees and promises that he and his heirs shall uphold and make all necessary repairs of the said quire.

It was used as the burial place of the Sherburnes; and Richard Sherburne, of Buckley, gent., in his will, dated 20 June, 1673, desires to be buried "in the quire at Chipping, belonging to my cousin, Robert Sherburne, of Wolfhouse (my grandfather having been the owner of the said house)." Separated from the rest of the church by a low wooden partition, it was furnished with old oak benches of a similar character to those in the body of the church. During the restoration in 1872-3, a stoup was found in the wall.

THE CHANTRY OF OUR LADY.

This chantry was funded in 1530 by Thomas Mawdesley, Rector of Chipping (1523-1530); it was given in evidence by Richard Sherburne, in 1556, that the "said Thomas Mawdisley, priest, built the quere, on the north side of Chipping Church, called our Ladyes quere, to the intent that a priest should pray there for his soul and all Christian souls for ever." Ralph Parker, the chantry priest, in a suit a few years before, states that the chaplain, besides celebrating daily for the soul of the founder, had also to pray for the souls of the father and mother of Thomas Mawdesley, for the souls of Thomas Southerne, his ancestors' and heirs' and for all Christian souls. It was also given in evidence by Richard Sherburn that: It is written in the glase wyndowe in the said quere, "ORATE PRO ANIMA MAGISTRI DOMINI THOME MAUDISLEY RECTORIS ISTIUS ECCLESIE ET FUNDATOR ISTIUS CANTARIE ET ANIMABUS PATRIS ET MATRIS. DAT, ETC. ANNO DOMINI MCCCCXXX."

As endowment of the chantry certain lands in Chipping (bought from Thomas Sothorn, of Newport, in Shropshire,) were bestowed by the founder, which in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, Henry VIII., are valued at 38s. 4d.

From the *Duchy Pleadings* we take the following:—

William Mawdysley, of Chepyn, yeoman, in his bill of complaint to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, dated 27, Hen. VIII. (1535-36), stated that, whereas Thomas Sotheron, of Newport, Co. Salop, yeoman, was seized in fee of

9 messuages and 40 acres of land, etc., in the parish of Chepyn and lordship of Bolland, he by deed enfeoffed the executor of Thomas Mawdysley, clerk, the said William Mawdysley, Henry Richmond, and James Bradley, to hold the said messuages and other the premises to the use of the said Thomas and his heirs, and they, being so seized, Thomas Mawdysley died about nine years past, after whose death, the use of the said premises descended to William, as brother and heir of Thomas, who, by the Statute of Uses (27 Hen. VIII.), became sole seized thereof in fee. Now of late (complainant says) Sir Ralph Parker, Sir Thomas Alston, Chaplains, Richard Sherburne, and others, accompanied by divers riotous persons with force and arms, riotously entered into the said premises and distrained the goods and chattels of Henry Clarke, Thomas Rhodes, and Agnes Mason, farmers and tenants of complainant, and obliged them to compound and pay divers sums of money for the deliverance of their goods and chattels. Moreover, the said Sir Ralph Parker and Sir Thomas Alston and their adherents continue daily to vex and disturb complainant and his tenants. He therefore prays for the King's Letter and Privy Seal.

Sir Ralph Parker, in his reply, on behalf of the other defendants and himself, said that Thomas Sotherne, being seized of the messuages referred to, in 22 Hen. VIII. (1539-1) enfeoffed thereof Thomas Mawdysley, parson of the parish church of Chepyn, along with other persons, to have to them and their heirs. And it was agreed at the same time that the yearly rents of the said premises should be employed towards the stipend of a priest to say divine service daily in the church of Chepyn for ever, to pray for the souls of the father and mother of Thomas Mawdesley, of all his benefactors' souls, for the souls of Thomas Sotherne, his ancestors and heirs, and for all christian souls. Moreover, Thomas Mawdesley granted to Thomas Sotherne, the right of first presentation of a priest, if he should have any Kinsman or friend, being a priest, of good disposition and lowest conversation, willing to serve. And both parties agreed to be bound one to the other in several obligations of 100 marks to fulfil all the articles laid down. Accordingly, in the said year, Thomas Sotherne, in part accomplishment of this intent, nominated Sir Ralph Parker, being Kinsman to himself, to the said office of chantry priest to occupy the same for the term of his life. Afterwards, Thomas Mawdesley died, now more than seven years past, and Sir Ralph took the rents and profits of the premises until within 3 or 4 years past, and paid his tenths to the King's use.

Particulars of the chantry lands are contained in the following:—

“Lease dated 10 December, 1 and 2 Ph. and Mary [1554] to Roger Charnock and John Norbery, of Gray's Inn, gent., of several parcels of land (inter alia).

A messuage and lands lying and being in Chipping, late in the tenure of Henry Clerk.

A messuage and lands there, late in the tenure of Thomas Parker.

A cottage there, late in the tenure of Thomas Bowker.

A messuage and land, adjacent now or late in the tenure of Thomas Rodes.

Four sections of land there, now or late in the tenure of Emma, relict of Richard Clarke.

Certain lands, estimated at 5 acres, in the tenure of Peter Parkinson.

A house and garden there, late in the tenure of Agnes Mason :

but which were lately given to a certain chantry, in the said parish of Chipping, which chantry, stipend, &c., and all and singular the lands, tenements, tythes, &c., pertaining to the said chapel are granted, &c., at rents of 3s. 4d., 10s., 12d., 12d., 5d., 4s., and 2s. respectively." (*Duc. Lanc. Counterpart of Leases, Bundle 2.*)

The known incumbents of Our Lady's Chantry at Chipping are RALPH PARKER, who was nominated by his kinsman, Thomas Sothern, in 1530 ; but, in 1531-3, one Thomas Parker, of Chipping, claimed that by his " gret instytute, labour, and friendship " with Thomas Sothern, the latter admitted Ralph Parker as chantry priest. Accordingly, the said Ralph promised that, after the death of one Elizabeth Awker, widow, he (Thomas Parker) should enjoy for life a messuage, with lands thereto attached, belonging to the chantry. Elizabeth Awker is now dead, but Ralph Parker declines to allow his namesake to occupy the premises. (*Duchy Pleas*, vii., p. 3.) He occurs as chantry priest of Goosnargh (Anne Singleton's) in 1547 ; and in 1553 is named as having a pension of £4. 10s. (*Willis*, ii., 107), as also in 1557 and 1558-9 (*Cler. Sub.*, R.O. 3, 4).

It would appear that Ralph Parker assigned his life interest in the chantry to Thomas Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, as the latter presented Thomas Alston, priest, to the chaplaincy. One Richard Mercer, priest, is said to have taken the rents of the chantry lands during his life, " as he had nothing else to live upon." (See page 24).

THE BELLS.

In the will of Arthur Parker, the elder, of Iickhurst, dated 1 April, 1614, is the following bequest :—" I give and bequeath for and towards the repairenge of the bells in the said steeple, annexed unto the west-end of the parishe church of Chippin, sixe shillings eight pence " ; to the ringers " which shall fortune to ringe upon my buriall daie at Chippin the sum of fower shillings."

The present peal of six bells was cast in 1793, by Thomas Mears, of London. On each is the inscription, " Thos. Mears, London Fecit,

*

Nos.	July 23 ¹⁸¹⁸ r.)	Name of Farm. 1818.	Owner. 1818.
South Wall.			
1, 2, and 3.	Forms above lizard, Hy.	Saddle End, Ward End. Fellfoot.	Earl of Derby.
4.		Waller House.	
5.	Peacock Heys.	Peacockheys.	
6.	William Walne	Loudbank.	
7.	Thomas B...	...	...
11.	Robt. Bleasdale.	Blacksticks.	
12.	Jno. Bradley.	Brookhouse.	
13.	Peter Helm and	Mossley and Loud Bridge.	
14.	? Instead of Core	Higher Core.	
15.	? Now the pews to	Woodgates.	
16.	?	Lower Core.	
At the North Wall.			
1.	?	Black Hall.	
2.	Evan Eccles.	Withinreap	Earl of Derby.
3.	For "Priesthill.	Priest Hill.	
4.	Relict of Wm. F	"Helme's."	
5.	Robert Eccles.	Old House.	Earl of Derby.
6.	Ralph Parkinsor	Coldcoates.	
7.	James Wilkinsor	Fold Tenement.	Earl of Derby.
8.	Thos. Aulston.	Lee House.	Trustees of Chapel.
9.	Bradley de Moss	Moss Gate.	Earl of Derby.
12.	Harrison de Mos	Moss Side.	
11.	Wm. Cutler.	Higher House.	Earl of Derby.
12.	Henry Cutler.	Lower House.	Ditto.
13, 14, and 15.	Rd. Thornley (3	Cross Knop End.	
16 and 17.	Mr. Doughty (2	Thornley Hall.	Earl of Derby.
On the North Side of the Font.			
1.	Jno. Wilkinson.	Lower Arbour.	Earl of Derby.
2.	Wm. Sidgreaves	Richmond Houses.	
3.	Thos. Banks.	Banks House.	
4.	"Coltcoats," "1	Kirk Croft.	
On the South Side of the Font.			
1.	Thos. Kirk.	Blacksticks.	
2.	Stephen Helm. st.	Clayleach.	Mr. Blundell.
3.	—	Goose House.	
4.	—	Chipping village.	
5.	—		
Behind Forth Door.			
1, 2, and 3.	? arth. Seed.		
4, 5, and 6.	? e is taken.	Black Moss.	Earl of Derby.

1

2

1793." The tenor bell weighs $9\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. The curfew bell was rung so late as the year 1881. "On Monday, Oct. 28th, 1793, was opened at the parish church of Chipping, by the Waddington ringers, a musical peal of six bells, cast by Thos. Mears, of Whitechapel, hung by Mr. Ed. Simmons, a peal much approved by connoisseurs in the art of ringing." (*Preston Review*).

The Churchwardens' Accounts have been preserved only from 1809; the items of most interest are here given:—

1809.	Expence of making up accounts last year. (N.B. This was before any regulation was concerning expences, etc.)	£	s.	d.
	Clerk—Wages	4	13	4½
	Do. —Tenting clock, sweeping church	1	10	0
	Do. —Washing linen	0	7	0
	Do. —Sweeping steps	6	18	0
	Thomas Cottam for wine [for communion]	3	15	0
	Bread	0	1	8
	Court fees and prayers for fast days	0	12	4
	Ringers' wages	6	6	0
	Ringers for ringing on Nov. 5	0	9	0
1810. May 10	Paid for making up the old accounts	0	5	11
	Wine for all the year—6 days	4	13	0
	Bread for do.	0	2	10
	Repairing lanthorn	0	1	6
	Thomas Cottam—Dinners, 10s.; ale. 8s. 9d.	0	18	9
	Loosing a letter	0	0	11
1811.	Repairs of Chipping Church	67	11	9½
1814.	Paid Thos. Bleasdale [of the Talbot Inn, Chipping] for wine	2	14	0
1815.	Paid for Almanack for the Vicar	0	5	0
	Paid for ringers' candles	0	3	0
	Paid Briefs	0	5	11½
1817. June 21	Paid for carpeting [<i>sic</i>] Communion Table	0	15	0
	Stephen Simpson repairing clock ¹	2	2	0
Dec. 22	Paid for 6 new bell ropes	2	8	0
1818. Aug. 3	Paid for cleaning the Rev. J. Milner's monument	0	7	6
Nov. 5	Spent at each public house 4s. 6d. ²	0	9	0

¹ Under date Chipping, March 28, 1815, occurs the following memorandum:—"On the above day Mr. Stephen Simpson was paid the sum of £60, being the price agreed upon for finishing the church clock now lately erected at Chipping, and he further engages to keep it in repair for the above sum."

² In the year 1818 a subscription was raised for ceiling the north aisle in the church, amounting to £36 14s.; but as the cost only came to £23 10s., the balance went towards the church expenses. The subscribers were:—Wm. Bond, £2; Edmd. Parkinson, £2; John Parkinson, £2; Henry Bleasdale, £1;

1818.	Nov. 5	Paid James Noble for 1lb. of powder	0	3	6
1819.	June 5	Paid Esther Cottam for liquor.....	1	0	0
		Paid John Windle for hat pins	0	1	0
		Robt. Strickland for setting the seats straight	6	11	11
		Paid Richard Kendrick as per bill, £9. 1s. 6d. (towards this £1. was given by Rev. E. Wilkinson)	8	1	6
	Nov. 5	Paid Richard Kendrick for making the churching pew	2	9	9
	Dec. 22	Paid Peter Cooper for slating and whitewashing the steeple	9	4	6
		To ale given to the workmen at do.	0	2	4
1820.	July 7	Paid for $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of tobacco	0	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1821.	May	Paid John Townley, parish clerk.....	4	0	0
		Paid John Townley's widow.....	2	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	July 3	Paid for malleable iron gate, locks, etc., £15 3s. 2d. (given by subscriptions towards the said gate £10)	5	3	2
	10	Given the ringers on the Coronation Day.....	1	1	0
	Sep. 5	John Cross for whitewashing the church	1	12	9
	Dec. 7	Paid Mr. Addison [of Preston] for binding the church bibles, 14s. and for a new prayer-book, £2 4s. 6d.	2	18	6
1822.	May 2	Paid for a quart of ale when Mr. Rhodes's servant brought a cart load of stones.....	0	0	7
		Mr. Hindle for ale drunk by the Ringers, 5 Nov., 1821	0	4	8
	June 21	Paid the executors of the late Mr. Bleasdale for wine ^a	0	10	0
1825.	Mar. 12	Paid for paper and fiddle strings*	0	8	8
	June 10	Paid Mr. Walker for iron chest	7	7	0
	Sep. 2	Paid for ale at John Kay's [the Dog and Partridge Inn]	0	1	8
1826.	Apr. 17	Paid for a collection of church music	0	8	0

James Baines, £3; Jonas Rhodes, £3; Mrs. Ann Parkinson, £1; Wm. Rhodes, £2; James Rhodes, £2; Rd. Kenyon, £2; Isaac Rhodes, £2; Rd. Atkinson, £3; and Rd. Dunderdale, Wm. Dilworth, John Kenyon, John Bradley, Robt. Wilkinson, Rd. Walmsley, Wm. Parkinson, £1 each; £4 1s. was received from Rev. J. Wilson, Vicar of Mitton, "the middle aisle being ceiled when he was curate of the said church" of Chipping.

^a A bill of "Mr. Blaisdil's," Talbot Inn, Chipping, has been preserved; the

amount paid—8s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—is made up of "Rum and Brandy, 2s. 11d.; Geneva and Soda, 10d.; Ale, Porter, and Beer, 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Tobacco, 3d." The date would be about 1820.

* "Chipping, Feb. 14, 1825—Memorandum—A violincello, now in the possession of Thomas Knowles, Parish Clerk, was paid for out of a subscription raised for Chipping Sunday School. The violincello cost £4 3s., and a bag to put it in cost 25s. Witness my hand, E. Wilkinson, vicar."

1826.	June 27	Peter Cooper repairing Dial steps	0	7	0
		Paid for three chairs	0	12	0
1828.	Jan.	Paid Robt. Pagan for work done at the font	0	15	1
		Paid Richd. Bibby [of the Talbot Inn] on Easter Tuesday	1	2	0
		To two journeys to Preston	2	12	4
	Sep. 30	Paid Richd. Bibby for ale when font was taken down.....	0	2	8
1829.	July 24	Paid for a brass plate	0	4	6
		Paid for green baize.....	0	3	2
		Paid for turf for vestry fire	0	1	6
1830.	July 28	Paid to John Parkinson for tolling the bell at the funeral of his late Majesty George IV.....	0	2	6
	Apl. 19	Paid Mr. Carlisle for wine	2	8	0
1831.	Apl. 5	Paid for a clarionet	1	16	0
1831.	July 6	Paid for inkstand and ink	0	0	8
1832.	Jan. 15	Paid for a new surplice	2	3	6
	Apl. 24	Paid to Thos. Knowles for assisting the vicar when the census was taken last year	0	2	6
	May 29	Paid for a whip.....	0	1	8
1833.	Apl. 9	Paid to J. Pye for 9 chestnut trees.....	0	1	6
	May 5	Paid for planting beeches	0	1	0
1835.	Mar. 5	Paid W. Carlisle for 3 gallons of port wine	2	11	0
1837.	Apl. 17	Paid John Walmsley for muffling the bells at the funeral of William IV.	0	10	0
	Nov. 13	Paid for a cartload of coals	0	14	6
	June 24	Allowed to the ringers on the day of Her Majesty's Coronation	0	5	4
1832.	Apl. 2	Paid for a bier cloth and making the same	3	17	8
1840.	Apl. 21	Paid Rd. Charnley for a staff	0	0	6
1841.	Feb. 15	Paid for a churchwarden's staff	0	0	9
1842.	Aug. 6	Paid for whitewashing the outside of the church.....	2	9	6
1845.	Dec. 6	Paid for whitewashing the outside of the church.....	2	16	0
1846.	Jan. 15	Paid Thomas Kendrick for gilding the face of the church clock	1	8	0
	17	Paid Rd. Armitstead for a clarionet	2	2	0
	17	Paid R. Threlfall for 3 gallons of sacramental wine	2	8	0

As already stated, the church was restored in 1872-3, at a cost of £2,700, raised by subscription, no less than 572 separate donations being received. The expense of restoring the chancel was borne by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the impropiators of the Rectory. The work was carried out by Mr. James Hibbert, of Preston, and Mr. E. Christian, of London, architects.

THE CHURCHYARD.

In 1863, the churchyard was enlarged and beautified at a cost of £240, raised by subscription, no fewer than 250 subscribers

contributing. The old yew tree near the east end of the church has already been mentioned as being of great age. The Sundial, on the south side, is approached by three steps. On its shaft is the inscription

I.H. R.P.

tion I.B. T.K.—the letters being the initials of the churchwardens of 1708.

that year. On the plate is an inscription, part of which is only legible, “Made by Jas. Hunter, Wapping, London.” Beneath the chancel window is the Saxon relic discovered during the restoration of the church.

The grave stones are all of modern date. One of the oldest and best, at the east end, marks the resting place of an old local family; it bears the inscription—

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
JAMES HOWSON OF DINKLEY
GREEN IN BOWLAND WHO
PAID THE DEBT TO NATURE
THE 16TH DAY OF AUGUST
1767 AGED 79.

ALSO MARY HIS WIFE WHO DIED
DECEMBER THE 10TH 1797 AGED
93YRS. 10MS.

ALSO RICHARD HIS SON WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE JANUARY
THE 2ND 1794 AGED 65.

ALSO MAJOR HIS 4TH SON WHO DIED
MAY 30TH 1806 AGED 60.

AND JOHN HIS 3RD SON WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE JULY
THE 9TH 1777 AGED 45.

Close to the old yew tree is a stone with the lines :—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF THOMAS BLEASDALE OF CHIPPING
INN-KEEPER, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE DECEMBER 13TH 1815,
IN THE 52ND YEAR OF HIS AGE.

GO HOME DEAR FRIEND AND SHED NO TEAR,
HERE MUST I LIE TILL CHRIST APPEAR.
AND THEN, O THEN, I HOPE TO HAVE
A JOYFUL RISING FROM THE GRAVE.

CHAPTER III.

The Rectors and Vicars of Chipping.

RECTORS OF CHIPPING.

ROBERT.



IN the Coucher Book of Lancaster Priory (*Harl. MSS.*, 3761), 23^a, "Robert, rector of Chepyngdale," occurs with Gerard, chaplain of Lancaster, in a deed *circa* 1230.

GILBERT MERCELSDENE OR MARSDEN (1345-1355).

After a blank of more than a hundred years we meet with this Rector of Chipping in connection with a debt of 5 marks due to the Abbot and Convent of Whalley, on Tuesday next, after the feast of St. Hilary (January), in 18 Edw. III. (1344-5), which sum he declared himself bound in "for the debts of Richard, my father, and the goods and chattels of the lights of the Blessed Mary of the Chapel of Colne, of which the said Richard was in charge while he lived" (*Assize Rolls*, ii., M. 16). At Lancashire Assizes, 17th Aug., 1355, he was, along with other people, indicted for receiving on November 5th, 1352, Thomas of Chypyndale, outlawed for felony in county Lancaster, knowing him to be outlawed. The accused, however, was acquitted (*Assize Rolls*, ii., M. 12).

THOMAS WYSE, 1369—(1375).

On 15th March, 1368-9, Thomas le Wyse, chaplain, was upon presentation of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, admitted to the rectory of Chipping (*Harl. MSS.*, 6978, 7^b). We next meet with him 13th May, 1375, when he "bought for 20 marks a messuage and 16 acres of land in Mellynge from John del Halle de Erghum and Katerina, his wife" (Whit. *Whalley*, ii., 481).

On 29th October, 1394, one Thomas le Wyse had the King's presentation to a prebendal deaconry in the Conventual Church of Shaftesbury (*Harl. MSS.*, 6161, 204), and may possibly be identical with our Rector of Chipping.

WILLIAM WHITEWELL, 1394.

William Whitewell, clerk, was admitted to Chipping rectory, 11th Jan., 1393-4, on presentation of John, Duke of Lancaster, but resigned by July the same year, when he was instituted to the Lincolnshire rectory of Allington (*Harl. MSS.*, 6978, 16^a ; 6978, 16^b).

ROBERT MARCHFORD, 1394.

All we know of this rector is that he was admitted by proxy 1st July, 1394, on presentation of John, Duke of Lancaster, the rectory void by resignation of William Whitewell (*Harl.*, 6978, 16^b).

ROBERT GOWE, until 1399.

Robert Gowe could only have been rector of Chipping for a brief space, as he resigned in 1399 (*Harl. MSS.*, 6978, 19^b). Of his later career we have found that in 1402 he was installed prebendary of Windsor ; on 26th October, the same year, he first occurs as Almoner of the King's Household (Le Neve, iii., 383 ; *Harl. MSS.*, 6962, 47). Other preferments of his were prebends in Wherwell Conventual Church, 14th March, 1404-5, in Ripon Collegiate Church, and in St. Asaph. In 1409 he exchanged the rectory of Great Wigston, in Leicestershire, for the Chancellorship of Lichfield (*Harl. MSS.*, 6962, 66, 69, 84 ; Nichols, iv., 383 ; Le Neve, i., 584). We last meet with him as holding the last named dignity, 6th September, 1414 (*Add. MSS.*, 6079, 164).

JOHN MURIDENE, 1399.

John Muridene, or Murydon, clerk, was admitted to Chipping rectory in December, 1399, on the King's presentation, when he paid £5 for first fruits (*Harl. MSS.*, 6978, 19^b). His stay here was only for a few months.

WILLIAM ELSLAKE, 1400.

Connected, no doubt, with the township of Elslack, in the parish of Broughton-in-Craven, William Elslack occurs 21st May, 1400, as Rector of Windermere, owing £2 13s. 4d. first fruits to the late Thomas Dalby, Archdeacon of Richmond, and also as Vicar of Bolton-le-Sands, owing £2 10s. first fruits, and also as Vicar of Sedbergh, in Yorkshire, owing £3 6s. 8d. first fruits, and lastly as Rector of Chipping, owing £6 first fruits (*Testam. Ebor.*, iii., 16). Whitaker (*Hist. Richmondshire*, ii., 284) gives the date of Elslack's collation to Bolton Vicarage as 14th

Aug., 1414, which does not agree with the reference given above; from *Harl. MSS.*, 6978, 24^b, we learn that he resigned this living in 1424.

JOHN CATON, 1421-1442.

On 14th November, 1420, John Caton was presented by the King to the rectory of St. John Baptist, Norwich, by reason of the temporalities of the alien priory of Newington Longueville being in his hands because of war (*Harl. MSS.*, 6962, 156; Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv., 288).¹ He was admitted to Chipping rectory 13th July, 1421, on the King's presentation (as of his Duchy of Lancaster), and paid £5 first fruits (*Harl. MSS.*, 6978, 22^a). On 28th January, 1441-2, he was admitted, by exchange, to the vicarage of Longford, in Derbyshire, on presentation of Robert Radcliffe, Rector² there (*Harl. MSS.*, 6978, 36^a; Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*, iii., 189).

LAWRENCE CATON, 1442.

This rector, in exchange for Longford vicarage with his namesake (and, presumably, relative), was instituted to Chipping Rectory, 28th January, 1441-2, on presentation of the feoffees of King Henry IV., Duke of Lancaster (*Harl. MSS.*, 6978, 36^a). He had previously (in 1438) been admitted to the rectory of Pinxton, in Derbyshire, on presentation of Sir Nicholas Longford (Cox, iv., 473). On 24th February, 1443-4, the Archdeacon of Richmond issued a monition against the Rectors of Bentham, Burton-in-Kendal, Claughton, Windermere, Whicham, and Chipping, and the Vicars of Lancaster and Garstang, for non-residence (*Raines MSS.*, xxii., 373); and a year or two later, 8th October, 1445, a Commission was appointed to call the Rector of Chipping (*inter alios*) to residence (*Ibid.*, 375).

THOMAS SWIFT, occurs 1478.

The only mention of this rector we have found is in *Plea Roll* 49, M. 6, *dorso*, when on the feast of St. Bartholomew, 18 Edw. IV. (1478), "Thomas Swyfte, rector ecclesiæ parochialis de Chepyn," sues William Hoghton, of Penhulton, son and heir of Henry Hoghton, of Penhulton, gent., and Robert Shotylworth, of Hacking, gent., for a debt of 20s. on a bond. It is just possible he may be

¹ As Sir John Colwich is the rector here, it is possible he exchanged from Chipping.

² Cox gives the year as 1441, and calls the rector "Eaton."

identical with his namesake, the Rector of Wickersley, in Yorkshire, who was instituted to that Church 16th May, 1491, on presentation of the Prior and Convent of Worksop, and who there died in 1524-5 (Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, i., 279); although it must be added that in his will, dated 8th Feb., 1524-5, the latter makes a bequest to Burnsall Church, and to Wickersley Church, and to Tinsley Chapel, but none to Chipping Church (*Test. Ebor.*, v., 223).

One Thomas Massy, or Masey, occurs 1st November, 1461, as Rector of Chepynton (Fishwick's *Poultton*, 68); and the same person, or his namesake, occurs as Rector of Warrington in 1448 and 1456, and died Rector of Waverton, in Cheshire, in 1464 (*Piccoppe MSS.*, ix., 364; *Harl. MSS.*, 2112, 109^b; *Ibid.*, 2071, 192^a).

JAMES STRAITBIRELL, 1480-1523.

A member, probably, of the Lancashire family, represented at the Preston Guild Merchant of 1459, by William Streytbarell, this rector occurs as chaplain in several local deeds in 1461-70. James Straitbirell was admitted to Chipping Rectory on the 14th November, 1480, on presentation of the Duke of Lancaster (*Harl. MSS.*). He held the second prebendal stall in St. Mary Newark, at Leicester, resigning in 1486 (*Mater. for Hist. Hen. VII.*, i., 466); was admitted to the rectory of Whiehford, in Warwickshire, 5th October, 1485, on presentation of George Stanley, Lord Strange, but resigned the following year (Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, 586). He occurs as Rector of Milton, in Cambridgeshire, in 1488 and 1493 (*Cole's MSS.*, xxvi., f. 166); and was admitted on the King's presentation to the prebend of North Alton (Sarum) 1st Feb., 1499-1500 (*Add. MSS.*, 6082, 58), but resigned about 1505 (Jones, 353). Finally, he was instituted in 1506 to the rectory of St. Mary-on-the-Hill, Chester, on presentation of the Abbot and Convent of St. Werburgh, Chester (Ormerod i., 269); and he first occurs as Rector of Bangor-is-y-Coed, in Flintshire, on the 19th June, 1511 (*Palat. Note Book*, ii., 189). He died in 1523, having held our rectory of Chipping for the long spell of forty-three years (*Ibid*; Whit. *Whalley*, i., 481).

THOMAS MAWDESLEY, 1523-1530.

This rector was a member of a family settled in the district for at least two hundred years. To our Rectory of Chipping he was instituted

April 30, 1523 (Whit. *Whalley*, ii., 481). He occurs in Feb. 1524-5, when the value of the living was returned at £12 (Archd. Thomas Dalby's Subsidy, page 8). Some reference to him will be found in the account of the family in chap. ix.; and his foundation of the Chantry of Our Lady has already been mentioned (page 74). He died in 1530.

THOMAS WESTBY, 1530.

We first meet with this rector on the 8th February, 1520-1, when as bachelor in decrees, he was admitted to the rectory of Thribergh, in Yorkshire, on presentation of Ralph Reresby, Esq. (Hunter, ii., 42). He became vicar of Tolleshunt Darcy, in Essex, in 1527, but resigned a year later, and became rector of the neighbouring church of Debden; he was admitted prebendary of Rampton (Southwell), on 10th October, 1527; and occurs as King's Chaplain in 1529, and as Clerk of the Closet in 1530 and 1533 (Newcourt, ii., 605; 209; Le Neve, iii., 454; *Dom. State Papers*, v., 747, 748; vi., 280).

To our rectory of Chipping he was instituted on the 4th August, 1530, but resigned the same year (Whit. *Whalley*, ii., 481). Other preferments of Thomas Westby were, the rectory of Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, to which he was collated in December, 1529, by the Bishop of Lincoln, but exchanged for the Lincoln prebend of Heydour-cum-Walton, on the 21st November, 1540 (Lipscombe, iii., 232; ii., 69; Le Neve, ii., 156); the prebend of Eccleshall (Lichfield), and the rectory of Hockerton, in Nottinghamshire (Le Neve, i., 601; *Dom. State Papers*, vi., 141; xii., 604). He was installed Archdeacon of York on the 26th June, 1540 (Le Neve, iii., 134); and died on the 21st December, 1543.

GEORGE WOLFET, 1531—1554.

A native, apparently, of Nottinghamshire, George Wolset, Wolfet, Wolfytt, Welsett, Wylsett, Wilflet (as his name is variously spelled) was admitted B.A., 16 Jan., 1510-11, M.A., 12 May, 1512, at Oxford University (*Reg. Univ. Oxon.*, Oxford Hist. Soc.); and took also the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was admitted to the Rectory of St. Olave, Hart Street, London, on the 16th June, 1518, and resigned in 1528 (Newcourt, i., 512). On 3rd February, 1536-7, he first occurs as Clerk of the King's Closet (*Calend. State Papers*, Hen. VIII., xii., 148). To our Rectory of Chipping he was

instituted on the 12th February, 1530-31, but on whose presentation does not appear (Whit. *Whalley*, ii, 481); and as such he occurs in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535; and also as holding the prebendal stall of Bitton in Sarum Cathedral (to which he was instituted 11 July, 1531); the Rectory of Stoke-under-Hamdon (Hamdden) in Somersetshire (ii., 74; i., 199; Jones, 367). On the 3rd July 1538, on the King's presentation, he was instituted to the Rectory of Lanteglos, in Cornwall; and was again admitted, on Feb. 8th, 1548-9, likewise on the King's presentation (Maclean's *Trigg Minor*, ii., 304). In 1542, on the 9th June, according to Raines, and on the 9th February, according to Whitaker, he was instituted to Ribchester Rectory, on presentation of King Henry VIII. (Chet. Soc., lx., 195; Whit. *Whalley*, ii., 462); and on September 5th, 1543, had a grant from Sir Richard Hoghton, Kt., of the next presentation of Our Lady's Chantry in Ribchester Church. Dr. Wolfet was one of the King's preachers for the County of Lancaster¹; and in addition to the above-named preferment, was Prebendary of Barneby (Howden), which he appears to have resigned in 1538 (Hutchinson's *Durham*, iii., 452).

Besides Ribchester and Chipping rectories Dr. Wolfet retained until his death the rectory of Lanteglos and his prebend of Bitton. Henceforth the rectories of Chipping and Ribchester are held as impropriations by the Bishop of Chester.

The relations of our rector with his parishioners, both at Chipping and at Ribchester, were far from cordial. Reference has already been made (page 57) to the trouble he had with his tithes at Chipping; while at Ribchester one of his flock, "Robert Bootman, Mynstrell," "a man of a ffrowarde and a perverse mynde," aided by Sir Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, "a man of exacte power and auctorite," proceeded to damage his property, and even to keep him and his family out of his parish church (Smith's *Ribchester*, 141-2).

He died in 1553 or 1554, apparently at Wishawe, in Notts, where he made his will February 1st, 1552-3.

"George Wulfet, doctor of lawe," desired "to be buried within the chauncel of Rybchester yf I dye there or els where in Chriстен man's buryall."

¹ According to Canon Raines.

He leaves "to every one of my godchyl dren within Rybcheſter, Chepen, and Wiſhawe pariſhins xiid to put them in remembrance to praye for my ſoule. To Alyce Cragge, doughter to John Cragge, a doughter to my ſuſter Alyce, his wief iiil^d, to be payed by William Wren; to William Cragg, brother to the ſaid Alyce iiil^d, to be payed by my brother Jeffry Wolfet. I wyll my ſkarlet gowne, lyned with blacke damaske, and my beſte murrey gowne, having the ſleves and the forequarters lyned with tawney ſarcenet, to be praiſed and ſolde, and the money to be beſtowed on the poore houſeholders. The residue to be diſperſed by my executor in charitable dedes to the pleaſure of Almyghty God and cumforthe of the poore and indegent people, not meanyng hereby to burden or charge his conſcience in ſuche beſtowinge, but onelie to comytte the ſame to his diſcretion, accordinge to ſuch expectation and affiance whiche I have in him." He appointed his brother, Jeffry Wolfet, executor, and Mr. Robert Patchett and Sir Thomas Thorpe overſeers. The will was proved 7th Auguſt, 1554, by Mr. Robert Cressie, official to the Archdeacon of Nottingham (Chet. Soc., lx., 195-6).

VICARS OF CHIPPING.

JOHN MARSDEN, (1562)—1589.

A deſcendant, probably, of the family long ſettled at the Pale, in Chipping, John Marſden has hitherto not been included among the printed liſts of Vicars. Of the date of his inſtitution we have found nothing, but he occurs as Vicar of Chipping in one or two local wills of the date 1562, and he is alſo named in the episcopall viſitation of 1562 (*Act Book*, Cheſter). So that he became Vicar here between 1554 and 1562. The information we have of him is derived from his will, proved at Cheſter, 21ſt March, 1588-9, dated 10th October, 1588 :—"I, Sir John Marſden, clerke, give and bequeathe my ſoule unto Almighty God the father that made me, and unto God the ſonne who hath redeemed me, and unto God the holie ghoſte who ſanctified me, and my body to bee buried in the churchyard of Chippin amongſt myne ould frendes. I give and bequeathe xls. of money to be divided amongſt the poore, as the halte, blind, and lame, ould folkes and children, and others which have moſt nede, at the diſcretion of myne executors." "Item. I give and bequeathe unto John Hyton, *aliter* John Marſden, baſtard, ſonne of Percevall Marſden, 40s.; and unto John, his ſon, xxs. to helpe him to an occupation. To the aforeſaid John Hyton, all my clouthes for my bodye except one gowne of . . . ſilke." To Alis Parker, *aliter* Wever, £3 6s. 8d. "To John Parker, *aliter* Marſden, my baſtard ſonne, x^l to further him to learneinge at the ſchoole." To Alis Hearſt, wife of John Hearſt, xxs.; to their daughter Margaret,

xxs. To Margaret Barnes, *aliter* Marsden, 6s. 8d.; to Percival Marsden, 6s. 8d. To the wife of James Marsden, 12d.; to each of their children, 12d. To the wife of James Parkinson [clerk], of Chipping Church, 2s. To John Hearst, younger, 2s. The reversion of his goods to his bastard son John Parker, whom with John Hearst, of Leagram, was appointed executor.—Witnessed by Richard Parker, and proved before the said Richard Parker, “Vicar of Chippin,” and Robt. Parker de Browsholme. The schedule of debts owing to deceased included xs., due “at our ladye day in lent next,” by Ralph Beesley, of Whalley.

RICHARD PARKER, 1591-1616.

Sprung from an ancient stock long settled in that outlying and detached bit of Clitheroe parish that borders on the parish of Chipping, Richard Parker, son of Reginald Parker, of Graystonley in Little Bowland, yeoman, was christened at Chipping Church on the 3rd of September, 1563. His first, last, and only cure seems to have been that of what was practically, though not strictly, his native parish, to which he was collated on the 8th Feb., 1590-91, by William Chaderton, Bishop of Chester (*Institution Books*, Ser. A. v. i, R.O.).¹

Although, because of the quiet life he almost necessarily must have led, we have found but little information of him, he would appear to have been a man of some note, as he was commissioned Rural Dean of Amounderness. To the rate imposed in 1608, by the Bishop of Chester, upon the clergy of the diocese, “for the findinge of horses, armes, and other furniture,” Mr. Parker, Vicar of Chippin, and Mr. Calvert, Vicar of Cockerham, were required to furnish a caliver. One careful service of his ought not to be unrecorded: he carried out the injunction of the Canon of 1603, whereby it was ordered that all Parochial Registers should be written over again on parchment. Moreover, as will be observed in Chapter iv., many interesting notes were inserted by him, in our Registers.

He also gave the Silver Communion Cup, now in use at Chipping Church. Vicar Parker died at Chipping in the year 1616, but the record of his burial is not now visible in our Parish Register.

¹ The MSS. of Raines and Piccope, though agreeing as to the year of this institution, are at variance as to its

month and day, the one misplacing it on the 28th Feb., the other on the 8th Oct.

He was twice married. First to Alice, daughter of Richard Alston, of Hesketh End, gent., by whom he had issue a son and three daughters, viz., (1) Agnes, christened 18th June, 1596; (2) Alice, christened 21st June, 1597; (3) Richard, born 2nd Feb., 1600-1, buried the 18th July following; (4) Maria, christened 9th June, 1604. He married secondly, 16th December, 1613, Anne Helme, by whom he appears to have had no progeny.

Some reference to Richard Parker will be found in chap. ix., where an abstract of his father's will is given.

WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, 1616.

William Armistead, otherwise called, or miscalled, Arnestdaile, had this living conferred upon him by Thomas Morton, Bishop of Chester, on the 5th October, 1616. In spite of diligent search I have found nothing more of him. It is, however, neither impossible nor unlikely that he may be identical with the subsequent Curate and Schoolmaster of Kirkham, and the still later Curate of Lytham, of the same name, who died at Lytham in 1658.

JOHN KING (1622)—1672.

The date of this Vicar's institution has not always been accurately given. Whitaker (*Hist. Whalley*, ii., 482,) says he was instituted on the 27th August, 1647, while Baines and his editor (Harland) both adopted the better date 1622, and strangely enough the editor of the new edition of Baines's *Lancashire* dates the institution as "c. 1640." In plain truth, as we learn from our Chipping Registers, John King was vicar here early in 1622; moreover, in the record of his burial in 1672, it is expressly stated he had been vicar there fifty years. From his will it would appear as though he were sprung from a yeoman family of the neighbouring parish of Mitton. Our vicarage was conferred upon him by John Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester, but the date of his collation does not appear at Chester.

But little is known of Mr. King's life and work during the long term of his incumbency. In 1646 he was appointed a member of the third classis of Lancashire, but his name appears not among those who signed the "Harmonious Consent" in 1648, or the "Agreement of the People" in the following year. In the Cromwellian Survey of 1650 he is described as "an able and orthodox divine, he hath for his

salary Tenn Pounds per ann., formerly paid out of the rent reserved to the said Bushupp [of Chester]. And since the profits were sequestered hee hath received an Augmentation of Fifty Pounds per ann. by Order of the Comitee for Plundered Ministers, soe that his whole Stypend is Sixtye Pounds per ann." (Record Soc. Lanc. Chesh., i., 170). The great augmentation here referred to was ordered on the 27th Aug., 1647, whence we may readily infer that the Vicar's bent was towards Puritanism. It may be, however, that Mr. King was a peaceful, hardworking minister, to whom the accidents and externals of religion were of comparatively little import, as he not only accepted the Presbyterian form of Church Government, but also, at the Restoration, quietly resumed the old tenor of his ecclesiastical life, and doubtless, at the same time, his old ecclesiastical stipend, or something near it. We have no direct evidence to show that he held Chipping Vicarage avowedly or even consciously upon the Vicar-of-Bray principle (although the large amount of personal property he acquired tends to show that he was careful of this world's goods), and so we prefer to regard him as an easy-going man, grown attached to the secluded spot in which he had so long dwelled, and therefore somewhat flabbily submissive and conformable to the various changes which took place.

As the Register tells us : " John Kinge, Clerke, minister of God's word att Chippin for fiftie yeares last past, departed this life, September the Twentie-second, Anno. Dom. 1672, and was buried in the south side of the Chansell, in the parish Church of Chippin, aforesaid, the twentie-third day of September, Anno. Dom. 1672," " as neare as may bee," to quote from his will, " to the place where my sonn Richard was buried."

By his wife Mary, who survived him but a few years, and was buried at Chipping on the 22nd March, 1674-5, he had an only son, Richard, born at Chipping Jan. 31, 1625-6, " the satterday before the ffeast of the purification of the Virgin Marie, and was baptized the Sondaie following," February 1st, and there buried during his father's lifetime.

By his will, dated 17th July, 1672, John King left to Mary, his wife, half of all his goods. Of the other half he bequeathed to Mary

and Ann King, daughters of George King, late of Mitton, deceased, £5 a piece; to Edward, Robert, John, Ann, and Jane King, children of Richard King, late of Mitton, deceased, 20s. each; to Thomas, Ann, Elizabeth, and Janet King, children of Robert King, late of Akesall, deceased, each 20s.; to Ellen Pridham, daughter of Thomas King, late of Dublin, and to William Pridham, her son, each 20s. To Robert King, son of John King, late of Barnacre, deceased, "beinge now resident with mee," ten ewes and one tup, herded on Brunslack Fell.¹ The residue of his goods, after payment of the above legacies, he bequeathed to Ann Bolton, wife of Richard Bolton, the younger, of Chipping, carrier, and to her children; and he appointed his wife, Mary King, sole executrix. Witnesses, Ben Whaley, John Brabine, John Dobson. Inventory amounts to £222 18s. 2½d., from which the following items are given:—

INVENTORY OF GOODS AND CHATTELS OF JOHN KING, LATE VICAR OF
CHIPPING,

Prised 3rd of October, 1672, by Richard Marsden de Pale, Robt. Rhodes, of Chipping, Robert Parkinson, of Haslehurst, and Christopher Parkinson, of Blindhurst.

Six oxen, 21*l.* 10*s.*; five kine, 16*l.*; three twinters, 5*l.* 10*s.*; five sterkes, 6*l.*; four calves, 2*l.* 10*s.*; one gray horse and one bay coult, 7*l.*; four ould horses, 2*l.*; five score ould sheep, 20*l.*; 36 lambes, 4*l.* 10*s.*; corne, 16*l.*; hay, 4*l.*; 20 metts of meal, 3*l.* 10*s.*; 17 metts of malt, 2*l.* 13*s.*; three peckes of wheate, 9*s.*; 50 loads of turfe, 2*l.*

HUSBANDRIE GEARES.

Carts, wheelles, and plowes, 2*l.*; yoakes, teames, and bowers, 16*s.*; holmes, traces, cartsadles, backbands, neckcollers, belie bands, frayles, and double geares, 20*s.*; sythes, hookes, spades, axes, and wimbles, 7*s.*; one lather, one barrow, and one pitchforke.

IN THE KITCHINGE.

3 arkes, 4*l.*; one cheese presse, 8*s.*; wodden vessels, 1*l.* 1*s.*; one spininge wheel, 1*s.*

IN THE MILKE HOUSE.

Troughes, chesbatts, muggs, patts, one chist, with one frame, 1*l.* 1*s.*

¹ On 4th April, 1646, John Sherburne the elder, and John Sherburne, the younger, of Wolf Hall, granted a lease for three lives of a cottage, called

Cloughfoot. (*Derby MSS.*) This lease evidently expired with our vicar's decease.

IN THE PARLOR.

One feather bed and bolster, 1*l*. 4*s*. 8*d*.; one caddowe, one coverlet, with 3 blankets, 1*l*.*s*.; two feather beds more, one bolster, one pillow, and one chaff bolster, 1*l*. 14*s*.; one ould caddow, 5*s*.; one blanket, one paire of canvass sheets and vallens, 9*s*. 4*d*.; 2 seild beds, with one cubboard, 2*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; one table, with seats about it, 1*l*. 10*s*.; throwne chaires, 6*s*. 8*d*.; one fire iron with 7 quishions, 5*s*.

IN THE HOUSE.

One arke, 2*l*.; one chist with shelves, 10*s*.; one table with seates, and other setldinge, 10*s*.; chaires and buffet stooles, one round table with one trest, and other stooles, 1*l*.; one fire irion with one gerdle, two pairs of racks, rackentree, 3 spitts, 2 tostinge irons, with 2 pairs of tonges and other implements, 1*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; brasse, 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; 60*li* and a halfe of pewter, 2*l*. 5*s*. 4*d*.

IN THE BUTTERIE.

2 barrels with one peck and shelves with other things, 12*s*.; one stand and one barrell, 5*s*.; 3 doz. and a half of trenchers, 2*s*. 6*d*.

IN THE CHAMBER OVER THE HOUSE.

Linnen and canvas cloth, 2*l*. 5*s*.; 2 stone of flaxe, 11*s*.; 9 li of heckle flaxe, 6*s*.; five doz. and a half of linnen and canvas yarne dight and undight, 4*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.; 3 doz. of napkins, 9*s*.; 6 paire of canvas sheets, 1*l*. 4*s*.; 4 table cloths, 6*s*.; 8 pillow beares with one towell, 6*s*.; 6 paire of linnen sheets, 1*l*. 16*s*.; 7 ^{li} of wollen yarne, 3*s*. 6*d*.; one seild bed, with one feather bed and bolster, with one blew cadawe, one coveringe with one paire of blankets and curtains, 3*l*. 10*s*.; 2 carpet clothes with curtains and vallens, 9*s*.; 3 yards of linsie wolnsie, with one pillow ticke, 4*s*.; salt, with chist that it is in, 5*s*. 4*d*.; beife and bacon, 1*l*.; 3 chaires, 3*s*.; one seild chist, 6*s*. 8*d*.; 2 boxes, with a certaine quantitie of ware, and one basket, 5*s*.; one wallet with other loose clothes, 1*s*.; one cubboard with glasses and with white mettle, 5*s*.; one seeinge glasse, 1*s*.; 3 quishions with one paire of trones and 2 paire of wooll cards, 4*s*.

IN THE CHAMBER OVER THE PARLOR.

4 stone and halfe of wooll, 2*l*. 4*s*.; sacks, pokes, winnowe clothes, with scuttles, sives, ridles, and one seed hopper, 1*l*. 4*s*.; beanes, with ground meal and dust, 7*s*. 6*d*.; one coulter, and one sucke, 5*s*.; one kindge, with one voyder, two fireirons, 4*s*.; 2 paire bedstockes with bedding, with a coveringe and a blanket lent to an old woman, 2*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*.; 2 desks, one coffer, one basket, and one barrel, 10*s*. 6*d*.; 4 stone of butter, 13*s*. 4*d*.; 6 quarts of honey, 6*s*.

SUNDRIES.

Geese, turkies, diggs, with other poultrie, 1*l*.; two swine, 2*l*.; in readie money and debts, 38*l*. 10*s*.; the dead his apparell, 10*l*.

His widow, Mary King, by her will, dated 10th Feb., 1674-5, desired "to be buried within the chancel of the parish church of Chippin, as near to my late husband as conveniently may be." She left legacies of £3 each to the four children of Thomas Parker, of Whitewell-in-Bolland, and also to the four children of John Dobson, parish clerk of Chipping. To Richard and Jane Alston, children of Robert Alston, of Chipping, 20s. each. To Robert King, "now living with me, I give my part of the meane sheepe, now herded on Brentslacke." To Richard Dobson, then living with the testatrix, £3 6s. 8d.; to Christopher Parker, of Bradkirk, Esq., £5. One-half of her personal estate she gave to the children of Anne Bolton, and the remainder to John Dobson, parish clerk. She appointed Christopher Parker and John Dobson her executors. Witnessed by Richard White, Grace Kirk, Richard Martin. Mrs. King's will was proved at Chipping, 23rd August, 1675, the inventory of her goods amounting to £109 8s. 4d.

RICHARD WHITE, 1672-1692.

In succession to John King, Richard White was instituted to Chipping Vicarage on the 16th October, 1672, on collation of John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester (*Instit. Books*, series B, vol. iii.). He was younger son of Christopher White, of Goosnargh, gent., a considerable land owner in the district, as will be noted in the extracts from his will printed below. The date of his christening does not appear in the Goosnargh register, probably owing to the confusion caused by the civil war. A graduate of Emmanuel College at Cambridge, he became B.A. in 1671, M.A. in 1675 (*Grad. Cantabr.*)

To this vicar a few references are made in the Ribchester church books:—"1684. Spent on Mr. White and other ministers y^t came to preach at our church out of y^e parish, 4s. 8d." "1685-6. Spent when Mr. White preacht at Longridge, 1s. 6d." (*Hist. Ribchester*, page 109.) He was exceedingly active in the discharge of his ministerial duties, and appears to have been popular among his parishioners, and held in good repute by all his neighbours. He had a substantial legacy from John Brabin in 1683; and it was at his vicarage house that the last of the old Catholic family of Wolf Hall, Alexander Sherburne, came to terms with Thomas Patten about the sale of his estates. Along

with his two sons, Henry and Nicholas (for whose admission he paid £2 10s.), Richard White was an In-Burgess of the Preston Guild of 1682 (*Lanc. Chesh. Rec. Soc. ix.*, 180, 202.)

After resigning Chipping vicarage in 1692, probably for other preferment, Richard White was instituted to the neighbouring vicarage of Whalley, on the 13th Jan., 1693-4, on the Archbishop of Canterbury's presentation. (*Instit. Books*, Series B., vol. iv.).¹ Here he remained minister for nearly ten years, until his death in November, 1703, his burial taking place at Whalley on the 19th of that month.

By his marriage at Preston, 20th December, 1673, with Hannah, daughter of Henry Atherton, of that town, he had numerous issue (all except the last born at Chipping): (1) Christopher, christened 8th November, and buried 11th November, 1674; (2) Henry, christened 13th December, 1675; (3) Nicholas, christened 19th November, 1677; (4) Ann, christened 28th January, 1679-80; (5) Elizabeth, christened 22nd August, 1685, buried 30th January, 1685-6; (6) Hannah, christened 17th July, 1687; (7) Catherine,² christened 16th February, 1689-90; (8) Richard, christened 7th July, 1695.

A few notes upon this local family may be of interest. Christopher White, father of our Vicar of Chipping, was a very considerable land-owner in the neighbouring parish of Goosnargh. His will, dated 8th April, 1671 (proved 10th March, 1672-3), is of great length.

To his eldest son, Nicholas, he leaves his messuage called Barnes Fold, containing 66 acres, then in his own possession; another messuage in Goosnargh, 15 acres in extent, occupied by Mr. Thos. Parker; three messuages, occupied by widow Parkinson, Thomas Adamson, and Christopher Oliverson, along with 32

¹ The advowson of Whalley vicarage came to the see of Canterbury by one of those shameful transactions whereby Henry VIII. and Edward VI. used to strip their bishops of the ancient and solid endowments of their sees in exchange for monastic spoil, commonly in the shape of inappropriate tithes. Thus, on the 12th June, 1547, the Lancashire rectories of Whalley, Blackburn, and Rochdale, with the advowsons of their vicarages, part of the plunder of Whalley Abbey, were made over to Archbishop Thomas Cranmer and his successors, Cranmer in return yielding up to King

Edward VI. the manor of Mayfield in Sussex, and various other noble manors of Canterbury see.

² Catherine White married John Atherton, Mayor of Preston in 1704, and their son, William Atherton, and their grandson, Richard Atherton, were respectively Mayors of Preston in 1732 and 1738, and in 1782. The daughter of Richard Atherton married James Alan Park, of the Northern Circuit, who in 1775 became Recorder of Preston, and in 1816 a Justice of the Common Pleas and a Knight.

acres of land in Goosnargh and Tarniker, subject to payment of the following legacies—10 nobles a-piece to testator's stepsons, Robert and John Bamber; an annuity of 24s. to his daughter, June, wife of James Norcrosse, of Ribchester, and of £3, £4, and £10 to his said daughter's children, Richard, Mary, and Anne; a sum of 50s. to John, son of the late Mr. John Knevet, to be paid in 3 equal portions during the three years next ensuing, "after the decease of John Willson, of Englefield [Inglewhite]; 30s. a piece to Nicholas and Gilbert, sons of Gilbert White; and 40s. for a ring to testator's "very loving friend," Edward Shuttleworth, of Larbreck, Esq.

To his youngest son, Richard, he leaves a messuage in Goosnargh, called "Cowme Hills," then occupied by Mr. Joseph Thomson, containing about 46 acres; a messuage in Haighton and Whittingham, 28 acres in extent, occupied by Richard Cardwell, on condition of his paying the following legacies: to his uncle, Mr. Richard Chrichlow, all moneys due to him; to Christopher Norcrosse, testator's grandchild, £20; and to John Knevet, 50s.

To his wife was left a full third part of all his lands for life, with the east end of the house at Barnes Fold. The inventory came to £149 12s.

Nicholas, eldest son of Christopher White, had issue Christopher, John, and Robert. His youngest son settled at White Fold in Thornley, and there died, Sept. 25, 1758, leaving issue, Richard, died in 1748; and John, who, by his marriage with Margaret Chippendale of Bashall, had issue a son, Robert. John White died Nov. 26, 1816, aged 85, his wife dying March 31, 1816, aged 82. Their son, Robert White, born Feb. 3, 1760, removed to Blackburn about 1820.

HUMPHREY PRISCOE, 1692—1701.

Descended from a South Lancashire family, Humphrey Briscoe, or Burscove, matriculated at Jesus College at Cambridge, where on the 20th May, 1686, he entered as sizar, taking the degree of B.A. in 1689, but proceeding no further (*Graduati Cantabr.*). Our Vicarage of Chipping was conferred upon him on the 12th August, 1692, by Nicholas Stratford, Bishop of Chester (*Instit. Books*, series B, vol. iv.).

Of his short career at Chipping we have come across little. Some mention of him is made in the Ribchester Church Books:—"1692-3. Spent on the Vicar of Chippin, 6d." (*Hist. Ribchester*, page 109). "1693-4. Spt on y^e Mr. Bristowe at Longridge, 1s. 4d." (*Ibid.*). "1698-1. Spent when Mr. Briska preached, 2s. 6d." (*Ibid.*). He died at Chipping, and was buried on the 12th November, 1701.

By his marriage at Goosnargh, 8th December, 1696, with Ann, daughter of Robert Cross, of Barton, yeoman, he had issue two daughters, viz.: Elizabeth, christened Sept. 26th, 1697, buried 31st Jan., 1715-16; and Priscilla, christened April 8th, 1700. His widow eventually married her late husband's successor (see *post*).

In his will, dated September 20th, 1701 (proved at St. Michaels, 13th June, 1702), "Humphrey Burscowe, clerk [vicar] of the parish church of Chipping," left a tenement in Haddock [Haydock], or Newton-in-Makerfield, to Ann, his wife, for her life, and after her death or second marriage (in which latter case one-half was bequeathed her); to his daughters, Elizabeth and Priscilla, to whom he also left all his personalty. As executors he appointed his wife, John Cross, of Barton, his brother-in-law, and Nicholas Burscowe (seemingly a kinsman of some kind). The will was witnessed by Cuthbert Hesketh, Gabriel Hesketh, and George Rauthmell.

THOMAS ATHERTON, 1701—1721.

This Vicar graduated at Trinity College, at Cambridge, B.A. in 1694, M.A. in 1698; and was collated to Chipping Vicarage by Nicholas Stratford, Bishop of Chester, on December 23rd, 1701. During his twenty years' residence here he was active in the discharge of his duties, and took a great interest in the management of Brabin's School.

Resigning our Vicarage of Chipping in 1721, Thomas Atherton was admitted to the rectory of Aughton on the 13th July, the same year, on presentation of Thomas Heys, gent., patron for this turn only (*Instit. Books*, Series C., vol. i.). He died at Aughton, and was there buried, Nov. 15, 1734.

By his first wife, Ann, daughter of Robert Cross, of Barton, and widow of his predecessor, Humphrey Briscoe, whom he married at Chipping, April 30th, 1706, Thomas Atherton had issue—(1) Mary, christened 14th Sept., 1707, buried 23rd Nov., 1708; (2) Thomas, christened 30th April, 1710, and buried at Aughton, 20th April, 1722; (3) John, christened 8th Oct., 1712, died in infancy; Ann Atherton died at Chipping, and was there buried on January 9th, 1716-17. By his second wife, Katherine Heys, of Ashton, he had issue a son, Thomas, christened at Aughton, 22nd May, 1723, buried 21st April, 1730; and a daughter, Katherine, christened 12th July, 1724.¹

Thomas Atherton, clerk, Rector of Aughton, made his will 20th May, 1733 (proved at Chester, 8th Feb., 1734-5). To his wife,

¹ In Aughton Church is a black marble monument to the memory of one of his sons—not now visible, being under

the choir stalls on the north side of the chancel.



Katherine, he bequeathed the yearly interest of £200, and his tenements in Billing (?) and Chipping; to his sister, Mary Rushton, of Chorley, widow, and her son-in-law, Richard Sefton, £40, and the interest of £100; and the residue of his estate to his only daughter, Katherine. He mentions his nephew, William Atherton, of Halsall, his nieces Elizabeth and Isabel Rushton, and appoints his wife, with Henry Cottam, of Liverpool, mercer, and his brother-in-law, Thomas Heys, of Ashton, gent., executors.

THOMAS CLARKSON, 1721-1738.

Thomas Clarkson, son of Robert Clarkson, of Heysham, yeoman, was (according to an entry in his own handwriting in the church register) born on March 7th, 1681-2, and christened on the 12th day of that month.¹ He matriculated at Queen's College, at Oxford, and took his degrees, B.A., 20th Oct., 1711, M.A., 27th May, 1714 (*Cat. Oxford Grad.*). From his published writings, mentioned below, he would appear to have lived for some years in the South of England, presumably at Hartlebury, in Worcestershire (the Bishop of which diocese, he says, has written a book, "worth about a penny or 10s. per hundred"). We have, however, not been able to trace his career before his collation to Chipping Vicarage, 19th August, 1721, by Francis Gastrell, Bishop of Chester (*Instit. Books*, series C., vol i).

A man of an energetic, perhaps combative, turn of mind, Clarkson seems to have provoked, or incurred, the displeasure, not only of his Nonconformist neighbours, but also of his own parishioners. By the former he was convicted of laxity in his clerical duties, and accused of disloyalty, heterodoxy, and immorality;² while the latter in the person of Thomas Gradwell, who was the village tradesman, a churchwarden, and a trustee of Brabin's Charity, complained to the local clergy of the vicar's high-handed conduct, "who think Mr. Clarkson to blame and promise their warm assistance if occasion required."

¹ Peter Whittle gives the following circumstantial account of Clarkson's birth and early life, which we can only characterise as a patent fabrication:—

"Thomas Clarkson, A.M., was born at Preston, and baptized in the Catholic religion, being that of his fathers. On the decease of his aged parent, he was persuaded by his mother (being a

protestant), assisted by Josiah Gregson Alderman of Preston, in 1699, to abjure the popish religion—was sent to Oxford took the degree of M.A., and afterwards became Vicar of Chipping in Lancashire" (*Hist. Preston*, ii., 207).

² See chapter vii.

Referring to the charge of disloyalty, Clarkson (to quote his own words)—

“Takes this opportunity to let the world know that there is not a person in all his majesty’s dominions that bears a more zealous and dutiful regard to the Protestant Succession in the illustrious House of Hanover . . . than I do; having written an essay at the very rise of the Rebellion in Scotland, sometime before the Rebels came to Preston, in Lancashire, A.D. 1715, on purpose to defend his late Majesty’s undoubted right and title to the Imperial Crown of these realms, in defiance of all others.”

To the other charges the writer of a postscript to Clarkson’s work, thus replies :—

“Tho’ the preceding Discourse cost the Author abundance of pains in drawing of it up; yet out of the great regard he always had for consciences truly, scrupulous and for Universal Love and Peace amongst all members of our Church, as well as others, I heard him say that he would never have desired to have it printed for fear of giving offence to any person whatsoever, had not the Sectaries, to whom he constantly showed all the favour he possibly could, unavoidably provoked him to it, viz., by their clandestinely and indeed unmercifully petitioning against him to his honoured Lord and Patron (as it is publicly advertised in the *Chester Weekly Journal*, that others of his Lordship’s clergy were also complained against for gross crimes or misdemeanours at or about the same time), to force him to do that which he, in his conscience, after the most impartial and deliberate inquiry and consideration, could by no means comply with. And which, to have forced them to the like, in the like circumstances, would, he verily believed, have been looked upon by them to have been the greatest Act of Injustice and barbarity, as well as of Prophaneness and Impiety that could have been done or offered to them.”

How much or little truth there may have been in any of the allegations made against him, we are, of course, not in a position to say. He made most of the entries in the Chipping Registers in his own bold and legible hand, and was perhaps too much of a reformer of abuses to be popular. On August 13th, 1735, he was admitted, on his own presentation, to the rectory of Heysham,¹ which, along with our Vicarage of Chipping, he held until his death, which took place at

¹ The adowson (says Canon Raines) appears to have been bought in 1735, for £400, of William Werden, gent. (who presented in 1698-9), by the Rev. Thomas Clarkson, Vicar of Chipping, and Rector of this parish, and by his descendant, the Rev. T. Y. Ridley, the Rector, the adowson was sold on the 9th

of July, 1844, for £8,000, to Clement Royds, of Mount Falinge, Esq. (now [in 1850] Sheriff of Lancashire), the tithes having been commuted for £470, and the glebe consisting of ninety acres and a rectory house (Chet. Soc., xxii., 556).

Chipping, on the 28th March, 1738, in the 58th year of his age. Three days later he was buried in Heysham Church; on the south chancel wall of which is a marble monument, with the following inscription:—

Near this place lies all that is mortal
of the Rev. Thomas Clarkson, A.M.,
Rector of this church, who departed this life
March 28, 1738.

And of Ann, his wife, eldest daughter of
Richard Towneley, of Carr, Esquire,
Who died June 13th, 1735, In the 34th year of her age,

Let into the north wall of the chancel is a stone on which are cut in rude letters:—

This was Rebuilt by the Reverend Thomas Clarkson
Of Greese, at his own [expense] A.D. 1737,
When he was Vicar of Chipping and Patron and
Rector of Heysham.

By his wife, Anne, eldest daughter of Richard Towneley, of Carr, Esq. (christened Jan. 8th, 1702-3), he had issue sons, Thomas, christened Aug. 26th, 1738; Towneley, christened, Jan. 29th, 1729-30; William, christened March 30th, 1731; and Robert, christened Dec. 22nd, 1733. Mrs. Clarkson was buried at Heysham, June 17th, 1735, in the 34th year of her age.

In his will, dated Chipping, 25th February, 1737-8, Thomas Clarkson left the perpetual advowson of the Rectory of Heysham to James Fenton, Vicar of Lancaster, his executor, in trust for his son Thomas, "with full power to present and nominate a fitt person to succeed me as Rector of Heysham, till my said son, Thomas, attains his age of twenty-one years, at which time I give and devise the same unto my said son." In case his son, Thomas, died young, then he left the advowson to his second son, Towneley, providing "he be educated and brought up at one of the Universities, or be qualified to hold the said living, if not, then to my third son, William." He refers to his lands in Heysham called "Greese," which he charged with the payme it of £200 to his youngest son, Robert, when he reached his majority. Certain lands, called "Witham Hill," in Heysham, he bequeathed to

his son, William; and his estate in Chipping he left to his son, Towneley. The residue of his goods were devised to his four sons, "share and share alike." The will was proved 4th August, 1738, the inventory amounting to £123. 15s. 5½d.

The eldest son, Thomas Clarkson, matriculated at Queen's College, at Oxford, 5 May. 1749, and proceeded to his B.A. degree only, 29th March, 1753. To Heysham Rectory he was admitted 18th May, 1756, on his own presentation (*Instit. Books*, Series C., vol. i.). He married at St. Peter's, Liverpool, 19th Sep., 1764, Hannah, widow of ——— Waterson, and had issue (1) Ann, born at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Dec. 2nd, christened Dec. 19th, 1766, buried August 2nd, 1768, aged 20; (2) Elizabeth, christened Aug. 3rd, 1768, married at Heysham, Nov. 11th, 1797, to William Henry Addison, Esq., of Heysham; (3) Thomas, christened Nov. 1st, 1769; (4) Towneley, christened Oct. 2nd, 1771. Mrs. Clarkson was buried at Heysham, May 28th, 1777. Thomas Clarkson was buried in his own church, July 28th, 1788, being 60 years of age.

Towneley Clarkson, second son of the Vicar of Chipping, is described as "Captain Clarkson" in the record of his burial; but although for some years resident in the district, we have found little of his short career. By his marriage with Ann (maiden name unknown) he had two daughters, both of whom died young. Captain Towneley Clarkson was buried at Heysham, June 14th, 1758, aged 29.

Thomas Clarkson, grandson of the Vicar of Chipping, graduated B.A. at Jesus College, Cambridge and was instituted to Heysham Rectory. He married at Heysham, Aug. 7th, 1792, Mary, daughter of William Thompson, of Lancaster, and had issue, sons, Thomas, born July 21st, 1793; William Towneley, born July 31st, 1794; Charles, born Sep. 26th, 1795; and a daughter, Mary, born Sep. 20th, 1797, buried March 4th, 1805. He died in 1812, aged 43, and was buried on the 17th August, in his own parish church.

Thomas Clarkson, fourth of the name, and great grandson of the Vicar of Chipping, graduated like his father, B.A., at Jesus College, Cambridge, and was instituted into the family living at Heysham, April 21st, 1819.

He died at Heysham, May 3, 1824, aged 30; and a marble tablet was erected to his memory on the North Chancel wall of his church.

Clarkson's writings included: (1) "A defence of King George the First's undoubted right and title to the Imperial Crown of these realms"; (2) "The Divine or Apostolical institution and power of jurisdiction of Bishops"; and (3) "The Nature, Necessity and Advantage of the Divine or Apostolical Rite of Confirmation, etc."—London: Printed for Mary Prescott, Bookseller in Preston; and sold by J. Roberts, in Warwick Lane, London, 1728, 8vo., 260 pp.

Of these lucubrations, we have seen only the latter, the preface of which is dated "Heysham, Oct. 1, 1727"; the book is dedicated to the "Right Reverend Father in God, Samuel, Lord Bishop of Chester, and to the reverend his very worthy clergy; but especially to the Laity of his Lordship's diocese, of whatsoever profession or persuasion they be—by Thomas Clarkson, A.M., Vicar of Chipping."

WILLIAM RAWSTHORNE, 1738—1739.

This Vicar was younger son of William Rawsthorne, of New Hall, in Tottington, by his wife, Isabella, daughter of Sir Richard Atherton, of Atherton, Knt.

To our vicarage of Chipping he was instituted on May 29th, 1738 on collation of Samuel Peploe, Bishop of Chester (*Instit. Books*, series C., vol. i.). Here he remained for less than a year, resigning upon his preferment to the rectory of Badsworth, in Yorkshire.

At Badsworth he remained for the long spell of fifty-one years, until his death, which took place in 1790.

By his marriage with Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Samuel Walker, of Stapleton Park, Yorkshire (who survived him, and died in 1793) he had seven sons:—(1) Edward, settled in the West Indies; (2) Lawrence, died in the East Indies; (3) Atherton, a merchant of Leeds; (4) Richard, a merchant of Leeds; (5) William, settled at Wakefield; (6) James, a captain in the army; (7) John (Baines's *Lancashire*, iii., 117).

JOHN MILNER, 1739-1777.

Born about 1710, this vicar graduated at Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A., 1731, M.A., 1745. His only cure seems to have been that of our vicarage of Chipping, to which he was instituted, 19 Feb., 1738-9, on collation of Samuel Peploe, Bishop of Chester (*Instit. Books*, Series C. vol. i.). On the 17th Feb., 1748, he was appointed one of the King's Preachers for the County of Lancaster.

An interesting reference to Mr. Milner occurs in a letter written by Thomas Gradwell, the leading local tradesman of his day, under date, 11th Jan., 1744-5: "Mr. Milner is (thank God) pretty well recovered. He has been indefatigable in the affair [of Brabin's Charity], not only by his advice when he could seasonably bring it

upon the anvil, but constantly from the pulpit in a very pressing manner."

Mr. Milner and John Wesley appear to have been intimate friends, and a memento of Wesley's visits will be noted in chapter iv. It was in 1744 that the great Methodist first visited Lancashire; but not until 1751 do we meet with any mention of Milner. "Hence" (from Bolton), writes Wesley, under date, April 11th, 1751, "I rode with Mr. Milner to Ribchester, where some Clergymen had appointed to meet him; with whom we spent one or two hours in serious and useful conversation. Between five and six we reached the vicarage at Chipping, where a few serious people soon assembled. The next day we rode to Ambleside" (Wesley's *Works*, ii, 217). A year later Wesley writes :

"Friday, 5th June, 1752—I went on (from Whitehaven) with Mr. Milner to Ulverstone. Here a very convenient place for preaching was offered. But few people had any desire to hear. So I went quietly back to my inn. Saturday, the 6th, we reached Chipping, and were immediately informed that several there were consulting together how to hinder me from preaching. Mr. Milner, hearing they were met at the next house, went thither, and brought them all with him, who were the churchwardens (James Cottam and James Rogerson) and three or four persons more. Such a congregation was present as, I believe was never seen there before; and a solemn awe seemed to rest upon the whole congregation from the beginning to the end. I preached in the afternoon on the conclusion of the second lesson, 'God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself.' The people were all attention. Surely there is no counsel or strength against the Lord" (*Ibid.*, 253).

On the 8th July the same year Wesley was again at Chipping, on his way to Ireland, by way of Whitehaven. The following year he says :—

"Saturday, April 7, 1753.—I rode to Chipping (from Bolton). 8, Sunday.—As soon as we came into the aisle of the church from the vestry a man (since dead) thrust himself between Mr. Milner and me, and said, 'You shall not go into the pulpit.' I told him, 'I am only going into the desk.' He said, 'But you shall not go there neither;' and pushed me back by main strength. Eight or ten noisy men joined with him quickly, and set themselves in battle array. Fearing some might take fire on the other side, I desired Mr. Milner to begin the service. After prayers (for he had no sermon with him) great part of the congregation followed us into the vicarage. They came thither again after the evening service; and God made them large amends for their little disappointment in the morning."

The day after Mr. Milner journeyed to Kendal along with Wesley ; and for a considerable time the Vicar of Chipping appears to have accompanied Wesley in his excursions through England and Scotland. On April 19th, 1754, Wesley records that " Mr. Bruce came with Mr. Milner (to Bristol), who had been for some time melancholy, even to madness ; but by proper application to his mind, as well as body, the disorder sensibly abated in a short time " (*ibid.* 297). Under date, 20th July, 1759, Wesley speaks of Mr. M——r, " who gave us an account of his late trials," and expresses his wonder that " the butcher (Doctor so-called) to whom he was committed, did not murder him." Two days later, he writes : " At ten Mr. Milner read prayers (at Haworth) ; but the church would not near contain the congregation (*ibid.* 472). No further mention of Mr. Milner appears in Wesley's *Journals*, nor does Wesley seem to have ever called again at Chipping. In a letter to Jonathan Maskew,¹ dated " Chipping, Nov. 2, 1752," Mr. Milner says :—

" When the good providence of God brings you this way again, there are many that will be glad to see you. We have some that have found the precious pearl, and I hope many that are earnestly seeking for it. You, and such as you, will lift up your heads with joy in that great and tremendous day, when many that now make a scoff of your labours would be glad to hide themselves, though it were under rocks and mountains." Mr. Milner signs himself, " your very affectionate, but unworthy brother " (Allen's *Methodism in Preston*, pp. 13, 14).

Mr. Allen also says that " for the high offence of giving up his pulpit to a brother clergyman, Mr. Milner was called before the bishop. His lordship heard him with "much mildness and candour ; and Milner told him so plainly and fully the happy efficacy and success of the preaching, even of the lay preachers, that he came away hoping that the bishop would not be an enemy, but a friend " (*ibid.* page 14).

It is a remarkable fact that Milner's initials do not appear on the leads of the church tower, which was repaired in 1767, although his signature in the registers for that year duly appears. He died on the 9th December, 1777, aged 67, and was buried within the chancel of his Parish Church on the 12th of that month. On the south chancel

¹ Jonathan Maskew was sent by Wesley to Newcastle, in 1752, as an itinerant preacher.

wall is a large white slab, on which is a cherub's head, and the following inscription :—

In hopes of a joyfull Resurrection Here lieth the remains of John Milner A. M. and vicar of this parish 39^{yrs} He Was a zealous preacher of the Gospel and a generous benefactor to the poor. He departed this life the 9th Decr. 1777 Aged 67. He was loved by many and his death much lamented.

THOMAS PEARCE, 1778-1779.

Thomas Pearce was the son of Henry Pearce, of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire. At the age of 17 he matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, July 11th, 1763, and graduated B.A. in 1767, M.A. in 1771, and B.D. and D.D. in 1793 (Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*).

To our Vicarage of Chipping he was collated, 11th March, 1778, by Beilby Porteous, Bishop of Chester, but resigned in the following year (*Instit. Books*, Series C., vol. i.).

On 30th October, 1781, Mr. Pearce was (by the same patron) collated to a prebendal stall in Chester Cathedral; and the 1st December following, on presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Chester, was instituted to Coddington rectory in Cheshire. This latter preferment he resigned in 1795, for the neighbouring rectory of West Kirby, to which he was instituted on August 10th, 1796, by the same patrons (*Instit. Books*, Series C., vol. i.). In the meantime (in 1792), he received the appointment of Sub-Dean to the Chapel Royal. Prebendary Pearce died 23rd February, 1803, at his house on Lambeth-terrace, holding, in addition to the above preferments, that of a minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral (*Gentleman's Mag.*, lxxiii., pt. i., 199, 280).

WILLIAM STOCKDALE, 1779-1786.

Son of James Stockdale, of Brackenthwaite, in Cumberland, yeoman. Ly Jane, daughter of William Wood, of the same place, we

first meet with William Stockdale as Curate of Samlesbury, where he signs the register for the first time, 15th September, 1767. On August 3rd, 1779, he was instituted to Chipping Vicarage on collation of Beilby Porteous, Bishop of Chester, but does not appear to have ever resided there, preferring his cure at Samlesbury, at which latter place he died, and where he was buried Sept. 9, 1786—"Rev. Wm. Stockdale, Curate of Samlesbury, Vicar of Chipping, and King's Preacher." It should be noted that his name has not yet been printed in previous lists of King's Preachers, nor does the date of his appointment to that office occur in the Institution Books.

By his marriage with Eleanor, daughter of John Thompson, of Haile, in Cumberland, yeoman, by Dorothy, daughter of Richard Jackson, of Brigham, yeoman, William Stockdale had issue:—(1) Eleanor, christened 5th June, 1769; (2) Jane, christened April 27, 1771; (3) William, christened 8th June, 1773; (4) John, christened 27th December, 1778, buried 4th March, 1778; (5) Elizabeth, christened 24th Sept., 1778; (6) Mary, christened 30th October, 1780; (7) Hannah, christened 5th July, 1782; and (8) Dorothy.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Stockdale went to live at Preston, where she died, aged 70, on the 5th December, 1814, and was buried at Samlesbury one day later. In her will she mentions her two daughters, Dorothy and Eleanor Stockdale, to whom she left all her property.

JOHN CARLISLE, 1786-1807.

John Carlisle was instituted to Chipping Vicarage on 21st Nov., 1786, on collation of Beilby Porteous, Bishop of Chester (*Instit. Books*, Series C., vol. i.). He had served as curate here for about six years; and was also master of Brabin's School until his death. On Jan. 22nd, 1798, he was appointed one of the King's Preachers for Lancashire, by Bishop William Cleaver (*ibid.*).

He died in March, 1807, and was buried at Chipping on the 30th of that month, aged 56.

By his marriage, which took place at Chipping, April 11th, 1784, with Elizabeth (Betty), daughter of Richard Parkinson, of Woodgates, he had a numerous family:—(1) William, christened July 31st, 1784; (2) Richard, born in 1786; (3) Anne, born in 1788; (4) Catherine, christened Oct. 18, 1790, wife of John Wilson, Vicar of Mitton (see

post); (5) Jannet, born in 1792, died in 1798; (6) John, born in 1794; (7) Elizabeth, born in 1797, died in 1820; (8) Eleanor, born in 1798; (9) James Crockston, born in 1799; (10) Alice, born in 1800, died the same year; (11) Rachel, born in 1801, died in 1818; and (12) Alice, born in 1804. Mrs. Carlisle was living at Chipping in 1814; and her son, William, supplied the churchwardens with Sacrament wine down to 1828. She died at Lancaster in 1830, and was buried at Chipping on the 25th of January, in the 70th year of her age.

JAMES PENNY, 1807-1816.

Descended from a family long resident at Knutsford, in Cheshire, James Penny, youngest son of Henry Penny, apothecary, of Knutsford, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Brooke, Esq., of Astley, in Lancashire, was christened at Knutsford on the 12th June, 1756. His father was brother to Edward Penny, the Royal Academician. Like his four elder brothers, James Penny began his education at Manchester Grammar School, his name being entered in the School Register on the 8th July, 1767 (*Cheth. Soc.*, lxi., 145). He was an exhibitioner of the School to Brasenose College, at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. on the 1st February, 1779, and, after passing to Hertford College, M.A., on the 24th May, 1784 (*ibid.*).

After serving for some years as curate at Alderley, in Cheshire, to which post he was appointed in 1786 (*Earwaker's East Cheshire*, ii., 636), Mr. Penny, in 1795, became Curate of Marton and Chelford Chapels, both in the Parish of Prestbury, being instituted to Marton on the 8th December, on presentation of Davies Davenport, of Capesthorpe, Esq. (*Ibid.*, 394), and to Chelford on the following day, on presentation of Thomas Parker, of Astle, Esq. (*ibid.*, 369). The incumbency of Marton he resigned in 1806.

On May 10th, 1807, Mr. Penny was collated to Chipping Vicarage by Bishop Majendie, of Chester; but here he never took up his residence, continuing to live at Chelford until 26th September, 1809, when he was instituted to Preston Vicarage, on presentation of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart. (*Instit. Books*, Series C. vol. i.). All three livings he held until his death, which took place at Preston, 31st October, 1816, aged 60, and was there buried the 6th November following (*Smith's Preston Church Records*, 78).

James Penny was twice married. He lost his first wife, Elizabeth, in 1803, who died 21st November of that year, aged 41 years, and was buried two days afterwards at Chelford (Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, ii., 369). For his second wife he married at Preston, 7th April, 1812, a Miss Fenton, of that town. By his first wife he had two sons: (1) Edmund Henry Penny, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, assistant-master and librarian of Charterhouse, and Rector of Great Stambridge, in Essex, from 1839 to 1879; (2) Henry Penny, educated at Manchester School, died in India; and a daughter, Susannah.

EDMUND WILKINSON, 1816—1864.

Edmund Wilkinson, a native of Penrith district, was, on Nov. 28th, 1816, instituted to Chipping Vicarage, on collation of George Henry Law, Bishop of Chester (*Instit. Books*, Series C., vol. i.); on which day his testimonial was signed by Robert Parkinson, minister of Longridge; Hugh Hodgson, minister of Broughton; and John Harrison, curate of Grimsargh, who stated that he was then assistant curate of Whitechapel, and had been personally known to them for 2 years and 10 months.

From 1817 to 1837 he acted as master of Brabin's School; and it was through his exertions that the school was enlarged in 1840. He died at Chipping on September 23rd, 1864, at the advanced age of 81, and was buried at the east end of the churchyard. His wife predeceased him, dying 10th March, 1863, aged 82. Over their remains is a headstone, with an inscription. Within the church, a marble tablet and an inscribed brass fittingly record the virtues of this worthy vicar (see pages 71-2). Mr. Wilkinson married at Goosnargh, May 11, 1818, Alice Baines, of Goosnargh, but had no issue. A little more than a year later his brother, Richard Wilkinson, curate of Whitechapel, married, also at Goosnargh, August 26th, 1819, Alice Clifton, of Goosnargh, but survived only four years, and was buried at Whitechapel March 21st, 1823, at the early age of 32. His sister, Alice, married Mr. Preston, of Penrith.

Evidently a painstaking, hard-working man, Edmund Wilkinson still lives in the memory of those who knew him as a good preacher and (as far as his limited means allowed) a generous friend of the poor. He filled with efficiency and credit such varied offices as that of

minister, schoolmaster, and village constable. He looked well after the charities of the parish, and did his best to have them administered rightly. His care of the parish registers was great, and the useful service he did in transcribing all the marriages down to 1753 calls for special praise.

RICHARD ROBINSON, 1864-1886.

A native of the neighbouring parish of Goosnargh, this vicar received his early education at St. Bees College, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1867. In 1860, he was licensed to the curacy of Salesbury, and in 1862 became curate of Chipping. On the death of Edmund Wilkinson, he was instituted Nov. 8th, 1864, to the vicarage of Chipping, on collation of James Prince Lee, Bishop of Manchester. During Mr. Robinson's incumbency (as recorded in chapter ii.), many important improvements in the parish were carried out at a large cost, including the restoration of the church, and the erection of a new school and vicarage house. He was an active governor of Brabin's Charity. In 1886 he resigned the living of Chipping, upon his preferment to the vicarage of Carlton-on-Trent, near Newark.

JOHN BIRCH JONES, 1886-1891.

This vicar graduated B.A. at Lampeter College, in 1872; became curate of Elton, near Bury, in 1872; curate of Chatburn, in 1879; curate of St. John's, Broughton, Manchester, in 1880; and in 1883 curate of St. George's, Hulme, Manchester. He was instituted to Chipping vicarage, 21st Dec., 1886, on collation of James Moorhouse, Bishop of Manchester; and in 1891 was admitted, by exchange, to the rectory of All Saints, West Gorton, Manchester.

GEORGE BURWELL, 1891.

The present vicar of Chipping graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1870, M.A., 1874. He was curate of St. Peter's, Blackburn, 1870-74; and of St. Andrew's, Ancoats, Manchester, 1874-79. On March 9, 1879, he was collated to the rectory of All Saints, West Gorton, Manchester, on collation of James Fraser, Bishop of Manchester. On July 2, 1891, he was instituted, by exchange, to our vicarage of Chipping, on collation of James Moorhouse, Bishop of Manchester.

CURATES OF CHIPPING.

- 1525—(1536). THOMAS HINDLEY.¹
 Occurs 1562. JAMES RICHMOND.²
 1750—1764. JOHN HESKIN.
 1755—1767. JOHN SHEWEL.³
 1778—1786. JOHN CARLISLE.⁴
 1808—1814. JOHN WILSON.⁵
 1814—1817. ROBERT SMITH.⁶
 1853—1855. JOSEPH LOWE.⁷
 1858—1861. JOHN WILLIAM BROOME.⁸
 1862—1864. RICHARD ROBINSON.⁹

¹ Thomas Hindley occurs Feb. 1524-5, stipend, £4; and again about 1530, stipend, £4. 10s. (*Liber. Subsid.*, p. 25; *Cler. Subsid.*, 578, R.O.). We last meet with him, in or about Chipping, in 1536 (*Duc. Pleas*, Hen. VIII., vol. viii.).

² "Sir John Snape of Wheatley in the parish of Chepin, clerke," makes his will Nov. 25, 1579. Gives his body to be buried within the church of Chepin. He gives to the church of Chepin 6s. 8d. And all the rest of his goods he gives unto James Rogerson, and makes the said James Rogerson and Anne his wife, executors (*Add. MSS.*, 32, 115).

³ On Aug. 21, 1757, was christened at Chipping, Anne, daughter of Mr. Jno. Shewel, curate. His initials appear on the church leads, under date 1767.

⁴ Afterwards Vicar of Chipping, see page .

⁵ Vicar of Mitton, 1814-1841, where he died, Aug. 24, 1841, aged 60. He

married Catherine, daughter of John Carlisle, Vicar of Chipping, and had issue—(1) John, born in 1813, B.A., 1834, M.A., 1837, fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1838-54, B.D., 1845; Rector of Hampton Meysey, Gloucestershire; died Oct. 27, 1868, aged 55. (2) William. (3) Thomas, incumbent of Bircle, near Bury, in Lancashire. (4) Catherine. (5) Elizabeth. His wife died at Mitton in January, 1828, aged 37.

⁶ Formerly Curate of Hindley and of Whitewell, and master of Brabin's School, 1841-17.

⁷ Of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A., 1853, M.A., 1856; now Vicar of Haltwhistle, near Carlisle.

⁸ Of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, B.A., 1858; now Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Ashton-under-Lyne.

⁹ Afterwards Vicar of Chipping, see page 108.

CHAPTER IV.

The Registers.



THE first two Registers of the Parish Church of Chipping are so inextricably mixed up that, for all practical purposes, they may be regarded as one volume. They are folio size, each containing 41 and 46 leaves of parchment respectively. Negligently and carelessly kept as they have been down to the close of the seventeenth century, the entries therein contained yield fair results for genealogical purposes, the place of abode as well as name of occupation being often added. The later registers, from 1690 to the present time, have been kept with great care, and appear to be perfect.

CHRISTENINGS.

The entries of christenings from 1559 to 1584 are transcripts from the originals, made by Richard Parker, Vicar of Chipping, in 1603.¹ It is to be regretted that only the bare entries of names and dates are given, and that more of these transcripts have not been preserved.

1559	July	2. John Hurst
		12. Alis Priestly
		25. Margaret Dobson
	August	20. Grace Dobson
	September	11. Gyles Bannester
		11. Ric. Poulton
		14. Agnes Albene
		21. Margaret Marsden
	October	15. John Bleasdale
		18. Robt. Bradley

¹ The first page of the old paper register has been preserved, but, unfortunately, the top of the page is torn, and the date is not visible. On it are the regulations laid down by the Canon of 1603; a few calculations by a later

parish clerk; and a reference by Vicar Parker to a severe winter in the district "between Pendle and pirelock" (Parlick Pike), apparently in the year 1603.

1559	October	18.	Elesabet Marsden
		28.	Robert Cromlholme
		30.	Agnes Wilkinson
	November	7.	Henry Clerke
	December	8.	Elizabeth Parkinson
		10.	Willm.
		17.	John Dilworth
		21.	Thomas Tomlinson
1559-60	January	6.	Elizabeth Salisbury
		17.	Margaret Goulde (?)
		21.	Thomas Wilkinson
		21.	Elizabeth Wilkinson
1560	March	30.	Agnes Salebury
	April	30.	Anne
	May	12.	Grace Sherebourne
		19.	James Helme
	June	2.	Thomas Salbery
		29.	Thomas Rodes
	August	19.	John Marsden
		—.	Thomas Boulton
		20.	Robert Dilworth
	September	13.	Roger Richmond
	October	16.	Ellen Wilkinson
		27.	James Parker
		17.	Robert Parker
	November	24.	Margaret Rods
		13.	Anne Bradley
1560-1	December	20.	Robert Wedicre
		20.	Christopher fletcher
		16.	Thomas Maudsley
		17.	Isabell Parkinson
		22.	Jane Dobson
		22.	Jennett Bleasdel
		24.	Thomas Tomlinson
		31.	Richard Allston
	February	31.	Elizabeth Allston
		2.	Richard Bleasdel
		9.	Alice Dobson
	March	12.	Isabell Sherburn
		2.	Alice Bleasdel
		2.	Isabell Dilworth
		16.	James Allston
1561	April	19.	Jane Parkinson
		22.	Alexander Bailey
		4.	Margaret Wedicre
		13.	Thomas Marsden
		16.	Anne Pulton

1561	April	28.	Robert Parker
		30.	Janet Hill
		30.	George Walker
	May	20.	John Bradley
	June	1.	Elen Parker
		8.	John Marsden
	July	23.	. . . Tippinge
		24.	John Marsden
	August	1.	John Parkinson
		23.	John Sherburne
		23.	Agnes Wilkinson
	September	14.	Thomas Parkinson
	October	8.	James Salesbery
		25.	James Dilworth
		28.	James Helm
1561-2	November	6.	Grace Richardson
		17.	Agnes Tomlinson
		25.	Richard Blesdale
	December	7.	Thomas Bradley
	January	25.	Jennet Salberry
		1.	James Bradley
		4.	Margaret Parkinson
	February	8.	Thomas Marsden
		1.	. . . Knoll
		—	Alice Parkinson
	March	—	Grace Clarkson
		29.	Agnes Allston
		12.	Symon and Richard Shereburne
	April	16.	Thomas Eccles
		10.	Ric. Blesdell
		28.	Roger Potter
1562	June	5.	John Marsden
	August	7.	Grace Tomlinson
		15.	John Boulton
		16.	Thomas Marsden
	Septeneber	8.	Alice Shereburne
		18.	Jo. Marsden
		18.	Jo. Dobson
		24.	Jo. Johnson
		25.	Jenett Weaver
	October	5.	Henry Salberry
		17.	Nicholas Parkinson
		23.	Elizabeth Marsden
	November	23.	Jo. Dobson
		23.	Elizabeth Eccles
		25.	Anne Seed
		25.	Isabell Alston

1562	December	7.	Willm. Hothersall
		9.	Henry Fletcher
		14.	Robt. Swinglehurst
		15.	Jo. Parkinson
		16.	Grace Dobson
1562-3	January	5.	Alice Hulton
	February	3.	Jo. Parker
	March	2.	Anne Marsden
1563	April	16.	Ranould Parker
		18.	Jo. Salberry
		23.	Grace Dillworth
		28.	Thomas Marsden
	May	1.	Willm. Rods
		4.	Margaret Richmond
		7.	Willm. Parker
		8.	Jenet Parkinson
		30.	James Parkinson
	June	20.	Stephen Weddicer
	July	1.	Jennet Alston
	Augutt	27.	Jo. Pie
	September	3.	Richd. Parker, the sonne of Ranould Parker, of Graystonlee, in Bolland, nowe Viccar of Chippin, <i>et scriptor huius libri</i> , was christened the thirde daye of September, 1563
	October	7.	John Coulthurst
	October	22.	Catherine Attkinson
	November	6.	Leonard Bleasdell
	December	25.	Henry Bleasdell
1563-4	January	16.	Isabell Wilkinson
		18.	Anne Waller
		30.	Jennet Dickson
	February	2.	Edmund Parkinson
		10.	Richard Tomlinson
	March	1.	George Tomlinson
		13.	Gyles Threllfall
1564	April	3.	Richard Pecocke
		15.	Thomas Bradley
		27.	Jo. Cowpeland
	May	15.	Alice Parkinson
		21.	Roger Dillworth
		27.	Peter Salbere
	June	3.	Richard Rawlinson
		21.	Edmund Hulton
	July	2.	Anne Helme
		7.	Robert Dobson
		9.	Jo. Wilkinson
		19.	Roger Maudeasley

1564	July	25.	Jane Wilkinson
	August	1.	Margaret Parkinson
		1.	Jennet . . . house
		9.	Tho. Hodgson
		10.	Robert Bradley
		20.	Grace Sourbutts
		27.	Margaret Radcliffe
		31.	Jennet Parkinson
	September	6.	Elizabeth Parker
		13.	Ric. Marsden
		18.	. . . . Woode
		21.	Thom. Wedicre
	October	4.	Ric. Marsden
		12.	Margaret Bradley
		15.	Thomas Dobson
	November	7.	Jayne Shereburne
		21.	Annie Rods
		23.	Roger Tomlinson
1564-5	December	18.	Jennett Allston
	January	8.	Jo. Seede
		12.	Elizabeth Parkinson
		23.	Robert Parkinson
	February	9.	Percivall Alston
	March	6.	Jo. Bradley
		11.	Tho. Dilworth
		18.	Alice Marsden
		19.	Alice Parkinson
		6.	Thomas Walmesley
1565	April	23.	Alice Waler
		25.	Jennett Marsden
		25.	Thomas Swinglerst
		4.	Ambros Weever
	May	31.	Mabill Threllfall
	June	8.	Annie Parker
		8.	Agnes Weatherhead
		18.	Christopher Marsden
		21.	James Swinglerst
		28.	Elizabeth Parkinson
	July	30.	Robert Coulthurst
		15.	Roger Salberry
		23.	Roger Gregson
		29.	Willm. Boulton
	August	22.	Alexander Parker
		28.	Edward Richmond
	September	16.	Jo. Kirke
		19.	Mary Sherburn
		27.	James Rods

1565	October	6.	Thomas Bancks
		7.	Isabell Dobson
	November	1.	Isabell Coulthurst
	December	8.	Robert Allston
		10.	Agnes Tomlinson
	December	18.	Thomas Bradley
		22.	Thomas Eccles
		30.	Jo. ffletcher
1565-6	January	4.	Agnes Parker
		8.	Rich. Dickson
		14.	Willm. Marsden
		20.	Jo. Blesdell
		27.	Isabell Bleasdell
		31.	Jayne Rods
	ffebuary	3.	Edward Parker
		6.	Anne Pie
		6.	George Hurst
		16.	Richard Salberry
	March	3.	Jo. Bleasdell
		24.	Richard Salbery
1566		26.	Robert Marsden
		29.	Thomas Wilkinson
		30.	Anthony Threlfall
	April	28.	Margaret Harrison
	May	5.	Ric. Helme
		28.	Anthony Parkinson
	June	2.	Leonard Walker
	July	11.	Jennet Parkinson
		15.	James Dilworth
		17.	Jo. Eccles
		25.	Jo. Bradley
		31.	Margaret Wilkinson
	August	7.	Thomas Parkinson
		22.	Jo. Rodes
		28.	Ranould Walker
	September	25.	Elizabeth Wilkinson
		29.	Robt. Woods
	October	6.	Grace Parkinson
		13.	Agnes Allston
		16.	Thomas Wilkinson
		18.	Isabella Walne
		28.	Edmund Parkinson
	November	23.	Thomas Dawson
		25.	Richard Gledde
		29.	Rawffe Radcliffe
	December	9.	Jo. Rods
1566-7	January	4.	James Hulton

1366-7	January	5.	Margaret Dobson
		7.	James Parkinson
		28.	Jenett Rods
	February	29.	Ellen Bayley
		1.	Roger Shereburne
1567	March	10.	Thomas Parker
		18.	Joseph Alston, als. Gregson
	April	20.	John Chromblolme
		24.	Margaret Weatherhead
		31.	Robert Bradley
	June	14.	Thomas Salberry
		14.	Jo. Salberry
		27.	Elizabeth Marsden
	July	2.	Christopher Parkinson
		21.	Henry Marsden
	September	4.	Jo. Bradley
		27.	Thomas Dobson
	October	28.	Ric. Sourbutts
		1.	Grace Dewhurst
		15.	Alice Marsden, and Isabella Marsden
1567-8	November	3.	Jo. Core
		29.	Roger Rawlinson
	January	9.	James Bourke
		20.	Elizabeth Parker
		4.	Jo. Eccles
	February	4.	James Rods
		7.	Jo. Wilkinson
		7.	Willm. Weddicar
		12.	Jayne Parker
		19.	Jenett Threlfall
	March	24.	Ellen Waringe
		3.	Isabella Pecocke
		10.	Robert Alston
	April	28.	Elizabeth Bleasdel
		9.	Jaine Parkinson
	May	14.	Ric. Wilkinson
		13.	Thomas Dickson
	June	29.	Margaret Tarlton
		5.	Janet Tomlinson
		6.	Thomas Parkinson
	July	12.	Jo. Richmond
		14.	Isabell Browne
		7.	Alice Sherburne
	August	8.	John Hall
		18.	Ric. Bayley
	October	19.	Anne Parkinson
		12.	Susanna Wawen

1567-8	October	13.	Thomas Wilkinson
		13.	Elizabeth Openhouse
	December	9.	Grace Parkinson
		31.	. . . Helme
		31.	Thomas Coulthurst
1568-9	February	18.	Peter Marsden
		18.	James Parkinson
		18.	Jo. Dobson
		19.	Margaret Boulton
		20.	Sara Salberry
		26.	Jenett Weaver
	March	4.	Jo. Threlfall
		13.	James Richmond
		26.	Hugh Dobson
		31.	Elizabeth Bradley
	April	25.	Grace Rodes
	June	15.	Agnes Wilkinson
		25.	Gilbert Marsden
	July	12.	Agnes Cocke
	August	5.	William Parkinson
1569		15.	Marie Parkinson
		18.	Agnes Bradley
	September	9.	Robert Parker
		9.	Alice Bradley
	September	12.	Henry Richmond
	October	2.	Roger Alston
		2.	Elizabeth Marsden
		6.	Elizabeth Parkinson
		30.	Elizabeth Startivant
		30.	Thomas Wilkinson
	November	18.	Ellen Milner
	December	2.	Ric. Shereburne
		2.	Ric. Dewhurst
		12.	Jo. fowler
		28.	Agnes Boulton

The above comprises all the entries now to be seen in the Registers down to the end of the year 1569. Henceforth, extracts only are given.

1570	October	28.	George Rathmell
1573	June	8.	Ellen Parker, the daughter of Reynold Parker
	September	10.	Hugh Shereburne
1574	April	23.	Christopher Parkinson
1575	March	30.	Roger Shereburne, the sonne of Robt. Shereburne, gent.
1576-7	February	10.	Allexander Shereburne

- 1580 December 8. Agnes Shereburne
Magna est Veritas et prevalet.
Rich. Parker
- 1583 July 27. Alexander Parkinson, son of Edmond
- November 2. Jenet Parker, daughter of Thomas
- 1589 May 8. Robert Parker, son of Thomas Parker, of Graystonley
- 1596 June 18. Agnes Parker, *filia* Ricardi Parker, cler.
- 1597 August 21. Alis Parker, *filia* Ricardi Parker, cler., *baptizata fuerat apud Chippin vicesimo primo die Augusti*—on Monday
- 1600 April 9. Alice Parker, daughter of John Parker of Graystonley
- October 2. George Kirke, son of Jo. Kirke, of Blacksticks—on Sunday
- 1601 October 3. Rauff Parkinson, son of Jo. Parkinson, of Chippin
15. Ranould Parker, son of Ellis Parker of Lickhurst
- December 21. Thomas Parker, son of James Parker, of Further Greystonley, in Bolland, was christened at Chippin Church, this present St. Thomas's Daie, before Xmas, beinge the xxist day of December. Mother of the said Thomas Parker, was one Agnes Shereburne, daughter of Mr. Robert Shereburne, of Woolfhall, the said Thomas Parker's infant being the first borne son, and first borne of all, of the said James and Agnes (they being then of the age equall of xxi years). Sett downe more at large by me, Richard Parker, cousin to James Parker, descended of Raynold Parker, who was the son of John Parker, of Graystonley. I sett not this down soe much . . . but for . . . this xxist day of December, 1601
- 1602 December 10. Elizabethe Haughton, daughter of Grace Haughton, christened the xth of December
- 1602-3 February 4. Richard Parker, sonne of Richard Parker Viccar of Chippine and Deane of Amounderness was borne the Wensday at neight at the very Instant of three of the clock, as the wyffes declared beinge the thirde daye of the monthe of ffebruarye in the year of our Lord God, one thousand six hundred and two, being Candlemas daye ["the day" after *cancelled*] at night, and was christned by Henry Norcrosse Clerke Vicar of Ribchester on frydday then next followinge beinge the fourthe daye of the said ffebruarie 1602: Godfathers unto him were, first, Richard Allstone his grandfather Robt. Parker of Chippine Church
- iiij^o
Mensis
februarii
Richdus
Parker
baptiza
tus

- 1602 Margaret Allston his { *teste:*
godmother Rich. Parker
Eius pater
Vicarius de
Chippine et Decanu de
Amondernes 1602
- 1603 June 9. Maria Parker, *filia* Ricardi Parker, *nono die Junii*.
The said Maria Parker was borne on Friday, the
6th day of June, being Friday, and christened on
Monday after, being ninth of June. *Teste*, Rich.
Parker, Deane of Amondernes
Ric. Parker, my son, was borne the second of
February, 1601[2], and buried the 18th July, 1602
- 1611 May 24. Adam Houghton, reputed son of Adam Houghton
July 8. Isabell Shearburne, *filia* Johannis Shearburne, gent.
20. John Parkinson, son of Francis Parkinson, Baines
houses
October 27. Renold Parker, *filius* Thomas Parker de Whytewell
November 26. Raufe, *filius* Ricardi Parkinson de Blacksticks
December 15. Isabell, *filia* Johannis Inskipp
- 1611-12 February 15. Richard Parker, *filius* Jacobi Parker de Greystonley
- 1612 March 30. Richard, *filius* Christopheri Parkinson de Bleasdel
June 4. Dorothe Singelton, *filia* Cuthberti Singelton
September 3. Roger Shearburne, *filius* Johannis Shearburne de
Whitaker
- 1614 July 31. Ellen Shearburne, *filia* Symondi Sherburne
- 1614-15 January 29. Anthony, *filius* Christopheri Swingleherst de Burholme
- 1617-18 March 15. Marie, *filia* Robt. Parkinson, of fayresnape
- 1618 September 6. Ann Swynglehurst, *filia* Robt. Swynglehurst de
fayredoekholme
- 1618-19 January 24. Robert, *filius* Christopher Parkinson de Blyndhurst
- 1619 October 25. Ann, *filia* Robt. Parkinson de Dowhey, or Broadhead
November 7. John, *filius* Robt. Swinglehurst de fearedockholme,
gent.
- 1621 October 3. Edward, son of Edward Knowles, parishe clarke
1625-6 Richard Kinge, the of sonne me John Kinge,
cleric., vicar of Chippin, was borne upon the Satter-
day before the ffeast of the Purification of the
Virgin Marie, weh was the [31st] of January, and
baptized the Sondaie ffollowinge—John Kinge
- 1660 November 25. Richard, the son of Dr. Robert Richardson of Thornley
- 1669 March 28. Moses, a child found within the fforest of Bolland
- 1704 August 24. John, Alice, and Jane, son and daughters of William
Kigley, of Thornley.
- 1720 December 18. Henry, son of Peter Walkden, dissenting minister
- 1729-30 February 10. Townley, son of Thomas Clarkson, our vicar, was
born about 12 o'clock o'th' day, Jan 29th.

MARRIAGES.

The earliest entry now visible in the Register is of the date 1599.¹ Well might a former vicar, Edmund Wilkinson, consider it necessary to copy "the whole of such entries of marriages" down to 1753, in order to save himself and his successors from experiencing "considerable difficulty" when searching the old books, "from the confused state" in which the original books have been kept. He adds the wise caution "to carefully examine the originals." We print below the whole of the entries down to the year 1635; after that year we add merely a few selections² :—

1599	April	29.	John Bond and Jane Bond
1600	September	9.	Barnard Dewhurst and Isabell Alston, wydowe
	August	28.	Thomas Bond and Ellen Roodes
1600-1	February	4.	Willm. Rogerson and Mary Ballard
		10.	James Parker and Agnes Shereburn
1601	April	26.	Thomas Gorton and Margaret Cawoode, of the parishe of Goosnergh, being lawfully [asked] att Chippin Church and at Goosnergh their own parish church by Ric. Waring, clerk there in absence of of Jo. Read, and were married at Chippin Church on Sonday the xxvi h of April, 1601, between xi. and xii. of the clock before ye congregacion dep't—Rich. Parker
	June	22.	Willm. Hilton and Ellen Bleasdale, widow
	August	3.	George Waring and Jenet Helme
		5.	James Brockden and one called Ales a Goode
	September	13.	Robt. Awtie and Jenet Threllfall
	Fovember	16.	John Richmond and Anne Simpson
1601-2	February	26.	Wm. Blackburn and Agnes Marsden
1602	April	6.	John Hambton and Mary Philipson, weare married the sixt of Aprill, 1602.
		24.	John Dobson als Shepheard and Jane Allston, wydowe
	May	29.	. . . . . and Otlie (?) wydowe
	June	16.	Thomas Tompson and Elizabeth Starsicker
	August	29.	Ric. Mutton and . . . Simpson
	October	26.	Robert Hacking and Alis Richmond
	December	15.	John Threllfall and Alis Parkinson
1602-3	January	20.	Wm. Bleasdale and Catherine Whitendale
1603	August	1.	Edmund Parkinson and Ellen Turneley

¹ No entries are to be found for the years 1604-10, 1616, 1618, 1618-20, 1625-34, 1636-52, 1659-60, 1663-66, 1672—all inclusive.

² I may be allowed to state that I have copied the whole of the christenings and burials now visible in the Chipping Registers down to the end of the year 1740.

1603	August	28.	James Banck and Jane Newshame, als. Beare
	September	21.	James Richmond and Jenet Richmond
	October	16.	Rich. Walker and Agnes Gregson
	December	18.	Robt. Tomlinson and Anne Parkinson
1611	June	8.	Robt. Barton and Margaret Harrison
1611-12	February	13.	Richard Sowerbuts and Elizabeth Bradley
	March	25.	Nicholas Helme and Ellen Nuby
1612	September	2.	Lawrence Roberts of Heptonstall and Grace Torneley
1613	October	14.	William Wilkinson and Agnes Towneley
		20.	John Barnes and Agnes Higham
	November	18.	Thomas Kirke and Alice Parker
	December	16.	Richard Parker clericus and Anne Helme
1613-14	February	16.	Richard Bamber and Elizabeth Dobson
1614	May	3.	Reynold Wilkinson and Alice Corles
		12.	Richard Parker and Isabell Threlfall
	September	6.	William Eccles and Ellen Roodes
	October	18.	John Marsden and Catherine Knowell
	December	1.	John Hearst and Janet Harrison
1614-15	February	15.	Henry Maudsley and Ellen Threlfall
		16.	Richard Simpson and Alice Parkinson (per licentiam)
1615	July	15.	James Helme and Alice Helme
	August	18.	Henry Marsden and Ellen Thorpe
	October	2.	Thomas Howker and Clemence Singleton
	April	27.	Edward Richmond and Alice Seede
1621	December	2.	. . . Roads and Alice Rawcliffe
1621-2	January	8.	George Alston and Anne fforest
1621-2	February	8.	Lancelott Eccles and Janet Hackinge
		14.	James Roads and Alice Richmond
		15.	George Barnes and Agnes Wilkinson
1622	April	30.	Richard Bee and Isabell Bleasdale
	June	20.	Anthony Threlfall and Marie Richmond
	August	5.	Thomas Stanworth and Agnes Woode
1622-3	February	5.	John Hall and Elizabeth Cooke
		26.	John Marsden and Agnes Bonde
1623	September	14.	Richard Coulthurst and Elizabeth Burne
	October	20.	John Stursicare and Margaret Salsburie
	November	2.	Hughe Bradley and Margaret Boulton
1623-4	February	4.	Henrie Chatburne and Isabell Waddington
1635			Robert Ellston de Brockhall, within the parish of Preston, gent., and Anne Shereburne de Woolfehall, within the parish of Chippin, vid., were married, the eight daie of March, 1635-- anno domine 1635.

p. me Johannem Kinge,
Vicar. ibidem.

1656-7			A publication of an intended marriage between Thomas Shereburne, of Thorneley, and Elizabeth Dobson, of foolwood (Fulwood), beginninge ye 8th January, and ended ye first and ye 8th February. ¹
1668	September	22.	Willm. Ingham, minister of Ribchester, and Grace Hesmenhough, of Ribchester, spinster
1682	April	18.	James Norcrosse and Mrs. Ingham, both of ye parish of Ribchester
1685.6	February	2.	Mr. Jeffrey Rishton and Mrs. Sarah Adderton both of Preston
1691	September	22.	Mr. John Loxholme and Mrs. Elizabeth Atherton both of Preston
1693	November	6.	Mr. Edmond Hayhurst and Mrs. Dorithy Ainsworth
1696-7	February	22.	Mr. Clement Tounlson and Mrs. Mary Herbert
1706	April	30.	Thomas Atherton, Vicar of Chippin, and Ann Briscoe, relict of Humphrey Briscoe, late Vicar of Chippin
1727-8	January	30.	Mr. Nicholas Haythornthwaite and Mrs. Jane Parker
BURIALS.			
1600	August	15.	Richard Singleton, gent.
	September	3.	Isabell Gregson, als. Parker, bastard daughter of Thomas Parker, of Graystonlie in Bolland (beinge by misfortune was upon a peble going over was drowned beyond Graystonlie, my father's late house, for want of a good bridge, and was carried downe to there found the same day being Wednesday the 3rd day of September, the ould bridge being washed down by a flood)
1600-1		23.	Ric. Parker, son of Thomas Parker of Graystonlie, jun.
	February	29.	Edward Parker [son of Reyn]ld from Graystonley
	March	10.	Rauffe Dillworth
	July	17.	Anna Marsden, spinster, having pushed herself in houlding pit (belonging to Henry Clerk) was found to have perished herself, xvth of July
	July	20.	James Coulthurst of Bleasdel, having also perished himselfe upon Sunday morning following beinge the xixth of July
1612-13	March	24.	Ambrose Agard, Esquire
1616-17	March	18.	Thomas Alston of Lee House
1621	March	2.	Mistris Haworth
1622	December	31.	A poore woman
1623	August	28.	Symon Sherburne
	September	28.	Younge Stanley

¹ The marriage took place at Preston the day following

1624	April	18.	Mr. John ffawkyngbame
1630	June	8.	Michael Doughtie
1655	April	30.	Elizabeth Hesketh, gentlewoman, of Laithgrim
1656	May	19.	John Mitton, Doctor of Physicke
1658	July	24.	Richard Parkinson of ffairesnape
1667	July	12.	Edward Knowles, clarke of Chippin Church
	October	15.	Ould Sisely Bradley of Bradley in Chippin
1669-70	January	21.	Mary Brabine, sister of John Brabine of Chippin, gentleman
1671	October	18.	Richard Townley of Laithgrim.
1672	April	2.	Richard Boulton of Goose lane in Chippin, whoe was drowned in the little milne dam in Chippin
1673-4	January	12.	Richard Sherburne of Buckley, gent.
	March	18.	Mr. Willm. Parker of Wolshall in Chippin
1675	September	8.	James, the son of John Dobson, parish clarke att Chippin, aged nyne yeares, nyne months, and sixe dayes, departed this life the seaventh day of September aboute sixe a clocke in the morning, anno dom. 1675, and was buried the next day following
		15.	James Remington, late schoolmaster at Cheppin
1676	September	16.	Robt. Bradley of Chippin lininge weaver, who murdered himselfe by cuttinge his owne throate with a knife
	November	2.	Mrs. Clifton of ffairsnape in Bleasdell
1677	March	26.	Thomas Swinglehurst of Chippin, Aged one hundred yeares and 4 monthes
1679	December	28.	Ottivell Maudsley of Chippin
1683	July	17.	Mr. John Brabin
1687	December	25.	John Dobson, a glover web came from London
1702	May	12.	Alexander Sherburne of Stonihurst
	July	26.	Christopher Parkinson of Bleasdall
1704	September	5.	Mr. Geo. Toulson of Stakes in the county of Yorke
1715	May	21.	Mrs. Pencoth
1719	November	29.	Mr. Charles Harris, of Bolland
1719-20	January	8.	An old Piper
1721	August	7.	Richard Pencoth, popish priest of Chipping laund Thomas, son of Mr. Robert Lacy, passed through Chippin 11th November, to be buried at Mitton, the same day
1722	December	1.	Jane Wilson, of the Alms House, Chippin
1727	September	19.	George Cave, a Scotchman
1736 7	January	19.	Robert Parker of Fairy Oak House
1743	May	15.	Mr. Richard Rawthmell, minister of Whitewell in Bolland
1744	December	27.	John Wharton of Dilworth
1750-1	January	3.	Joseph Clarke, Priest of Lee House

1795 December 12. Mrs. Sparrow, Laund, Leagram

1797 June 5. Richard Parkinson, Blindhurst, in Bleasdale

Inside the Burial Register (1740-1806) is pasted a sheet of paper on which is written : "John Wesley, late Fellow of Lincoln College, in Oxford, crdain'd both Deacon and afterwards Priest by Dr. John Potter, late Archbishop of Canterbury, June 7th, 1752." "Benjamin Ingham, late of Queen's College, in Oxford, ordained by John Potter, late Archbishop of Canterbury. Decr. 24 and 25, 1752." Wesley was at Chipping as the guest of Vicar Milner, on the 6th and 7th June, 1752. There is no note in Wesley's *Diary* of Ingham or himself being at Chipping in the following December.

The following table may be of interest.¹

	1569-71	1599-1601	1629-31	1669-71	1699-1701	1749-51
No. of Baptisms..	106	56	6	105	67	78
No. of Burials ...	—	28	12	153	96	88
No. of Marriages.	—	12	—	16	22	15

The following also appears in the Register :—"Collected within the parish church of Chippin upon the 21st day of ffeb., 1668 [9], the sum of fower shilling and fower pence towards the relief of the poore inhabitants in Haverhill.

¹ It ought to be stated that Chipping was and (to some extent) still is the burial place of a wide outlying district—a fact which explains the preponderance of deaths over births

CHAPTER V.

Chipping Schools and Charities.



IN his will, dated 9th day of April, 1683, John Brabin, of Chipping, gentleman, "being infirme of body," after commending his "Soule to the hands of all mighty god my maker and redeemer," and his body to Christ'an burial, leaves his freehold estate called "Goose Lane" (lately purchased from Richard Bolton, of Chipping, yeoman), to James Haythornthwaite, of Stable Oak in Bowland, Robert Parkinson, of Hazelhurst in Bleasdale, Christopher Parkinson, of Blindhurst in Bleasdale, and Richard Marsden, of Gibbon Bridge in Bowland, in trust for the following uses :— Out of the yearly rents of the said lands to pay £13 Gs. 8d. "for the wages or stipend of such Schoole Master as they (the trustees) and their assigns shall from tyme to tyme appoynt and thinke fitt to bring upp such children (whose parents shall have residence within the Towneship of Chippin or other Towneships neare adjoyneing) to bee Schollers and the said children to bee taught by the said Schoole Master without haveing any other wages for theire being soe taught save what the parents of such children shall please to bestowe" upon him. Power being given to the trustees to dismiss incompetent masters, the testator further empowered them to employ the balance of the income "in bookes and cloathes ffor the use of such poor children," within the townships of Chipping, Thornley, and Leagram, and such part of Bowland as lay within the County of Lancaster, as "shall come to bee taught" by the said schoolmaster. The clothes so provided were, the donor enjoined, "to bee eyther Vyolett Colour or Liver Colour with Capps of the same cloath and colour."

To the same trustees he also left his tenement called "Waller's," in the occupation of John Parkinson, the yearly proceeds to be used "ffor the putting fforth of all or some such of the said poore Schollers

as shall bee soe cloathed and as shall bee soe taught to traids or callings when the said poore children shall be capable thereof."

After making surdry bequests (noticed below), John Brabin directed his executors, out of the remainder of his personal estate, "to build a Schoolehouse which Schoolehouse shall be imployed for the use of the said Schoolemaster and Scollers." He also left his "dictionary to be kept for y^e use of y^e schoole and my Bible alsoe after it bee well bound and covered to bee reserved for y^e same use."

No time was lost in carrying out the wishes of this generous benefactor to his adopted village. In May, 1684 (less than a year after John Brabin's death), some land was bought from Richard Eccles, of Chipping, on which to build the school, and in September following (probably on the first anniversary of the founder's death), 6s. 0d. is recorded as being spent on "the rearing of the schoolhouse" (although it does not appear to have been fit for use until some years later).

From the extracts of accounts and resolutions of the trustees which follow, a fairly complete idea of the working of the school is obtained.

For a lengthy period quarrels hampered the good that undoubtedly was done, and much money was wasted in lawsuits, until, after gradual changes in the scope and character of the school, on May 27, 1878, it was reconstituted by the Charity Commissioners, and the trust moneys were devoted to the uses of an ordinary public elementary school (see page 133), with the advantage of several scholarships, to keep alive the memory of the good founder (of whose ancestry and life some account will be found further on in this chapter).

From the book of accounts, which has been kept with great care, the following items of most interest are taken :—

		£	s.	d.
1683	Spent at the funeral of John Brabin	24	11	08
	Paid to Mr. Henry Brabin at York	50	00	00
	Paid to Doctor Bushell and Mr. Elsley for probat of will	01	08	10
	Mr. Rd. Whyte [Vicar of Chipping], he having received £3 in John Brabin's lifetime	07	00	00
	Goods sold at time of John Brabin's death	15	01	00
	Money in hand at do.	186	03	06½
July 18.	A true and perfect inventory of goods: One table at the house in Goose Lane	01	18	00

				£	s.	d.
			Goods in dye house	06	06	08
			Debts owing in the shoppe within the shoppe book	37	07	04
			In bonds and bills ¹	527	17	11
			In ready money and gold	126	08	04
			Mr. Roger Parker of Harden, shop debt...	00	16	00
1684	May	13.	Spent at Chippin when wee contracted with Richard Eccles for land to build the schoole and almshouse upon	00	06	00
	July	25.	Payd to Robert Parkinson ffor meate and drinke att examination of several young men to choose a Schoolmaster	01	04	00
			Payd to Mr. Cracraft for his paynes in coming thither to examine them	00	10	00
	Aug.	7.	Payd att Goosnargh ffor ale att the examination of some schollars out of which a Schoolmaster was to be chosen... ..	00	04	06
	Sept.	12.	Spent att the rearing of the Schoolehouse ...	00	06	00
			Spent att sealing the bond by the Schoolmaster	00	00	09
			Payd for bread and cheese and tobacco att the rearing of the schoole	00	04	03
1685	Oct.	—.	Payd for ale att the rearing of the almshouse ...	00	03	00
			Spent att putting out of apprentices	00	00	06
			Payd for three locks for the almshouse and one lock for the Schoolmaster's chamber... ..	00	03	06
			Payd to James Welsh upon the bynding of Roger Beasley a poor boy of Chippin to bee his apprentice... ..	05	10	00
			Payd for a bed cover for the Schoolmaster's bed	00	01	06
			Payd Mr. Winckley [for legal work]	01	18	10
1685-9	Jan.	23.	Given to the men in ale that putt the barne at Bathris (?) right	00	01	06
1686	Dec.	14.	Paid to Alice Saul for the use of her mother and widow Walmsley beinge twoo of the poor in the almshouses	03	03	00
			Paid to the poor during the year 1688	11	08	00
			Paid for a smock for widow Walmsley	00	02	03
			Paid for cloath and the dying thereof for coats and caps for the scholars	02	08	04
			Paid to Rd. Parkinson for a room for use of schollars until school was ready	00	07	06
			Paid for bookes for poor children... ..	00	05	07
			Paid for 18doz. of buttons for children	00	03	00
			Paid for bible for Chris. Barton	00	02	08

¹ A full list is given of these bonds,
due from twenty-three persons, in sums
from 5s. to £84.

			£	s.	d.
		Paid for 8 coats and caps making	00	09	00
		Paid to Edmund Hayhurst for furniture for children's coats	00	04	06
		Paid for a primer for Harling's lad	00	00	02
		Paid for a <i>Lux Grammatica</i> and a <i>Mortua</i> (?)	00	02	00
1639	May 21.	Paid for bringing Mr. Penketh's ¹ horse to the fould	00	01	02
		Paid Rd. Marsden for soldiers' coats and pay	01	05	05
		Paid for 23½yds. of cloath	02	05	00
	Sept. 13.	Paid for hearth money due 25 March last	00	01	00
1693	April 21.	Paid for a coffin for widow Burnett (being one of the poor in the almshouse	00	03	04
		Paid for cloath for coats and breeches for Edmund Cragg, and for a hat for him	00	08	06
1695	Oct. 11.	Paid at St. John's Court ² admittance money due upon purchase of Waller Clough	00	01	06
1699		Paid for twoshirts and one shirt washing by one of the poor	00	03	00
1704		Paid Henry Maudesley for flitting his sister's bed and chist from ye lower almshouse to ye higher, and setting a lock on ye door	00	00	05
		Paid Samuel Felgate for going to Whalley	00	00	05
		Paid to Mr. Townley for buttons and thread for poor men's coats... ..	00	04	02
		Spent at Will. Rogerson's when we met... ..	00	00	08
1705-6	Jan. 15.	Paid for going to get Mr. Mort's advice ³	00	06	00
1706	Dec. 16.	Paid Maddam Patten cheese rent for two years which was in arrear for Waller Clough	00	01	00
1707	Oct. 17.	Paid for a greeke grammar for Samuel Felgate	00	01	04
1712	Dec. 31.	Paid for a coffin for Mary Ingham, one of the poore of the almshouse... ..	00	04	00
		Paid for a cheese for her burial	00	01	06
		Paid for bread and drink at the same	00	06	06
		Paid for making her grave	00	00	06
		Paid to ye ringers at her funeral	00	15	00
		Paid ye church dues	00	00	09
1722		Paid poor in almshouse every 15th day for 12 months—in all	18	00	00
		Given to Jane Wilson when she was sick	00	00	06
		Paid the managing trustees—Chr. Bateson and William Cutler each £1 for twelve months... ..	02	00	00

¹ Mr. Penketh was a well-known Catholic priest at this time serving at Leagram Hall—or the Lawnd.

² The court of St. John of Jerusalem—then and still so-called, although the

Knights Hospitallers had long since had their lands confiscated.

³ A North Lancashire lawyer of repute.

			£	s.	d.
1724		Paid for three bibles	00	10	08
		Paid Mr. Clarkson [vicar of Chipping] for writing	02	02	00
1728	Aug. 9.	Spent at Ann Webster's in order for an election			
		of a schoolmaster, but deferred	00	09	00½
		Paid for blue coats and books for one year ...	04	11	08½
		Paid lads for stones gathering	00	15	03½
		Spent on trustees on account of candidates [for			
		mastership] at several times	00	07	00½
		Paid ye usher for teaching ye school 2 weeks in			
		ye master's absence	00	10	00
		Paid clerk wages to ye usher	00	01	01
		Paid James Sands for making 4 blue coats and			
		leather	00	04	06
1741		Spent when John Lund came to Chipping to find			
		his apprentice who had run away from him..	00	00	00
		Spent at Preston on account of Lund and his			
		apprentice, Wm. Swinglehurst, overseer,			
		being present before Mr. Justice Butler ...	00	01	01
1750	Dec. 10.	Repairing glass, 107 diamonds at 1d. each, 8			
		panes repairing and oyling at 4d	00	11	07

As already stated much money was wasted upon law suits, ostensibly on this clause in the testator's will; "if any of the said trustees should happen to dye that then the surviving trustees should nominate new ones in the place or places of those so dying and such new election to be so continued for ever."

It appears that on the death of any of the original trustees, the remainder nominated persons to the vacancies, without conveying the estates to them in trust for the charities, or obtaining legal sanction for their appointment. At length all the original trustees died, and the persons so taken in to fill their places, viz., Richard Farrar, Robert Parkinson, Thomas Gradwell, and Giles Bleasdale, managed the trust until about 1735, when they happened to have "a troublesome tenant" on part of the trust estate, and were obliged to take legal steps to evict him. A difficulty arose as it was discovered that the "legal estate" was vested in John Haythornthwaite, grandson and heir of James Haythornthwaite the last of the original four trustees appointed by John Brabin in 1683. Thereupon the trust estates were conveyed by John Haythornthwaite to the present trustees, on the 6th and 7th January, 1735-6, who continued to act as such until 1745, when Edmund Eccles and John Parkinson, two of the principal people

of Chipping at that time, filed an information for an account of the charities for the past twenty years. The case was brought before the law courts, only to be dismissed, the plaintiff's having to pay costs amounting to £46 7s. 9d. Some interesting particulars came to light in the course of the proceedings which lasted over two years. Mention is made of four books relating to Brabin's charities, "one of which is a large old book containing an account of the receipts and disbursements in general of the several trustees for the time being, ever since the foundation thereof." "One other small book," containing an account of the application and distribution of the rents and profits of the house in Chipping (where one of the trustees, Thomas Gradwell, was then living) for the poor's benefit from 1728 to 1744. In it, it is added, are particulars of "what cloth for coats and caps with books given yearly for the poor scholars and their names, in what clothes was given when they were put out apprentices respectively, together with a succession of the trustees from time to time appointed from 1683 till 1745." "Another book of about a quire of paper" in which Thomas Gradwell "for the preservation of the above old book of accounts which was much decayed," drew out the accounts. The fourth book was also a book of accounts. Incidentally, mention is made of the tenants of the charity lands some years paying their rents, "at several times as they could raise the same."

The following letter, written by Joseph Yates, steward to the Earl of Derby, to Thomas Gradwell, one of the trustees, is of interest:—
"Ribchester, 5th Oct., 1744.

Yours recd. relating to my two friends (John Parkinson and Edmund Eccles, of Chipping), having viewed and valued the tenements adjacent to the High House estate on which acct. I am greatly obliged to them for that their labour, & shall be glad to retaliate them for their so doing. Mr. Edmund Eccles went along with me to the High House, but intimated nothing to me on the road of any business; when we came from High House to Singleton's [a family long settled at the Hills farm in Dilworth], there I named to him concerning peaceable measures to be adopted regarding Mr. Brabin's trust and inspection of accounts. However he seemed to slight my utmost endeavours to the compassing matters to issue in that way, but was on the contrary determined to begin and go forward into law suits, which I am concerned at, and wish Mr. John Parkinson at the church, or any other may prevail and prevent such costs that will not answer to any good understanding among neighbours, but will in all probability be attended with ill consequences which I shall not a little be sorry for. I mean to visit my Lord Derby to acquaint him of my proceedings towards answering his request and my desire, and will let him know whereby I cannot obtain that, who am, Sir, Your very humble Servt. —JOSEPH YATES.

Edmund Eccles in his action against the trustees was backed up by "Fleetwood and his son Bickerstaff," and is described as being "hand and glove" with the latter.

In a letter dated "Manchester, 19th Oct., 1744," Joseph Yates again writes to Gradwell, giving an account of his interview with the Earl of Derby :—

"Yours came to hands at malle, and I communicated the contents to my Lord Derby at Knowlesley immediately after my breakfasting with his lordship on Monday morning last, and on my further intimating my progress and labours and endeavours for the obtaining a peaceable and fair good issue of the quarrels and misunderstandings arisen in the parish of Chipping about Brabin's trust, etc., his lordship seemed to approve of my conduct and proposall relating thereto, and does not like of Mr. Edmund Eccles's mode of proceedings and consequently of any other linkt with him in that chain of thought attended with such hasty and rash results, before other deliberate and prudent measures taken; and told me I might make use of his name accordingly, and his lordship added that neither his lordship nor his tenants (and I also said with him) should be charged to any suits about these controversies, and signified that he imagined the trustees would defend out of the effects relating to the said trust. Then, in consequence who must be said to cause a waste of the charity? Surely the disturbers and promoters of such trouble must charge their conscience therewith, unless on producing the accounts an embezzlement appear; but first let them be fully examined (which I told him was offered by the trustees to be laid before others and myself). And to that end I shall now consider over the copy of Brabin's will and the papers delivered by you, and for that purpose I heartily wish for assistance by proper, honest, and prudent persons. You may make this publick. Pray let me know how parson Milner does. Wishing to hear of his recovery, to whom and to yourself as also to the rest of my friends on your side of the country I desire my sincere respects and services."

In reply, Mr. Gradwell writes, under date Jan. 11, 1744-5 :—

"Sir,—Yours of the 19th Oct. to hand, which I ought to have answered not only to return our thanks for the same, but chiefly for your good offices with my Lord Derby and others."

Shortly afterward, Thomas Gradwell writes under date "May, 1745" :—

"This day, standing in Richard Hornby's, Esquire Yates, John Parkinson, of Blackhall, James Rogerson, Giles Bleasdale, Thomas Slater, and myself also present, who had alike before waited in the little parlour opposite while Mr. Yates, Mr. Milner (Vicar of Chipping), John Parkinson, and James Rogerson, argued with Edmund Eccles. It was proposed that Mr. Yates should send for Edmund Eccles who left 'em while we waited in the little parlour, which James Rogerson took upon him to do On Easter Tuesday, being the 16th inst. Mr. John Parker of the Lees, went in the church where the churchwardens were making their accounts to the heads and inhabitants of the parish, expecting Edmund Eccles to have been present but was not. John Parkinson of Colecoats, the complainant, was there, but hung down his head and would give no answer."

Proposals for an amicable settlement were made in 1750, the main alterations in the management being the substitution of eight instead of four trustees, and that the charity lands be let publicly by auction. All in vain were these peaceable plans; nor did "the Commission," procured to arbitrate upon the dispute, fare any better, in spite of the great interest taken by the Stanley family.

Writing from Preston, 5th July, 1754, Mr. William Shawe, a well-known local lawyer, informs Thomas Gradwell:—

"Yesterday, Lord Strange attacked me on the subject of the Chippin Charities. He seems surprised you reject the proposal made to you for ending this dispute. He desires your answer whether you agree to them or not. If you refuse, he assures me he's determined to see this matter speedily ended himself. I desire you'll let me know what answer I am to give him."

Gradwell proved obstinate, and was backed up by his legal adviser Mr. John Parkinson, of Clitheroe. And so slowly did matters drag on that it was not until 1770, after the death of Thomas Gradwell, that peace and quietness were again restored. In a letter (dated 31st July, 1770) from Crane Court, London, by Mr. Wm. Lucas, legal adviser to the trustees, addressed to Mr. Procter, Wolfhall, the writer says: "As I am informed of the death of Mr. Thomas Gradwell, with whom you was a trustee of Brabin's Charity, I trouble you with this, with the desire to prevent as much as possible the trust money being wasted in law, that you will forbear to elect any trustee till I see and talk with you upon it." He refers to the trouble he and Lord Strange have had; to Mr. Gradwell's obstinacy, who having grown "very old and obstinate," they thought it best "to let it rest till his death."¹

From the evidence of Edmund Wilkinson, Vicar of Chipping, sent by him in 1825 to the Charity Commissioners, the following account of the later history of the School is mainly taken. The yearly rental, in 1825, of the estate was £60; out of which sum "16 poor boys, chosen by the trustees, out of the townships of Chipping, Thornley, Leagram, and Little Bowland, are supplied with coats, and trowsers, and also with school books, and the residue allowed to the Master of the school." Anticipating the reference to the Founder's will, wherein the number of boys to be clothed is not limited, but the

¹ Writing from Preston, 8th April, 1767, Mr. Lucas mentions "Mr. Starkie's bad health having made him

decline business and think of making out his bills (many of which have been but too long neglected)."

Master's salary is limited to £13 6s. 8d., per year, Mr. Wilkinson explains that as the estate in 1684 produced only £17 a year, the trustees (acting upon legal advice) thought proper not to clothe above 16 boys "in order to remunerate in some degree the master for his trouble," who also received the rent, £4 5s., of a cottage adjoining the school.

After having sufficed for the wants of the parish for over a century and a half, Brabin's School was, in 1840, found too small for the number of scholars who usually attended it; and was accordingly enlarged by means of subscriptions; the principal subscribers being:— Earl of Derby, £5; Bishop of Chester, £10; Rev. R. V. Law, £10; Mr. Stanley, £5; Rd. Walmesley, of Preston, T. B. Addison, J. C. Parker, Rev. E. Wilkinson, Evans and Walmesley, of Chipping, and John Kenyon, £2 each; Wm. Rhodes, Hy. Wilkinson, Robt. Wilkinson, Henry Wood, James Lund, Simon Bond, and Robert Illingworth, of Lickhurst, £1 apiece. The total raised was £65 0s. 6d.; ² the cost was £67 18s. 1d., and the balance was apparently found by the Vicar of Chipping.

In 1880, in which year a school was built in Thornley by the Earl of Derby, new schools were erected in Chipping, on a site close to Brabin's School, at a cost of about £2,564, of which sum £564 was raised by subscription, and the remainder was defrayed out of the funds of Brabin's Charity. The leading subscribers were:— Edward Stanley, £70; John Fletcher, £55; John Smith, £50; Jas. Wilkinson, £50; Messrs. Jackson, £25; Miss Robinson, £20; Dr. Turner, £20; Robt. Wilkinson, £20; Wm. Rhodes, £15; R. Bleasdale, Dr. Platt, Mrs. Procter, Wm. Rhodes, of Chipping House, Rev. R. Robinson, and John Wilkinson, £10 apiece. The total number of subscribers was 136.

On May 27th, 1878, the Charity Commissioners reconstituted the school, which is now conducted as a public elementary school. The memory of the pious founder is kept alive by prizes and scholarships, and the sum of £25 a year is allotted to the school in Thornley built in 1880 by the lord of the manor, the Earl of Derby.

TRUSTEES OF BRABIN'S SCHOOL.

1683	James Haythornthwaite	1702	Richard Parkinson
	Richard Marsden	1706	Robert Winder
	Christopher Parkinson	1706	Christopher Bateson
	Robert Parkinson	1712	William Cutler
1694	Bernard Howson	1723	Robert Parkinson
1700	Richard Farrer	1728	Giles Bleasdale

² All the materials were carted by farmers in the district, saving thus about £10 or £12.

1735 Thomas Gradwell ¹	1831 Henry Wilkinson
1744 Thomas Slater	1841 Andrew Parkinson*
1762 Michael Bleasdale	1853 John Smith
1762 John Harrison	1871 Edmund Parkinson
1767 James Bleasdale	1871 *John Smith
1767 John Proctor	1878 Richard Robinson
1770 William Rhodes	James Wilkinson
1776 Richard Parkinson	*James Sefton
1797 Richard Eccles	*Richard Heywood Thompson
1804 John Clince Parker	*George Charles Hale
1807 John Parkinson	John Fletcher
1812 James Rhodes	1884 *George Kay
1824 John Clince Parker	1887 *George Tweedy
1827 William Rhodes	*Richard Chevenix Trench

(Those marked with an asterisk are the present trustees or governors).

MASTERS OF BRABIN'S SCHOOL.

While the power of appointment to the mastership of the school rested with the four trustees, it seems to have been desirable for the master to obtain a license from the bishop of the diocese, although, as will be noted in the case of Thomas Felgate, not absolutely essential.

1684—GEORGE ESCOLME was the first master appointed. In the books it is recorded that, on Aug. 7th, 1684, 4s. 6d. was spent "att Goosnargh for ale at the examination of some scholars out of which a schoolmaster was to be chosen." He was son of John Escolme of Ellel, and matriculated, 18th Feb., 1686-7, at St. Mary Hall at Oxford, and graduated B.A. from Hart Hall, Oxford, 28th May, 1692 (*Foster's Alumni Oxon.* 465). In this year he resigned, on his appointment as Head Master of Clitheroe Free Grammar School, in the books of which it is stated that his first half year's salary (£40 a year) was paid on Aug. 28th, 1693. On August 13th, 1713, "Mr. Escolme paid down balance of his accounts and same was put into the school chest" (*Clitheroe School MSS.*). A year later he appears to have resigned,

¹ Thomas Gradwell, of Chipping, mercer, in his will, dated May 4, 1770, leaves a dole of 3d. and a penny loaf to those who attend his burial; and after bequests to his niece Agnes Noble, and the children of his late nephew, John Noble, adds—"Whereas I stand a trustee for that generous, noble, worthy, and unprecedented endowment and charity of the late Mr. Brabbin, I order my executors to buy good durable wollen

cloath of any kind proper for coats, wastecoats, and breeches, gowns and petty-coats, to the value of £5 10s., among the necessitous inhabitants of Chipping." He was buried at Chipping, July 25, 1770, at a very advanced age.

² Notices of many of the other trustees will be found in the chapter on "Old Families."

and thenceforth is lost to our view. He married at Clitheroe, 4th June, 1707, Elizabeth Oddy, of the parish of Gisburne.

1692—JOHN CLAYTON was master for a few months only, and of his later career we have found nothing. He was followed by

1692—THOMAS FELGATE, probably a connection of Samuel Felgate, Vicar of Mitton. Among the papers in the Bishop's Registry at Chester is a letter written by William Bushell, Curate of Goosnargh, to his "very worthy friend the Reverend Dr. Entwistle att Wigan, in the course of which he says:—

"At the instance of Mr. Felgate, the bearer, I humbly make bold to give you this, on purpose to desire you would befriend him so far as to entreat my Lord (to whom my bounden duty and service) that his lordship would be pleased to grant him a license to Chipping Schoole, whereof he was duly elected master and hath taught there ever since for four years last past I apprehend it hath been the custom of the Feoffees not to permit any master to take a license to Chippinge Schoole, because they would still be in absolute power to turn out, and put in, at pleasure, without any other reason at all, but only *ut volo, sic jubeo*.

"Kind Sr

"Your most affectionate and most humble servant,

"Goosnargh, July 26th, 1697."

"W^m BUSHELL.

Doubtless Felgate duly received the Bishop's licence, as in the record of his re-election as schoolmaster of the "free Schoole" of Chipping, in the same year he is described as "the meetest for his learning and sound method in teaching by examination, and a person of a sober and honest conversation, orthodox in his opinion, and doth perform his duties." He continued master until his death, which occurred at Chipping, where he was buried on January 10th, 1701-2.¹ By his wife Agnes (who was buried at Chipping, 29 Jan., 1697-8) he has issue a daughter, Anne, baptized 27 Nov., 1695. On March 26th, 1702, administration of the goods of Thomas Felgate, Schoolmaster of Chipping, was granted to Edmund Hayhurst and Thomas Dishton (? Rishton), as the principal creditors (the amount being sworn at £7 6s. 2d.

1702—Thomas Felgate was followed by MR. ASPINALL of whom we have found absolutely nothing beyond the bare fact that he received his salary as master.

¹ Thomas, son of Samuel Felgate, Vicar of Mitton, bap. 2 July, 1665, may be identical with the Chipping schoolmaster; and it is also possible that Samuel Felgate, a scholar at Brabin's

School (buried at Chipping, 10 May, 1710) was a son of the schoolmaster. From 1701 to 1730, one Thomas Felgate was Curate of Longridge.

1705—RICHARD TAYLOR, of Clitheroe was the next master. In the books of the trustees, it was recorded under date 15th June, 1705, "paid for dinners and drickes for 16 men, when the scholars were examined (by Mr. Escolme, of Clitheroe, formerly master of Brabin's School) to choose a master out of them, at Leonard Webster's, 16s. 2d." And on the day following, 1s. 6d. was spent at Clitheroe "when Mr. Richard Taylor (probably a Scholar of the School) was elected Master to y^e Schoole at Chippin." Richard Taylor stayed little over eighteen months, and was followed by

1707—MR. PARKE, of whom (unless he be identical with his namesake, elected Master of Clitheroe Grammar School, in 1723) we know nothing, save that he held the mastership for a period of two years.

1709—THOMAS HANSON was elected master early in 1709. He was youngest son of John Hanson, of Kirkham, and was christened there in December, 1687.¹ In the books it is recorded that Mr. Atherton, Vicar of Chipping, Richard Farrar and Christopher Bateson, two of the trustees, went to Kirkham to see Hanson's father about his removal. His stay in Chipping was of short duration.

1712—RICHARD BATESON, son of Christopher Bateson, parish clerk of Chipping, was born on Wednesday, the 1st of June, 1692. About 1712 he was elected master by the feoffees, of whom his father was one. In June, 1716, the following certificate (extracted from the Bishop's Registry, Chester) was sent to the Bishop of Chester, with a request for his lordship's license:—

"We look upon y^e present master, Richard Bateson, to be a person qualified as well for his learning, morals, and diligence, as in all other respects to teach y^e Free School, and so recommend him for your lordship's license and approbation.

"Thos. Atherton, Vicar.		Geo. Eccles,
Richard Parkinson,	} Feoffees.	John Winder,
Richard Farrar,		James Walne,
Willm. Cutler,		John Kirkham,
C'offer Bateson,		Churchwardens."

"This is to certifie whom it may concern yt Rich^d. Bateson, master of y^e free school of Chippin, received y^e sacrament of y^e Lord's Supper at my hands on Easter day, as witness my hand this 15th day of June, 1716.

"Thomas Atherton, Vic. de Chippin.
James Walne, Churchwarden."

¹ In the Kirkham Register, under date April, 1683, is the curious entry: "John Hanson and Elizabeth Warde

married again, have been before married by a Deacon only."

In 1723 he resigned the mastership to become Usher of Clitheroe Grammar School, at a salary of £20 a year, an appointment he only lived to enjoy for five years, being buried at Clitheroe, 17th August, 1728, aged 36.*

By his marriage with Bridget, daughter of George Rauthmell, of Lees in Bowland, which took place at Chipping, 28 Feb., 1716-17, he had issue five sons, Christopher, bapt. 12 Nov., 1717; George, bapt. 30 March, 1719; Henry, bapt. 30 April, 1721; Thomas, bapt. 20 May, 1722; and Stephen, buried at Clitheroe, 20 Feb., 1725-6; and two daughters, Jane and Grace. Bridget Bateson was buried at Chipping Jan. 16th, 1763.

1723—RICHARD BACKHOUSE, the next master of Brabin's School, held the post for five years, his tenure of office being marked by neglect, and, possibly, other offences. Early in 1726, two of the trustees record that they spent one shilling "when they went to admonish Mr. Backhouse for neglect." But it is curious to note that these same trustees (Farrar and Bateson) on Dec. 2, 1727, were able to write to the Bishop of Chester desiring a license for Backhouse, whom they described as having "proved himself to be a man of good conduct, diligence, and industry for three years, and is approved by all the neighbourhood. The other two trustees, however, told a very different tale, as they wrote to the Bishop on 31 December following: "We are astounded that Richard Backhouse should have y^e impudence to write that he got our hands, either before he went to, or came from, your lordship, since we never gave him authority to use the same. We again desire that such a man may never have a license, but be punished according to his deserts.—Willm. Cutler, Robt. Parkinson."

This outspoken letter apparently led to the master's dismissal or resignation, which took place on the 27th July, 1728. Of his later career we know nothing.

He married at Clitheroe, 22nd Nov. 1724, Anne, daughter of Rd. Marsden of the Pale, being called in the Register "Richard Baccus,

* On Aug. 23, 1723, "John Park to be chief Schoolmaster and Richard Bateson to be Undermaster or Usher of the School, both places being vacant by y^e resignation of Mr. John Glasbrook

and Mr. James Cowgill" (*Clitheroe Grammar School MSS.*). In Whitaker's *Whalley*, ii., 95, John Park is called "John Parker."

schoolmaster of Chipping." During his stay at Chipping he had a son, Alan, born at Whitewell, 22 Oct., 1725, and baptized at Chipping the 1st Nov. following.

1728—RICHARD WITHNELL, clearly a native of Withnell in Chorley parish, succeeded Richard Backhouse in the mastership of the school, the date of his election being Aug. 1, 1728. He was formerly schoolmaster at Broughton in Amounderness, where he married, 17th Nov., 1709, Margaret Albin, of Whittingham. He died at Chipping, and was there buried, February 18th, 1730-1.

By his will, dated 19 May, 1730, he leaves to Margaret, his wife, £50 and all his household goods. His tenement in Withnell he gives to the eldest son of his brother Thomas Withnell, deceased, and his heirs, subject to a life charge of 40s. a year to his said wife. Other bequests are to his sisters, Margaret and Alice; while Henry Norris and William Miller of Withnell are appointed executors (to whom was paid on 4th March, 1730-1, the balance of salary due to Mr. Withnell). The will was proved 5th June, 1731, testator being described as "late of Legram, schoolmaster;" the inventory came to £161 13s. 0d.

1732—WILLIAM TOWNLEY, a member probably of the Townley family settled in the neighbouring parish of Ribchester, was the next master, and held the post, with that of parish clerk (from 1764), until his death in 1776. He was buried at Chipping on 29th March.

By his marriage at Chipping, April 27, 1734, with Elizabeth Sudel, he had issue, Stephen, bap. 14 March, 1734-5; John, bap. Nov. 22, 1739; William, bap. Sep. 11, 1743; and Anne, bap. May 10, 1737. His first wife was buried at Chipping, Feb. 13, 1763. In his old age he married, secondly, 30 Sept., 1765, Ann Parkinson, of Mitton (she survived him and was buried Oct. 6, 1792). In his will, dated 1 March, 1776 (proved at Lancaster, 4th April following), he mentions his wife Ann; his daughter Anne Edmondson and her son James; his son John Townley and grandson Thomas; and leaves a small legacy to his youngest son, William, "if he appears within two years to receive it."

1776—JOHN CARLISLE (see page 105).

1807—JOHN WILSON (see page 107).

1814—ROBERT SMITH (see page 109).

1817—EDMUND WILKINSON (see page 107).

1827—HENRY WOOD, son of Thomas Wood, of Burnley, was appointed master in February, 1837. Active and zealous in the discharge of his duties, he held the post for 39 years, when, owing to old age, he resigned at Christmas, 1876. As a Sunday school teacher, a member of the choir, and indefatigable in all good works, he was deservedly much respected. He died on the 5th August, 1881, in the

80th year of his age. By his marriage at Chipping, 20th Sept., 1838, with Jane, daughter of William Bond, of Sander Rake, Chipping, he had no issue. His wife predeceased him 27th Oct., 1875, and was buried at Chipping, aged 61 years.

1877—JOHN YATES RIDEAL, the present master, educated at Cheltenham, was formerly master of the National School at Turvey, in Bedfordshire, 1866-68; master of Startforth School, Barnard Castle, 1869-72; and master of St. James's School, Hebden Bridge, in Yorkshire, 1872-76. He was appointed master of Chipping School out of 80 applicants, early in 1877.

UNDER MASTER OR USHER.

Christopher Parkinson, of Blindhurst, in Bleasdale, by will, dated 8th July, 1702, gave the "cleare profits" of a "parcell of tenement," lying in Goosnargh, formerly in possession of James Core, deceased, for the remainder of a term of 200 years, to the use and behoofe of an under master in the free School of Chippin, to bee yearly paid him as the rents grows due." The rent produced from the tenement called "Scales" was £4 a year, and this sum, together with 9s. the interest of £10 left by an unknown donor, was the salary of the Usher, down to about the year 1800. In 1825, one-third of the children paid him 1d. per week.

APPRENTICES.

But few references to the apprentices, or to the trades they were put to learn, are to be met with in the Book of the Charity.

In 1825, the "Town End" Estate produced £66 a year, and this sum "agreeably to the interest of the testator" was at that period applied to the purpose of binding those poor children as apprentices, who have been clothed and taught at the expense of Brabin's charities. The custom gradually fell into disuse, and was finally done away with in 1878.

JOHN BRABIN.

John Brabin came to live in Chipping probably soon after the death of his relative, George Parkinson of Fairsnape, gent. A prosperous and successful tradesman—a dyer and general cloth-dealer, he was soon wealthy enough to follow the instincts of his class and become a landowner. The prevailing idea about him has un-

fortunately crept into print. "The school was founded by the venerable John Brabin, who, after the customary precautions of making his will, went on pilgrimage to London, in the year of the Great Plague. He never returned, and the district became his legatee for this useful, though unpretending grammar school" (*Canon Parkinson*, by John Evans, page 6). In *Baines's MSS.* (now at Dr. Shepherd's Library, Preston) it is stated on some local quidnunc's authority: "Tradition states that the founder of this school, being a tradesman at Chipping, and finding his creditors had died in London of the plague, left his wealth to the parish."

It is discreditable that such scandalous libels and pious fictions should have gained currency in the district which owes so much to the thoughtful generosity of a worthy North Country gentleman of no mean ancestry, who, through his connection with the great Parkinson "clan," as well as by his wealth, was in his day the leading man in Chipping.

John Brabin was never married. His sister, Mary, was buried at Chipping, 31st January, 1669-70, where he himself died in July, 1683, and was there buried on the 17th of that month.

In addition to the bequests for founding a School, John Brabin also left provision for building almshouses and giving relief to the poor (reference to which will be found later on in this chapter). His private legacies were very numerous.

To his "deare brother," William Brabin, if hee shall be liveing six months after my decease fifty pounds, to bee sent him in Gould if it can be procured." To his cousin, Henry Brabin, £50; to his Kinsman, Mr. Robert Pigott, "my buffe belt with silver clasps, a paire of gloues sent mee out of Ireland, and forty shillings in money." To his cousins, Mrs. Lucy Rishton, Mrs. Margaret Hesketh, Mrs. Margaret Jameson, and to the daughter of his cousin Raymond in Dublin, "begotton of his cousin Henry Brabin, of Ribbleton, gent., deceased¹;" and to his cousin Margaret Copeland, legacies of £2 to £10. To Richard son of Richard Bolton of Chipping, £10; to Mr. Richard White, minister of Chipping, "my best shooes, and Tenn pounds in money;" to Mr. James Butterworth, minister of Goosnargh, 10s. To his goddaughter, Alice, daughter of Benjamin Whalley of Chipping, yeoman, £10; to Thomas brother of the said Alice, his book of "Hall's Contemplations," and 20s. To Robert Dobson, his godson, £10. To John Walton, dyer, 10s., "to bee allowed him in his rent for the dyehouse." To John, son of Thomas Kirke of Chipping, yeoman, deceased, £3 6s. 8d. To widow Faber of Heyning (near Slaidburn), 20s. To Richard, son of John Hayhurst

¹ Probably the "Captain Brabent of Preston," who, in 1670, delivered 2279

Richmond Wills to Christopher Towneley, the antiquary (*Add. MSS.* 32115).

ton.

Henry Brab
Will dated
Sedbergh
1616-17.

Thomas Brab
gent. died
p.m., Apr.

Jane, wife of Thomas
Blackburne, gent.

Henry Brab of = George Pigott,
ton, gent. son, of Preston,
1599. gent. gent.

Henry Brabin.

William of Wabin, of Brockhall, = Mary, dau. of
gent. will July 25, 1671; Wm. Turner,
June Aug. 8, 1671. of Preston.

eth.

Margaret.

Anne.

Mary.

Henry
wo
con
-5. From the wills and inquisitions they
faces, Or. The above pedigree has been



of Chipping, innkeeper, deceased, 13s. 4d. "to buy him a cow hyde with." To his cousin Alice, granddaughter of his Aunt Harling by her daughter Mary, 20s. To Christopher Parkinson, one of the trustees, "myne deske in the clossett, my hatt and hatt case, two brushes, my best brasse candlesticke and snuffers." To each of the trustees, £6 13s. 4d. To George Pigot of Preston, Esquire, the sum of £10, "and my new moeheire rydeing coate, if hee shall take upon him the oversiershippe of this my will." To William, son of Henry Parkinson of Goosnargh, yeoman, deceased, 40s. to be employed in learning him to write and cast account. Then follows :—

" A Shedule to my will contayneing some small leggassiss wch I
desire may bee distributed by my executors accordinglye
y^e is to say to John Walton dyer a cap & ye worst [worsted] cravate 2 bands & a
cloath bag
To Grace Kirke a pare of ould shoes & ould slippers fflanen stirrups knit socks &
broane wastcote
To Robt Loude a gray Camlet Ryding Coate & Gray serge Coate & dublet a pare
serge breeches & fushton drawers
To my Cosen Chris: Mellin sonn of Garstang y^e Glasier my best jump Coat wth
twist buttons
To John y^e sonn of Henery Shirburne ye sad collr Camlet Coate
To ye sonn of Mr Roger Shirburne y^e best dublet
To Thomas Marsden my best gray wastcote to Thomas wife a booke called y^e
soules ingrafting into Christ a Little prayer booke wch was my sisters a
Round pocket dyall
To Henery Marsden my booke of Assemblies Catechisme my whipp & pare of
Gloves with cut fingers
To Thomas y^e sonn of James Hathertwaite my New Linen shirt one of y^e best
hand Carchiefs & Cravate
To George Bordman a pare stockings a band & y^e laced Cravate
To Rich Bolton judholmes [the name of a farm in Chipping] a pare of Camlet
trousers a cloath Gamashes & a windoe sheete wch was his fathrs
To Christopher Bateson a booke Called orlando furioso another called Christian
pollacye another y^e helpe to English histerye a cap 2 bands a handkershiffe
pen knife pocket knife & seale sisers sheaves yardward most of wch things
hee hath had
To Edmond Hayhurst a booke of Peirson on ye salmes my tray & gould weights
ye Clarkes Guide most of wch things is deliv'd him
To Robt Windr my booke of Allens feare of God: to Robt Dobson my booke of
ye duty of Man
To Allis Bond father my flannen cap I promised her
To Alice Emmot, my othr Cap a pare stockings & strips and five
shillings in money
To John Startivant wife one of my flanen shifts & to Robt Bordman wife
another
The hangings in my Roome & ye Carpet of y^e table in y^e greate Chamber being
new cloath & plaine I wold haue distributed amongst y^e Children of
Edmond Swinglehurst Robt & Dorathy Parkinson of Blindhurst Robt

Parkinson of Hazlehurst and Hen: Bolton according to their severall necessatyes

I give my Black Cloath for y^e vse of y^e Church & parrish to bee kept by y^e Clarke and Churchwardens & by them lent to such as haue neede thereof
My dictionary to be kept for y^e use of y^e schoole & my Bible also after it be well bound and coverd to be reserved for y^e same use
My Chamber & Closet over the shopp to bee reserved for a season to y^e use of my executors & there overseer to mete and consult of my affairs in & y^e Counter in ye Closet to kepe there accompts in & all there writeinge concerninge my estate

It is alsoe my desire y^t y^e Cleare Rent of y^e house where in I line wth y^e shopp dyehouse barne orchard Garden wth all its appurtences & y^e Rent of waller's tenemt beinge 12 p. p Annum to bee both distributed to y^e most needfull people according to my will on St Andrews day & good fryday yearly the sd Rent of Wallrs tenemt to bee distributed y^t way onely till ye Leasse be out & then y^e whole to bee employed according to y^e s^d will

I would haue Henery Knowles who was Rich. Boltons apprentice and turned over to mee when I entred on ye Goose lane to haue 20s towarde a stocke to trade wth at ye End of his app[renticeship.]

If ye wife or any sonn or daught^r of one Henery Barber aboute Hull if any bee liueing to pay 45/- to such wife or children of y^e s^d Henery for A peece Cloath long sins bought of y^e s^d Henery before hee fled away from y^e Cunstable & officers who were in search of him upon y^e suspicons of Cliping or Coyneinge

The contents above I desire may bee observed by my executors & performed by them as part of my will witnesse my hand here unto subscribed by

JOHN BRABIN."

Proved 1st of Sept. 1683 at Preston by the four executors.

BRABIN'S ALMS HOUSES AND CHARITY.

Out of the personal estate of John Brabin were built three almshouses close to the school, and with the residue were purchased two estates in the parish of Chipping—"Waller Clough" and "Brockhouse." In 1688, these yielded £11 8s.; in 1722, £18; and in 1825, £73; affording maintenance to six poor people, as well as a supply of clothing to poor householders in the township of Chipping. Six poor people are now maintained in the almshouses.

Down to 1880, when the new school was built, the rent received from two cottages and a garden in Chipping, bequeathed by John Brabin, was spent on cloth for the benefit of the poor of Leagram, Chipping, and Thornley, but as already explained by the new scheme of the Charity Commissioners, the whole of the funds go towards the purposes of education. The division of these charities (it is only right

to add) has caused considerable local dissatisfaction, among those who consider that the directions of the founder ought to have been more strictly carried out.

CHARITY OF EDWARD HARRISON, 1671.

Edward Harrison, of Chipping, husbandman, by will, dated 22nd October, 1671, "out of such worldly estate in money as the Lord hath lent me," left the sum of £80 to "be employed by his trustie and well beloved ffrends, Cuthbert Hesketh of Goosnargh, gent., and Robert Rhodes, of Chipping, yeoman, for the use of the most needfull poore people within the townshippe of Chippin for ever." The interest of the said money to be distributed yearly on St. Thomas's Day "at the parish church portch of Chippin."

He left legacies to his natural daughter, Elizabeth, by Alice Radcliffe, £50; to Richard Ward of Ward Green, Ribchester, gent., 40s., and to his daughters, Elizabeth, Martha, and Mary Ward, 20s. each; to James Roades of Chippin his "greater sielled chist," and to Anne, his wife, £5, and the "lesser sielled chist," and to Margaret, their daughter, 40s. Other bequests were to John, Edward, Grace, and Ellen Harrison, of Chipping; Thomas and Anne Read of Dilworth; and John Richmond of Foxfield. The donor appointed a "two pence dowle bee delt for mee to the poore." He was buried at Chipping on the 8th Novembor, 1672.

CHARITY OF RICHARD LUND, 1676.

Richard Lund, or Cragg, of Thornley, husbandman, "being in reasonable good health," made his will on the 10th October, 1676. To Cuthbert Hesketh, of White Hill in Goosnargh, and Ellis Dilworth, of the Arbour in Thornley, he left "£30 for the use of the poor of the parish of Chippin, to be set out be set out by the said Cuthbert Hesketh and Ellis Dilworth and their assignis at interest, and the interest thereof to be yearly paid to the said poor at their discretion on or about St. Thomas Day before Christmas."

He made numerous private bequests, including £10 to Thomas and Richard, sons of Ellis Dilworth; £5 to Agnes, wife of the said Ellis Dilworth; 2s. each to the children of William Dilworth, of Thornley; to the children of James Dilworth, of Chipping, 20s. each; to Isabel, wife of Richard Harrison, of Marton, £10; to Ellen, wife of Robert Gilchrist, £3; to Dorothy, wife of Robert Cowell, £3; to William Battell, 20s.; to Katherine Walker and her daughter, Ann, £4; to Dorothy, daughter of Evan Banks, £5, and to Cuthbert Hesketh aforesaid, 40s. All the remainder of his personal estate he gave to the said Cuthbert Hesketh and Ellis Dilworth for their trouble as his executors. Richard Lund was buried at Chipping, 26th December, 1676, and his will was proved at Ribchester, 9th February, 1676-7, the amount of the inventory being £92 4s. 6d.

CHARITY OF HENRY BARNES, 1696.

Henry Barnes, of Chipping, yeoman, by will, dated 30th Nov., 1696, left £37 5s., "to be put forth at interest," and the yearly proceeds to be distributed to "y^e poor inhabitants of Chipping upon St. Thomas's Day before Christmas." As trustees he appointed Cuthbert Hesketh of White Hill, gent., Gabriel Hesketh, nephew of the said Cuthbert, James Parkinson of Blindhurst, gent., Michael Bleasdale of Chipping, yeoman, and William Rhodes of Chipping, yeoman.

He died possessed of considerable landed property in Chipping and Goosnargh, which he left to his wife Agnes, with legacies to George, son of Henry Barnes of Goosnargh, skinner, Cuthbert Hesketh, George Bleasdale, Jane Harrison, John Fairclough, John, George, and Grace Barnes, his brothers and sisters; and appointed his wife sole executrix. Henry Barnes died in December, 1696, and was buried on the 23rd of that month. His widow, Agnes Barnes, by her will, dated 16th April, 1707, left her estate in Goosnargh called "Goosnargh Field," to Henry, son of John Fairclough, as soon as he was 21 years of age. Her messuage, held under Mr. Shuttleworth, to the said John Fairclough; to Thomas Fairclough of Leyland, £6; to Elizabeth Parkinson of Claughton, 20s. To every poor person of Goosnargh and Chipping 2d., "to be dealt to them by the poor book of both the said townships." She was buried at Chipping, 29th May, 1707; and her will was proved at Preston, 26th June, 1707, by her nephew, John Fairclough, the value of her personal estate being sworn at £76 16s. 10d.

CHARITY OF THOMAS WALLBANK, 1732.

Thomas Wallbank, sprung from a respectable yeomanry family long settled in the district, a collector in the Inland Revenue Service, by his will, dated 24th May, 1732, made the following charitable bequests:—"I bequeath £10 to be placed at interest, and that interest to be given for the preaching of an Annyversary Sermon on St. Thomas's day in the Parrish Church of Chippin by the Vicar thereof for the time being, for ever. I bequeath £30 to the poor of the towns of Chippin and Leagrim, viz., to each £15, the interest thereof yearly to be distributed on St. Thomas's day to such poor of the respective towns as shall attend y^e sermon, and the same to continue for ever in that settled form and not otherwise."

Other legacies were: to his mother Ann, and his sister, Ann Wallbank, £200; to his brother, Nicholas Wallbank of Goosnargh, £50, and to his son, William, testator's clerk, £30, and to his daughter, Margaret, £20; to his brother, Robert Wallbank, £300, the interest to be spent in bringing up his children; to his brother, Edward Wallbank, £100; to his brother, John Wallbank, £20; to his cousin, Edward Wallbank, of London, £5; and to his godson, Edward Ainsworth, £5. He appointed his kinsman, William Wallbank, of Blackburn, and his said brother, Nicholas, executors

His will was proved the 3rd October, 1732; but his burial is not recorded in the Chipping or Goosnargh registers.

CHARITY OF AN UNKNOWN DONOR.

This charity consists of "The Poor's Cottage and Smithy," and produces yearly the sum of £5 9s.

The above charities are managed by one set of trustees. Down to April, 1767, the money was lent out at interest on "simple contract and personal security," when, on "account of their uncertain state," it was decided at a public meeting of the parishioners to empower the then trustees to buy the "Malt Kiln" estate (£7 10s. being handed over to Thornley township). This estate consists of land and cottages, and produces an annual rental of £14. The charities seem to have been administered with careful regard to the wishes of the donors—from 40 to 50 yearly receiving relief; while the Vicar of Chipping is paid 10s. for the sermon on St. Thomas's Day. The present trustees are John Charnley and William Tomlinson, of Chipping.

CHARITY OF EDWARD HELME, 1692.

Edward Helme, of Chipping, yeoman (for some account of whose family, see chap. ix), by will, dated 31st Jan., 1691-2, left the tenement in which he then dwelt to his wife for her life, and in case she re-married, one-half thereof to go to his nephew, Thomas Barnes. His lands and tenement on Elmridge he left to his wife for life, and, after her death, the tenement to John Bright, and the lands to the said nephew, Thomas Barnes, subject to payment of £10 to the five children of Thomas Bonney, his nephews, and of £10 to Richard Charnley of Barton. "If the said Thomas Barnes die without issue I bequeath the profits of the said lands unto y^e impotent poore of the townshipp of Chippin for ever." He appointed his friends, Bartholomew Eccles, James Richmond, Henry Winder, and Thomas Parkinson, executors. The will was proved, 26th March, 1693, the inventory coming to £86 4s. 6d.

The estate now consists of 28 acres of land statute measure, or 17 acres customary measure. In 1757, the service of an arbitrator, appointed by the Duchy Court, was called in to settle certain matters in dispute. And, in 1771, a new scheme was established for the regulation of the charity, whereby the net yearly rent was to be applied

for the benefit of the most deserving and necessitous inhabitants of the township, to be selected by the trustees, by providing them with clothes, bedding, fuel, medical or other aid in sickness, food or other articles in kind, or with pecuniary aid in special cases. The Vicar and Churchwardens of Chipping for the time being, along with Edmund Parkinson of Higher Core, were appointed trustees. The amount now distributed on St. Thomas's Day and Good Friday is £35 per annum. In 1722, the rental was £6 12s. 6d., and in 1831, £30 10s.

CHARITY OF ALICE WEBSTER, 1742.

By will, dated 27th April, 1742, Alice Webster of Leagram (buried at Chipping, Oct. 8th, 1743), directed "that £18 should be put out at interest into some safe hand, and the yearly interest thereof to be yearly given and distributed to the poor and necessitous housekeepers in Leagram and Chipping, in money, cloth, or catineal, at the discretion of her executors." The sum of £2 appears to have been left by a brother of this donor, as, in 1825, £20 was in the hands of James Sumner, of Leagram, who distributed 16s. yearly "in a private manner."

SUNDRY CHARITIES.

In Chipping, as in most other parishes, there are several charities of which there is now only the bare record, although it is possible that some of the charities briefly described below may include the one already recorded of "an unknown donor."

Thomas Parkinson, £20; Richard Startifant, two small cottages; Henry Wilkinson, £18; Thomas Threlfall, £10. Elizabeth Richmond, of Hall Trees, Chipping, spinster, by will dated 3rd Jan., 1766, left £30, the interest of which was to be distributed yearly among "the poor widows and fatherless children belonging to Chipping." She appointed as trustees her sister, Esther Richmond, John Harrison, Henry Bleasdale, and Henry Haighton, gent. A legacy of £5 is said to have been left by Penelope Willingeur, of Brimingham (? Birmingham), in her will dated 27th Oct., 1741, and that 20s. of this was expended in obtaining copies of her will and of the will of William Slater, of St. Thomas's, Southwark, her former husband.

CHARITY OF WILLIAM WRIGHT, 1712.

In his will, dated 14th March, 1711-12, William Wright, of Thornley, blacksmith, made the following directions: "I do give, order, and devise that some poor child or children shall be put out apprentices, and some Wollen and Canvas cloth shall be bought for the most necessitous poore w^{thin} the Townshipp [of] Thornley yearly, every year during the remainder of the lease aforesaid" [*i.e.*, the lease of his messuage in Thornley called Turnleys granted by Edward Stanley, Esq., after the children of his sister, Frances Walne, had attained their majority]. After enumerating certain bequests, as stated below, he proceeds: "The residue of my personal estate [£160] I dispose as followeth—I do order that Cloths shall be bought wth it for the poore of Thornley, and to be given to them at the discretion of my executors."

The books of this charity have been excellently kept from 1729 to the present time; and on the whole the trust seems to have been carefully performed. Down to 1740 (when the lease of "Turnleys" expired) £8 a year was spent in clothing. From 1745 to 1754 the interest on £160 yielded £6 8s.; reduced to £5 from 1766 to 1785. About 1786, £7 5s., "the proportionate share" of the township in Richard Lund's Charity, and £18 left by some person unknown, were vested in the trustees of Wright's charity. The combined charities amounted in 1812 to £220, and this sum has since that time been lent out on loan at 4½ per cent. per annum, thus producing £9 18s. a year. The township's share in Brabin's Charity, amounting in 1878 to £3 a year (when it was discontinued), has also been distributed along with Wright's Charity. In 1729, 20 persons participated; in 1789, 32; and in 1887, 21 persons. No charge whatever has been made by the trustees for this work. The present trustees are the Vicar of Chipping, the Churchwardens of Thornley, and Robert Wilkinson, of New House, Thornley, the last named acting as managing trustee.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, the Thornley blacksmith, was son of Christopher Wright of Thornley. On the 2nd Feb., 1669-70, administration of the goods of the said Christopher Wright was granted to Jane Wright, widow, and John Crooke of Preston, yeoman. By his marriage, 28th July, 1701, with Agnes, daughter of Thomas Dilworth of Thornley, yeoman (who was buried at Chipping less than 18 months after, Dec. 30th, 1702), he had no issue. He himself died in April 1712, and was buried at Chipping on the 24th of that month.

Besides the charitable bequests already mentioned, he left the following legacies. His freehold messuage called the Carr Side in Thornley (to this day the township's smithy) then in the occupation of Richard & Deborah Newsham, at the yearly rent of £3. was to go to John, Richard, & William Walne, sons of his brother-in-law Thomas Walne, and their heirs for ever. His messuage called Turnleys, held under Edward Stanley, Esq., he left in trust to Thomas Eccles, with instructions to pay to seven of the children of his sister Frances Walne during their minority, and then to hold the same for the benefit of the poor of Thornley. To Robert Walne an annuity of 40s. To his sister Anne, wife of Wm. Thompson and her two children, £60; to Thomas Dilworth his godson and nephew all his smith's tools, and £5; to his mother-in-law Susannah Dilworth, £8; to his goddaughter Agnes Radcliffe, 40s. To his executors, George and Thomas Eccles, each two guineas. The will, witnessed by Henry Bleasdale, Robert Parkinson, and Christopher Bateson, was proved, 5th June, 1712, the amount of inventory being £310 13s. 6d.



CHAPTER VI.

Churchwardens and Parish Officers.



THE four churchwardens for the parish—two for each township—were appointed, two by the Vicar, and by the parishioners, the like number. The exceedingly incomplete list of these officials given below has been compiled mainly from the parish registers and the Thornley Township books. A diligent search for the Chipping Township books, has, I regret to say, been fruitless.

1599	John Waller	1709	William Wright
	John Wilkinson		Lawrence Cutler
	Lawrence Cutler	1710	Robt. Ratcliff
	Richard Sowerbutts		John Marsden
1602	Richard Boulton	1711	Robt. Dunderdale
	Thomas Allston		Rd. Kenyon
	James Helme	1712	John Billington
	William Turneley		Wm. Spencer
1697	Henry Charnock	1713	Wm. Walne
	Richard Simpson		Thos. Rhodes
1699	Wm. Wawne de Lowdbank	1714	Wm. Cutler
	James Bleasdel		Thos. Elliot
1701	Wm. Wright	1717	George Eccles
	John Marsden		Anthony Threlfall
1702	Robt. White	1718	Wm. Hesketh
	Wm. Walne		Giles Bleasdel
1703	Edmund Eccles de Birks	1720	Richard Eccles
	Roger Kenyon		Giles Bleasdel
1704	John Wilkinson	1721	Robt. Broadhurst
	John Walmsley		Bartholomew Eccles
1705	Wm. Cutler	1722	Rd. Gooday
	Thos. Kenyon		Thos. Rhodes
1706	Thomas Seed	1723	Wm. Procter
	Edmund Parkinsen		James Haighton
1707	William Thompson		Robt. Dunderdall
	Lawrence Cutler	1724	Rd. Dilworth
1708	John Bradley		Robt. White
	Thos. Kenyon		Wm. Wawen

1725	John Cottam	1733	Alex. Bleasdale
	Wm. Rhodes		Ellis Dilworth
	Wm. Bordman		Hy. Fairclough
1726	Edmund Eccles		Wm. Spencer
	Rd. Waterhouse	1734	Thos. Gradwell
1727	Thos. Parkinson		Rd. Ratcliffe
	John Parkinson		Hy. Fairclough
	Edward Wallbank		John Cottam
1728	John Cottam	1735	Robt. Ratcliffe
	Rd. Cutler		Robt. Seed
	Rd. Farrer		Evan Eccles
	James Leech	1736	Rd. Eccles
1729	Wm. Swinglehurst		Joseph Ratcliffe
	Rd. Ratcliffe	1738	Rd. Wilson
	Wm. Spencer		Thos. Hacking
	Thos. Dobson		Lawrence Harrison
1730	Wm. Swinglehurst		Wm. Spencer
	Jonas Rhodes	1739	John Parkinson
	Henry Salisbury		John Hey
	John Kirkham		John Kenyon
1731	Rd. Waterhouse		Wm. Salisbury
	John Kenyon	1740	James Edmundson
	Reginald Alston		Thos. Parkinson
	Robt. Dunderdale		Thos. Parkinson
1732	Thos. Dilworth		Ellis Dilworth
	Thos. Parkinson	1746	Henry Salisbury
	Arthur Wilkinson		Jonas Rhodes
	Hy. Bleasdale		

From the township books of Thornley, commencing in 1697, the following items are taken :—

1700	Nov. 1	John Parkinson, surveyor for ye east end hath laid s. d.	
		out these moneyes concerning ye highwayes :	
		for a peece of wood had out of Ban Chew (?) for a plats	0 8
		paid for a certificate	1 0
		paid for writing a bill at privy sessions...	0 2
		spent when I attended ye qu. sessions	1 0
		for one day mending a peece of way	0 6
		When I went out of office at qu. sessions	1 0
		Richard Rogerson, surveyor for the west end a/c. :	
		for ye moss yeat brow mending ye cart-way and	
		causeway	1 0
		Spent when I went to ye sessions and other charges...	2 0

The total expenses of keeping the highways in order for the township of Thornley—an extent, however, at that time of only two or three miles --was only 7s. 4d. !

Memorandum.—That a bargain is concluded with Heury Marsden (Constable of Thornley) for ye year 1717 towards the maintenance of Elizabeth Bradley for the sum of three pounds, whereof the town is to pay one pound, twelve shillings, and the rest is to be paid out of her grounds.

In 1719 we find the following :

“ Nov. 17th. —List of goods distrained, belonging to Thomas Marsden of Thornley by Richard Boulton for rent due and in arrear, being all sorts of goods upon the premises: One red cow, £3; a black brand cow, £3; one gray gelding and a black mare, £5—total of quick goods, £11. Dead goods: Hay, £1; bedding, pewter, brass, chist, and trunks in the house, £1.”

1727 Jan. 2 “Then was Cuddy Threlfall's accounts shown before the whole heads of the Township of Thornley upon the collection of the the Tyth Rent for four years last past, and it doth appeare there is only 10s. 3d. in the collector's hand which is allowed for his expences and charges in going to York and all his other trouble.

Edmd. Parkinson	Richard Parker
Richard Eccles	John Wilkinson
Thos. Eccles	Robert White
Richard Cutler	William Rhodes
James Walne	Thomas Seed.”

Very careful were the officers of the township about the settlement of strangers. William Parkes of Howorth, in the Westriding of York, having by virtue of a “flying certificate” dated 23 April, 1711, along with his wife and family, for some time dwelt in Thornley; but on February 2nd 1721-2, he took a farm in Bowland and thereto removed on the 14th May following, and on the 3rd May he signs in the township book an agreement that “neither he nor any of his family hath gained any settlement in the saide township of Thorneley by either farming of lands, paying of ‘sessments or serving office.”

1754	April 15	Paid John Atkinson 50 week's pay at 12d. and 5s. towards house rent...	2 15 0
	April 15	Paid Joseph Bleasdale for boarding Dickinson and Hakinson and for clothing ...	2 19 8
	April 15	Paid Francis Bleasdale's assessment of 8d. per week, and 2d. per week for fire, and for clothing for her child and for meal ...	2 2 11½
	June 22	Paid Margaret Richardson 8 week's pay at 1s. 3d., and 1s. to old Wm. Salisbury for her son's board, wages when she was gone to Liverpool	0 11 0
1758	Dec. 27	Then agreed upon betwixt the township of Thornley and John Blakey that he is to keep his wife's daughter, Elizabeth Richardson. from Martinmas last past until the sum of £2 1s. 4d. be run out at 1s. per week, which said sum he has already received in goods and cash.	

In 1766 hired officers were paid: Constable, 10s.; Overseer, £1 10s.; Supervisor of Highways, £2, “but if any person serve any of the said offices himself payment was only to be made at the rate of 2s. 6d. for the overseer, and 1s. each for the other two

offices." A curious resolution is the following: "March 22th, 1771, Rd. Hardicar paid to Mr. Richd. Eccles the sum of £12 1s., towards carrying on an action of lawe relating the road between Dusty Clough and Chagley Moor, being the reversion of money paid by Robert Alston concerning a bastard child."

PARISH CLERKS AND SEXTONS.

The duties of Clerk and Sexton at Chipping appear to have always been discharged by one individual. In a copy of a document (without date) concerning "the Vicar's Rights or Dues," it is stated that there is "one clerk who hath two lays through the parish, viz.: four pounds eleven shillings *per annum*, *i.e.*, Chipping paying one pound eight shillings per lay, and Thornley seventeen shillings and sixpence per lay, besides what he hath under the Vicar for church fees, one Sexton and five Ringers, all chosen by the Vicar. We have a clock looked to by the Sexton at six shillings and eightpence per year, and four shillings and sixpence per year for keeping clean the church, church-yard, and church pewter, and one shilling for weeding all the church steps, five shillings is also allowed by the parish for washing the church linen against the three several sacrament days, and also three shillings more for drawing up the presentments and transcripts. The Clerk is likewise obliged to collect all the Vicar's dues belonging to him both in the church and parish."

The following names furnish a complete list from 1600 to the present time:—

— —1611.	RALPH COOKE. ¹
1611—1667.	EDWARD KNOWLES.
1667—1680.	JOHN DOBSON. ²
1680—1728.	CHRISTOPHER BATESON.
1728—1764.	WILLIAM DILWORTH.
1764—1776.	WILLIAM TOWNLEY.
1776—1821.	JOHN TOWNLEY. ³
1821—1835.	THOMAS KNOWLES. ⁴
1836—1855.	MARK BOND.
1856—1878.	JAMES PARKINSON.
1879—1886.	HENRY LEECE.
1887—1891.	WILLIAM PROCTOR.
1892.	RICHARD PROCTOR.

¹ Ralph Cooke was buried at Chipping, May 23, 1611.

² John Dobson buried May 21, 1680.

³ John Townley buried Feb. 15, 1821 aged 82.

⁴ Thomas Knowles buried July 26, 1835, aged 38.

In the parish register we find the following :—“Edward Knowles of Chippin in the said county being chosen by the inhabitants and of the parish of Chippin to bee theire parish clarke, came before us this 22d. of September and was by us approved on to bee the register for the said parish to have the keepinge of the booke and was by us approved on accordinge to the Acte of Parliament of the 24th of August last in that case provided

RIC: SHUTTLEWORTH

“Com. Lanc. 1653

JOHN STARKIE.”

Edward Knowles died in 1667, and was buried at Chipping on July 12, having been clerk for the long spell of 56 years.

Christopher Bateson, a member of a family long settled in Bowland, was a trustee of Brabin's School, and took an active part in its management (see chap. v.). In his will, dated June 16, 1727, he left his son Richard, 14*l.* 1*s.* His messuage, held under Sir Nicholas Sherburne, to his daughter, Elizabeth Bateson; and in a codicil, dated July 3rd, 1727, he adds: “Whereas my said daughter has unfortunately had an illegitimate son now living named Jonathan neither he nor any other illegitimate children shall be any hindrance to my son Richard entering upon the moiety of my messuage.” Inventory, 46*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* By his marriage, at Chipping, June 12, 1686, with Grace Marsden, he had issue Richard (afterwards master of Brabin's School) and Elizabeth. His wife was buried at Chipping, Sept., 1702; and he himself was there buried, Jan. 14, 1727-8.

CHAPTER VII.

Nonconforming Churches.

CHIPPING CATHOLIC CHAPEL.



IN times of persecution Catholic priests lived in the Chipping district at Wolf House, Leagram Hall (or The Lawnd, as it was then generally called), Stonyhurst, and at other houses of the gentry in the neighbourhood; and from these centres ministered to the spiritual wants of the people. In 1570 (as noted in pp. 25-6), Robert Cottom, an old local priest, was lying hid at Wolf House; and in 1586, Richard Parker, Vicar of Chipping, on the information of John Salesbury, represented that one Guile, a priest, was harboured by James Dewhurst, of Chipping (*Lanc. Lieut.*, Pt. ii., 189-190). The Lawnd, at Leagram, which, from 1556 to late in the seventeenth century, was used as a dower-house of the Sherburnes of Stonyhurst, would doubtless prove a safe and hospitable shelter to the missionary priests at the time, and was provided with a domestic chapel and the usual priests' hiding places.

Tradition has it that Fr. Arrowsmith, who was executed at Lancaster, August 28th, 1628, occasionally ministered here.

The oldest chapel at Leagram, of which there is any knowledge, and of which there have been any remains found, stood on the high ground at the north-western extremity of the court-yard of the Lawnd. An old man living, aged 83 (in 1873), remembered it in ruins when he was a boy; it was very small, and the walls were of great thickness, as was evident from the foundations when laid bare in 1871. About 1787, Thomas Weld, Esq., erected a larger chapel on the site of the west wing of the old mansion, 60ft. in length, 25ft. in width, with five long round-headed windows on one side; the inside being very plain, and the exterior more so. This building again proving too small for

the growing wants of the congregation, shortly after the late George Weld came to live at Leagram, a site was granted with some land by him, adjoining Brabin's Old School, and a large chapel and a priest's house were erected thereon, and opened for public worship in 1827.¹

The Chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome stone building, almost square, with a school and cemetery adjoining.

Mr. Joseph Gillow has supplied the following account of the mission and its priests.

The early history of the chaplaincy is obscure. Bro. Foley, in his 5th volume of *Records S. J.*, p. 339, under a brief and somewhat inaccurate notice of this mission, gives a copy of a *tabella missarum* with instructions for the priest serving an ancient Sherburne foundation. This, however, evidently refers to the Stonyhurst chaplaincy, quite distinct from that at Leagram. In a list of Lancashire priests, dated March 3, 1696-7, appear the names of Charles and Richard Penketh. The latter is noticed below; the former in an information to the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates (B. 62, p. 93), Dec. 27th, 1716, is said to be then at the Lawnd:—

"The mother of Sir Nicholas Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, gave an estate near Chipping, of £30 per annum, to Charles Penket, a Popist priest, to go at his death in a succession for ever to Popish priests for their maintenance and support, the said Charles Penket, now living at the House called Chipping Lane, to which the estate is given him as aforesaid belongs."²

RICHARD PENKETH, D.D. (1696)-1721, was educated at the English College at Seville, where apparently he took his degree of D.D., and Dodd esteemed him worthy of inclusion in his *Flores Oleri Anglo-Catholici* in 1699. His name is associated with the Surrey demoniac controversy by Taylor in his *Surrey Imposter*, published in 1697. Like many Catholic priests of his day, Dr. Penketh was a keen sportsman, and his name as a leading member of the Stonyhurst Hunt is celebrated in verses by the local poet Cottam. The Jacobite diarist,

¹ The information in this paragraph is derived from Gillow's and Hewitson's *Tyldesley Diary*, pp. 81-2.

² The informant was apparently in as much uncertainty about the Christian name of the priest as about the grant of the estate, for, so far as we can gather, Charles Penketh died at another mission

some ten miles from Leagram in or about the year 1699, and the Leagram estate was not capable of being dealt with as asserted. The Penkeths belonged to an ancient Catholic family seated at Penketh, in the parish of Prescott. At Flowers' Visitation, in 1567, they returned a pedigree of twelve generations.

Thomas Tyldesley, also alludes to his going fox-hunting with "Mr. Penket" on June 5, 1712. After the Rising of 1715, the persecution of Catholics was revived with great vigour, and so we find "Rich. Penketh, a reputed Priest, of Bolland and Leagram," convicted of recusancy at the Lancaster Sessions, Jan. 15, 1716-17. No doubt, in common with other priests, he would have to conceal himself until after the Commissioners had relaxed their inquiries. The following witnesses were summoned to give evidence before them at Preston:—

"James Parker the Taller of Lagram sworn this 18 July 1718 upon his oath says he has known Chipping Lawn and rented the same of Mr. Sherburne and paid 32^{li} 10s. per ann. and paid the same to his steward. That he knew Mr. Penkard who lived at Chipping Lawn and was reputed a Romish priest." "James Parker the Shorter of the same hath rented part of Chipping Lawn of Sir Ric. Sherburne at 9^{li} odd money and pays his rent to his steward. That he hath known Mr. Penkard about 20 yrs. who is reputed a Romish priest and hath heard him say something in Latin what is called Mass, but he hath not been there since the Rebellion, but never paid him any rent." (*Forfeited Estates*, S. 100).

Dr. Penketh died at Leagram, and his burial is thus recorded in the Parish Church Register: "Richard Pencoth A popish priest buried 7^{mo} August 1721—of Chippin Laund." On May 21st, 1715, the burial of "Mrs. Pencoth"—possibly the Doctor's mother—is entered in the Register. Some other priest no doubt served the mission for a few years before the arrival of Mr. Kendal.

ROBERT KENDAL, 17(29)—*Circa* 1733, came of a family that has given many worthy priests to the church, he himself being the youngest of four brothers so devoted, sons of John Kendal, senior, of Fulwood, near Preston. He was born May 12, 1700, and made his rudimentary studies at the celebrated Dame Alice's school, at Fernyhalgh. Thence he was sent to Douay College, where he took the missionary oath in 1718, and after ordination came to Chipping Laund. Here he was at the time of Bishop Williams' visitation in 1729. He left two years later, probably about 1733, and there or subsequently became chaplain to Lord Molyneux, at Croxteth Hall, where he remained till his death, April 19, 1746, aged 45.

JOHN MOORE, (1733) 1783, a native of Lancashire, took the oath at Douay College, Feb. 2, 1724-5, and in due course came to the English

Mission. The exact date of his arrival at Chipping is not known, but it was probably in or about 1733. He happened to be at Preston during the affair of 1745, and was sheltered from his pursuers by a Catholic woman. For some time before his end he appears to have been in infirm health, but continued to reside at Leagram until his death, June 26, 1783, and was buried on the 29th of that month, according to an entry in the Parish Church Register. On Sep. 30, 1770, was buried "Ellen Moore of Lawn-in-Leagram," doubtless a relative of the priest. Bishop Watson made his visitation at Chipping June 3, 1774.

JAMES LAWRENSON, 1783-1795, son of James Lawrenson and his wife Jane Cotham (probably a relative of the Penkeths), was born in Lancashire, April 28, 1752, took the oath at Douay College, July 2, 1777, in his first year's theology, and after ordination was appointed to this mission in 1780 to assist Fr. Moore. On Sep. 28, 1784, Bishop Mathew Gibson made his visitation, and confirmed 42 persons, the number of communicants being returned at 120. Eleven days later his lordship paid Chipping a second visit. In August, 1795, Mr. Lawrenson left Chipping to take charge of the mission at Scorton. Ultimately he retired to Garstang, where he died Jan. 15, 1828, aged 75.

JOHN HART, O.S.F., 1795-1803, a friar of St. Bonaventure's Monastery, Douay, for nearly two years after his arrival in Aug., 1795, lived in the upper story of Brabin's School at Chipping until the new priest's house was built and made ready for him at the Lawnd. He retired in ill-health to Osmotherley in 1803, where he died on Dec. 9 of that year.

RICHARD ANTHONY SUMNER, O.S.F., 1800-1803, a native of Chipping, born in 1775, was educated with his twin brother, James Leo, at the English Franciscan Monastery at Douay, whence they had to fly from the persecutions of the French revolutionists. After many hardships, they completed their studies at a Franciscan convent at Rome, and were ordained priests. In their persons the similitude was so exact that, on their return to England, their own father could not tell one from the other. Richard died at Clare House, Plymouth, July 16, 1822, and James at Taunton six days earlier, aged 47.

JOHN LOUIS REEVE, 1803-1828, son of Matthew Reeve, born at Birmingham in 1777, was educated at Liege Academy and Stonyhurst

College, and was ordained priest, June 12, 1802. He was appointed to this mission in 1803, and remained till 1828, and was not at Pontefract from 1816-20 as stated by Bro. Foley; the compiler of the *Records S.J.* has confused him with his cousin, Fr. John Reeve *alias* Power, at one time a Jesuit. In 1827 Mr. Reeve took possession of the new chapel and priest's house adjoining the village of Chipping, and the old chapel at Leagram Hall was only continued for domestic use. In 1828 Mr. Reeve removed to the old Jesuit Mission of Bedford Leigh, which he served till Oct. 10, 1840, when he withdrew to Ross, co. Hereford, and there died Jan. 1, 1845, aged 68.

EDWARD MORROW, S.J., 1828-1838, a native of Ireland, born Jan. 1, 1797, was educated at Stonyhurst, and in 1828 exchanged missions with Mr. Reeve. He remained here, with a short interval in 1834-5, during which the Rev. James Peacock supplied, till 1838, when he went to Wigan. He died at St. Francis Xavier's, Liverpool, Nov. 12, 1862, aged 65.

JAMES BATEMAN, S.J., 1838-1840, born in Lancashire, Oct. 9, 1805, was educated at Stonyhurst and Mont-Rouge, France, and was ordained at the former in 1836. He ultimately died at Newhall, Essex, June 17, 1879, aged 74.

JOHN BRICE BRIDGE, S.J., 1840, a native of Liverpool, born Nov. 2, 1793, studied at Stonyhurst, ordained priest in 1819, was here a very short time, and, after serving in various positions, died at Allerton Park, Yorkshire, Feb. 20, 1860, aged 66.

FELIX POOLE, S.J., 1840-1841, born at Pontefract, April 19, 1809, was educated and ordained priest at Stonyhurst. He died at Rhyl, Oct. 23, 1868, aged 59.

JOHN MCCLUNE, S.J., 1841-1842, born in Liverpool, April 19, 1809, according to Bro. Foley on the same day as his predecessor, was educated at Stonyhurst, and subsequently sub-minister there. He died at Stonyhurst, Dec. 16, 1848, aged 39.

JOHN MIDDLEHURST, S.J., 1842-1843, a member of an old Catholic family settled at Hindley, Abram, and Wigan, at the latter of which he was born Feb. 8, 1805, was ordained priest at Stonyhurst in 1834. He came here from Broughton Hall, Yorkshire, and, after his departure, spent most of his life at Bedford Leigh, dying at Southport,

Feb. 12, 1877, aged 72. He was a man of remarkable humility, meekness, and suavity of manners.

JAMES KNIGHT, S.J., 1843-1844, eldest son of James Knight, Esq., of Cannington, co. Somerset, was born there, July 20, 1780. He studied at Stonyhurst, and was ordained priest at Sion, April 11, 1824. After serving the mission at various places, he came here in 1843, died suddenly of apoplexy, Nov. 12, 1844, aged 64.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, 1844, served the mission temporarily.

RICHARD RABY, 1844-1846, son of Richard Raby, of Leicester, woollen manufacturer, was educated at Stonyhurst and admitted into the Society. Upon leaving here he was placed at Clitheroe, whence he went to Wigan in 1847, where he remained till 1850, and then became secularized and was appointed to the Leicester Mission. In 1852, he removed to Bosworth Hall in his native county, whence he went to Ashbourne, co. Derby, and so continued till his retirement to Nottingham in 1876. There he died Jan. 17th, 1883.

JAMES BATEMAN, S.J., 1846-57, born at Lancaster, Oct. 9, 1805, was ordained priest at Stonyhurst in 1836. He came here from Wigan in 1846, and remained until the Society surrendered the mission to the Bishop of Salford in 1857. He died at Newhall, Essex, June 17, 1879, aged 74.

PETER DE BLON, 1857-1860. In 1860, Fr. de Blon went to Manchester, whence he withdrew to his native country in 1867.

JOHN NEWTON, 1860-1861, an Ushaw priest, who removed from here to St. Mary's, Manchester, in 1861, and is now at St. Alban's, Blackburn.

JOHN CANON RIMMER, 1861-1865, born at Huyton, near Liverpool, in 1816, was educated at Sedgley Park, Ushaw, and at the English College at Rome, and was ordained priest in 1841. He served the mission at St. Augustine's, Manchester, Bury, and St. Mary's, Burnley. From the latter he came to Chipping in 1861, and after his departure in 1865, he was successively at Ashton-under-Lyne, and Stydd Lodge, Ribchester, 1868-72. He then returned to Burnley, whence he retired owing to failing health in Oct., 1890, and resided at his native place till a fortnight before his death at Birkdale, April 20, 1891, aged 74. He was appointed Canon immediately after the creation of the Salford Chapter.

ISIDORE JOHN DE GRYSSE, 1865, the present priest, is a native of Ghent, in Belgium, and was there educated and ordained. For three years he was at St. Joseph's, Manchester, and thence came to the mission at Chipping.

LEE HOUSE CHAPEL.

The Catholics of Thornley township during the sixteenth century would doubtless worship at the private chapels in the neighbourhood. This mission was opened in 1738, the founder being Thomas Eccles, of Lee House, sprung from a yeomanry family of repute in the parishes of Chipping and Ribchester, who settled the following lands in Thornley:—"Lee House, 18 acres in extent; Dewhurst land, 3 acres; a cottage at Birks, and 10 acres of land called Lee Barn or Daggers," the whole valued at £370, upon Thomas Walmsley, of Showley, junr., gent., Thomas Eccles, of Dilworth, shopkeeper, and John Cottam, of Knowls Green, in Ribchester, yeoman (whom he also appointed executors of his will) in trust for the use of "a Friar or Friar Minor of the order of St. Francis of the English Province to live and officiate at the Lee House and to have a chapel there, and that all the church stuff for the priest and altar, and my book of Religion may be preserved at the Lee House, and that the priest be not absent more than one whole week in the month."¹

From the date of its foundation in 1738, the mission continued to be served by the Friars until the strength of the English Franciscan Province became so much reduced, that in 1826 it was found necessary to transfer the charge to the Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District, who appointed the Rev. Francis Trappes to the incumbency. In 1840 the chapel was closed owing to a dispute between the incumbent and his superiors, into the merits of which this is not the place to enter. It was not reopened until 1859; and in the interval we are told that the church lands were "in the hands of an agent, by whom the church and house were left without repairs and allowed to decay, the gardens to waste, and the land impoverished until it was run out."² An agreement was then arrived at by which the charge of the mission was transferred to the Benedictines, to whom the English Franciscans were in many ways obligated.

¹ From a fragment of a copy of the original indenture at Lee House.

² Lee House Church Books.

The building, dedicated to St. William, is a plain stone structure, with a priest's house attached. Its external appearance may be judged from the engraving here given. Portions of the old house remain of sixteenth century date, when the Alston family lived here. The interior, which during the present year (1892) has been renovated, is plain and simple. On the north wall is a marble tablet with the inscription:—TO THE MEMORY OF THE REVD. J. B. MARTIN, O.S.F. THIS MONUMENT IS RAISED TO ATTEST THE GENERAL ESTEEM OF HIS FRIENDLY, HOSPITABLE, AND DISINTERESTED CONDUCT AS A NEIGHBOUR AND PRIEST, AND ESPECIALLY TO RECORD HIS HAVING FOR HIS OWN MISSION DURING HIS MINISTRY PAID A DEBT OF £1300, INCURRED IN PURCHASING THE LAND AND BUILDING THE CHAPEL, AT THE HILL IN GOOSNARGH. MAY HE REST IN PEACE. Fr. Joseph Bonaventure Martin died April 29, 1834, aged 62, at the Hill, Goosnargh, of which congregation he had been 32 years the respected pastor. A stone slab at the north-east corner bears the arms of the Riddells of Cheeseburn Grange, Northumberland, and an inscription, fast fading away, commemorating the burial, 6 Nov., 1830, of William, son of Ralph Riddell, Esq., and his wife Isabella. The Riddells were connected with this locality as the owners of the Alston Hall Estate.

The monuments in the cemetery are few, and all of the present century; the base of a stone cross is said to have been brought here from the old highway between Longridge and Chipping. The registers commence in 1800.

Of the founder of the mission an interesting relic is preserved in the priest's house—a portrait in oil, of which a reproduction faces this page. Among the masses to be perpetually said are: "July 18, Thomas Eccles, the founder, one mass a week (from time immemorial has been said on Sundays); June 18, Edmund Eccles, Dec. 28, Elizabeth Eccles" (the father and mother of the founder).

Thomas Eccles, a rescuant convicted at Lancaster in 1716, made his will 24 Feb., 1742-3 (proved 10th Sep. following). He gives an annuity of £4 10s. to George Thorpe, son of his brother-in-law, Lawrence Thorpe, provided that Richard Eccles of Birks, and Henry Eccles his brother, so long do live. To Thomas and Jane Thorpe, brother and sister of George Thorpe, £20 and £50, respectively; to Frances Winder, £8; to Margaret Walmesley, daughter of Margaret Cay and granddaughter of Christopher Walmesley, £10; to Richard Boulton, to his cousins John Turner and John Barnes, to George and Mary

Eccles, children of Thomas Eccles of Dilworth (one of his executors), each 20s. To his executors 3 guineas apiece, to whom he leaves the residue of his personal estate, except his clothes, left to Christopher Simpson, and William Winder.

Thomas Eccles died on July 18th, 1743, and was buried at Chipping three days later.¹

PRIESTS OF LEE HOUSE CHAPEL.

1738-1745.—FR. GERMAIN HELME, O.S.F., generally called Holmes, whose baptismal name has not been ascertained, was a native of Goosnargh, and a member of an old local family. Fr. Helme was stationed at a chapel opened about 1715, in close proximity to White Hill in Grimsargh, long the residence of the Heskeths. From thence he served our mission at Lee House until 1745, when, during the persecution that followed the Stuart rising, he was apprehended and imprisoned in Lancaster castle for being a priest, and there died in the following year. Mr. Gillow (from whose *Bibliographical Dictionary*, iii., 259-60, the above account is taken) has supplied the following record of the incumbents:—

1745-1750.—FR. JOSEPH FRANCIS CLARKE, O.S.F., whose burial is recorded in the Chipping parish register, Dec. 30th, 1750.

1751-17 .—FR. THOMAS LEO FRANCIS, O.S.F.

17 .-1784.—FR. PACIFICUS PRICE, O.S.F. In the parish register of burials is the entry: "1784, April 3, Mr. Price of Lee House."

1784-1800.—FR. JOHN HENRY WAREING, O.S.F. On Sep. 17, 1784, when Bishop Mathew Gibson made his visitation and administered confirmation to 33 persons, Fr. Wareing returned the number of communicants at 120. Fr. Wareing died at Lower Hall, Samlesbury, July 1, 1816.

1800-1815.—JOSEPH TATE, O.S.F. After serving the mission for fifteen years, Fr. Tate died July 24, 1815.

1815-1816.—FR. JOHN BERNARDINE DAVISON, O.S.F., was born at Catterick, co. York, Feb. 27, 1791, and was sent here immediately after his ordination. Early in 1816 he went to Lower Hall upon the death of Fr. Wareing, and thence in the same year to Plymouth, where he was Chaplain to the Poor Clares till Aug., 1820. He was then reinstated at Lee House, where he continued till the mission was

¹ For an account of the Eccles family see chap. ix.

transferred by his Order to the Bishop of the Northern District. He then withdrew to Osmotherley, co. York, a retreat for the superannuated members of the Franciscan Province; but in Oct., 1841, he volunteered to assist the Rev. Edw. Metcalfe at Newport, Mon., where he caught typhus fever in attending the sick, and died Feb. 1. 1842, aged 51.

1816-1820.—FR. THOMAS PACIFICUS KINGTON, O.S.F., a native of Warwick, was educated and ordained priest at St. Bonaventure's Monastery at Douay, and at the time of the French Revolution was chaplain to the English Poor Clares at Aire, in Artois. He was arrested and thrown into gaol, and would have been guillotined on July 28, 1794, had not the tyrant Robespierre come to a timely end on the preceding day. After being some time on the mission in England, he was appointed chaplain at Taunton Convent in 1807, and so continued till he took another mission in 1812. He died at Osmotherley Feb. 18, 1827, aged 73.

1820-1826.—FR. JOHN BERNARDINE DAVISON, O.S.F. (second time, see above). He was the last Franciscan to serve this mission. The old English Province was now rapidly dwindling, and in 1830 was dissolved.

1826-1827.—REV. PHILIP ORRELL, secular priest, was son of James Orrell, of Blackbrook, co. Lancaster, Esq., and was born Oct. 6, 1800. He was educated and ordained priest at Ushaw College, and thence came to this mission. Subsequently he was at Congleton for six months, 1827-8, Pleasington, 1828-34, Poulton-le-Fylde, 1834 till his retirement to Ushaw College in Sep., 1862, where he died Oct. 13, 1866, the last male representative of his time-honoured family.

1827-1840.—REV. FRANCIS TRAPPES, secular priest, born Jan. 28, 1790, was the eldest son of Michael Trappes, Esq., of Nidd Hall, co. York, by Elizabeth, daughter of James Lomax, of Clayton Hall, co. Lancaster, Esq. He was educated at Stonyhurst, where he was admitted June 16, 1798, and, joining the Society of Jesus, was placed after his ordination at Preston. In 1827 he became secularized and was appointed to this mission. In 1840 he had a difference with his bishop, which resulted in the suspension of his faculties, an account of which he published in 1841. He was thus

obliged to retire from missionary work, but declined to give up possession of the chapel at Lee House, which in consequence was closed for about nineteen years. In 1853 Mr. Trappes was given charge of the mission at Chepstow, Mon., which he retained till his appointment in 1856 as chaplain to Mr. Edward Riddell, at Cheeseburne Grange, Northumberland, where he remained till the infirmities of old age obliged him to retire in 1870. He died at Clitheroe on Feb. 10th, 1871, aged 81. Mr. Trappes was an active and energetic man; in 1835-6 he served the office of overseer and constable for the township of Thornley. He is credited with the removal of the base of an ancient roadside cross to his burial-ground. He was the author or compiler of a work on Liturgical hymns for the chief Festivals.

1859-1868.—DOM GEORGE ALBAN CALDWELL, O.S.B., a native of Warrington, ordained priest in 1830, was placed in charge of the mission, upon its being surrendered by Mr. Trappes, to the English Benedictine Congregation, in accordance with the settlement of the dispute with the Bishop of Liverpool. He died at Liverpool Jan. 15, 1870, aged 65.

1868-1870.—DOM JOSEPH BENEDICT MURPHY, O.S.B., born at Ormskirk in 1834, was twice here, the second time from 1871-1874. He died in Liverpool Feb. 5, 1877.

1870-1871.—DOM RICHARD CYPRIAN TYRER, O.S.B., born near Preston in 1799, was ordained priest in 1828. After serving the mission a little over a year, he died here July 6, 1871, aged 71, and lies buried in the cemetery. A handsome coffin-shaped stone records that he was "ÆTAT LXXI.; REL. PROF., LI.; SACERDOS XLIV."

1871-1874.—DOM JOSEPH BENEDICT MURPHY, O.S.B. (second time, see above).

1874-1876.—DOM THOMAS AUSTIN ATKINSON, O.S.B., born March 10, 1815, at Newcastle, was ordained priest in 1842. He died at Lee House, March 26, 1876, aged 61, and was laid in the burial-ground, where is a tombstone to his memory.

1876-1882.—DOM WILLIAM JEROME WATMOUGH, O.S.B., was appointed to the mission June 10, 1876.

1882-1884.—DOM JAMES CUTHBERT PROCTOR, O.S.B., came to Lee House, Jan. 19, 1882.

1884-1886.—DOM JAMES IGNATIUS DEWHURST, O.S.B., was appointed Feb. 11, 1884. He died May 14, 1886, and was interred in the cemetery adjoining Lee House.

1886-1891.—DOM FREDERICK EDMUND ROCHE, O.S.B.

1891.—DOM JOHN F. M. CAREW, O.S.B., the priest now in charge of the mission.

HESKETH LANE CHAPEL.

It is not often the good fortune of a local historian to be able to relieve his somewhat dry narrative by a piquant and faithful account of the life and labours of a pious country minister gathered from autobiographical records during the middle of the eighteenth century. Such contemporary gossip is not only entertaining; it is also valuable as affording illustration of social life and manners in the rural parts of North Lancashire. Nor do we value the diary of the Rev. Peter Walkden less because of its narrow escape from destruction among the rubbish of a cottage in the forest of Bowland. As printed by the late W. Dobson of Preston, the extracts from this diary (Walkden's *Diary*, 1866), supplemented by information collected from the MSS. of Mr. James Bromley (Lanc. and Ches. Historic Soc. *Trans.* xxxvii.), will be largely made use of in the following account.

Hesketh Lane Chapel (now converted into a dwelling house) stands about two miles to the west of Chipping village. Its appearance (as it was about three years ago) is quaint, as will be seen from the engraving fronting this page. On the doorway is the date of its erection:

MDCCV.

and above the date another stone bears the almost illegible inscription:

17 . . . FOR HE LOVETH OVR NATION . . . HE HATH BVILT VS A SYNAGOGVE . . . 05.

Attached to the old chapel is a croft, probably used as a burial ground.

The exact date of the first formation of a dissenting "church" in Chipping is uncertain; but Oliver Heywood, writing under date Jan. 13, 1687-8, says, "though withal Popish meeting places have been set up in many parts of the kingdom . . . on the other hand, godly dissenters have gained ground and grown more numerous than ever, so that at Chippin, Wyresdale, Poolton, etc., in Lanc., meetings are set up, where never any were before, even in Popish

places" (Heywood's *Diaries*, iii, 228). Probably the Rev. Thomas Jollie, who was ejected from Altham in 1662, had something to do with the origin of this "church." Bishop Gastrell states that £40 was left by James Bolton, about the year 1700, "to a meeting-house, but w^h y^e door of liberty is shut, to poor widows and orphans" (Cheth. Soc., xxii, 403). But in the will of James Bolton, of the Parsonage, dated May 5, 1715, he states: "Unto Margaret Boulton my wife the interest of £20 yearly for life, and after her death the same to the minister of y^e New Chappell in Hesketh lane so long as y^e Door of Liberty is continued; if y^e Door of Liberty should be shut I do give y^e said interest unto widows and orfans att y^e discretion of my exors. untill y^e Door of Liberty be opened againe."

On Oct. 1, 1727, Edmund Parkinson of Cockhill, Chipping, in his will says: "I give to the use and towards the maintenance of a dissenting minister at the Hesketh Lane Chapel, £6;" and appoints his "two neighbours the Rev. Mr. Peter Walkden, minister at Hesketh Lane Chapel, and John Parkinson of the Daubhall, executors." When the chapel was sold in 1888, "the proceeds were divided between Longridge and Knowle Green and the County Union of the Congregational Church" (Nightingale's *Lanc. Nonconf.*, ii., 217).

The chapel erected in 1705 was generally termed "the New Chapel," thus implying the existence of a building of still earlier date, if not on the same site.

J. MITCHELL, about 1693.

An early minister at Chipping was J. Mitchell, who was a son of Richard Mitchell, of Marton Sear in Craven, and an intimate friend of Oliver Heywood. He was ordained at Mr. Frankland's at Rathmel, June 7, 1693, and "is said to have commenced preaching at Chipping and Bolton." He died in Nov., 1712, aged about 40, in Rossendale, where he was serving as minister (O. Heywood's *Diaries*, iv, 315).

JOSEPH GILLIBRAND, (before) 1705.

Joseph Gillibrand, who followed Mr. Mitchell, was ordained in 1701, and soon after came to Chipping. "It was probably owing to his exertions that Hesketh Lane Chapel was built in 1705," as he appears as one of its first trustees. He left about 1710 to take charge of the Congregational "Church" at St. Helens, near Liverpool. Here

he stayed for thirty years, becoming one of the "most popular preachers in Lancashire, as well as an affectionate pastor, beloved by his people, and respected by all parties in the town and neighbourhood. Mr. Gillibrand died on June 18, 1740, and, according to the custom of the time, was buried within the chapel where he had so long ministered" (Nightingale's *Lancashire Nonconformity*; Halley's *Puritanism and Nonconformity*, ii, 321).

PETER WALKDEN, 1711.

The well-known Diarist was born near Manchester, Oct. 16, 1684. "He appears," says Mr. Bromley, "to have been one of a large family, several of whom settled in the vicinity of their birthplace, and were in comfortable, if not affluent, circumstances. He seems to have attended a village school until 1706 [*i.e.*, up to his twenty-third year!], when he was removed to 'y^e famous school of Manchester' [*not* the Grammar School, see *Bygone Lanc.*, by E. Axon, 1892], where he studied under the Rev. James Cunningham till 1709, in which year, on the 1st of May, he entered on his first cure in the Presbyterian ministry, at Garsdale, Yorkshire, where he was stationed till the close of 1711" (*Lanc. and Chesh. Hist. Soc. Trans.* xxxii, 118). From Garsdale he removed to Hesketh Lane. Here he lived at Daub Hall, a farm about half-way between Hesketh Lane and Chipping village; and, like Parson Trulliber in Fielding's historic novel, he looked after his pigs and cows on week days, and preached at Hesketh Lane and Newton, eight miles away, on alternate Sundays. His diary, which begins in 1725, shows how hard his family and himself found it to make both ends meet. It is remarkable that no mention is made of the Jacobite plotting which undoubtedly was industriously engaged in by many of the Diarist's neighbours. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Walkden could have been indifferent to what was going on around him—far otherwise: probably, then, one or more volumes of his diary are missing.

We have seen what sort of country the district was about which Walkden wrote, so we can appreciate many of the allusions which would otherwise be obscure. Roads were few, and, with exception of the old Roman road over Longridge Fell, were—to use an apt expression—"infernal." Carts were almost unknown. "Trales"—

"sledges"—and "gals"¹ were chiefly used to convey produce to and fro; while men and women rode to market or to visit their friends at a distance. The state of the currency in the region was deplorable, even "brass" or copper money was at a premium. By means of barter and deferred payments the trade of the little community was regulated. Beef was occasionally sold by the foot, and spirits by the aliquot parts of the famous "Black Jack;"² for instance, Walkden mentions having "met with John Wilson, of whom I bespoke a foot of his cow in meat" (*Diary*, 25), and says he paid 1½d. for "half a jack of spirits." Ale was the common beverage of the people, and the good minister dearly loved his "penny pot of ale," defending his indulgence with reasons as amusing as self-evident. "He was wet, he was dry, he was hot, he was cold, ill or hungry, or someone else was thirsty, and the sovereign balm for these fleshly ills was 'a penny pot of ale'" (Lanc. and Ches. Hist. Soc. *Trans.*, xxxii, 133). Sundays or weekdays, it mattered not—we read—"Jan, 14th, Lord's Day..... administered the Lord's Supper.....came to Walmsley's, and spent twopence and no more on my love³ and Alice Martin" (*Diary*, 8). But the Diarist does not seem to have ever stayed very long at any of the inns; nor yet to have taken too much of "the cup that cheers," although he did forget his razor, and again his Bible, at a house of call.

Like his fellows of the Church of England, Walkden kept up the old customs with the usual ceremonies. He sat the New Year in, celebrated the Gunpowder Plot, "tipped" his son's school-fellows on occasion of the annual "barring-out." He never omitted to "strike" his bargains—for "the luck o't;" nor did he neglect marking his pigs in the cruel fashion then in vogue. He records a peculiar formality apparently customary on the taking possession of an estate by a new owner; "the land being fallen to Robert Parker de Raddam Laund⁴ by William's death, I stayed and bare witness that John

¹ Gals, or Galloways, was the local name for pack-saddle horses.

² The Black Jack—a leathern jug: compare our words *jug* and *gill*, properly pet forms of the names *Joan* and *Gillian* respectively; compare also French

jacqueline, a kind of stone pitcher, properly a female name.

³ "My love" was the endearing term the Diarist always used of his wife.

⁴ Radholme Laund.

Parker o'th Lees,¹ in the name of his father, put the family that lives in the house all out, shut the door upon them, and thereby said that he took possession of the estate and house" (*Diary*, 4). Very eager too was the country minister—as was only natural—to learn something of what was going on in London. Frequent purchases of newspapers at Preston are recorded; and some of the then striking pieces of news are commented upon, *e.g.*, on February 8, 1730, the "papers inform me of the death of the young Emperor of Russia, or Czar of Muscovy, Peter the 2nd, who died on the 29th of January,"² 1729-30, in the 15th year of his age, and that he is succeeded in the empire by Ann Ivanovna, present Duchess Dowager of Courland" (*Diary*, 103-104). And again he "got a 4th newspaper...which informs me that on February 26th past, Colonel Charteris³ was tried at the Old Bailey for a rape on the body of Ann Bond, and found guilty;" and that "Pope Benedict the 13th died at Rome, on the 21st February, new style" (*Diary*, 104-105). From the *Diary* we likewise learn what was the course of Mr. Walkden's ministerial duties. He appears to have worn a gown; and the order of morning service on Sundays was thus: prayer, reading from the Old, and then from the New Testament, psalmody, prayer again, sermon (often extending to an hour-and-a-half), private meditation, hymn, benediction. Then came the Communion Service, catechising of children, and baptisms (for which latter ceremony the minister had to pay a capitation fee of 6d. per child to the Vicar of Chipping). A service was held on "what is commonly called Christmas Day;" evidently Walkden, like the early Protestant Dissenters, was opposed to the observance of the day as a religious anniversary. Then Walkden occasionally exchanged pulpits with neighbouring and other pastors, riding as far as Lancaster and Carnforth. "Private days" at his own home, and the houses of his flock, were of frequent occurrence. One such service was "for the mercy of his son Nathaniel's restoration to 'em, after he had been lost 48 hours on the fell." He visited the sick and distressed, sought out negligent worshippers, dutifully read out the "briefs" at morning

¹ The Parkers were living at Grey-stoneley in the 16th century.

² Old style. Mr. Walkden adopted the new style as representing the com-

mencement of the year long before the country generally.

³ The "infamous Colonel Charteris."

prayer. He conducted the funeral service, sat down with the mourners—"servitors," he styles them—at the "arvell," the remnants of which, with a fee for a funeral sermon (usually 2s. 6d.), he generally received. He followed the dead from the house to the parish church, and stood before the coffin at the second service there, and at the grave side. Two entries testify to the ecclesiastical bigotry and laxity of the times. "She died, and was buried at Slaithburn [Slaidburn] Church, but without any ceremony of priest or clerk, because she died excommunicate;" and, "the corpse was just at hand, but no curate [of Chipping] to read; however, the clerk performed the office, and buried William Jenkinson." His fame for practical piety and pulpit oratory evoked the appreciation of many celebrated Nonconformist divines.

Not only was Mr. Walkden a spiritual pastor, he was also the friend and counsellor of the whole country-side. Frequent visits to the neighbouring farms, especially to Radholme Laund, and Bradley Hall, kindly acts of practical charity, and abundant, if homely, hospitality to friend and stranger alike, a ready willingness to visit any of his flock in trouble, show that he was appreciated by his neighbours, and that the kindly feeling was reciprocal. Clergymen of the Church of England, in temporary distress, were entertained by the broad-minded Presbyterian, *e.g.*, we read:—"A wandering straggle-brained clergyman called in his way to Goosnargh, and got some refreshment. His name is Smith, who pretends to hold a benefice in Derbyshire, not far from the Peak, and is driven aside by trouble arising from his being bound with a kinsman for £500" (*Diary*, 11); and Mr. Holt, "an old itinerant mendicant preacher in the Church of England," enjoyed Walkden's hospitality for a night.

No apology seems to be necessary for the somewhat lengthy extracts from Peter Walkden's unpublished MSS., which, by the courtesy of their owner, Mr. James Bromley of Lathom, I am able here to present. While their importance may not, in most instances, be other than local, at least our knowledge of the condition of North Lancashire Presbyterianism is increased, and some welcome light is thrown upon the state of the County Palatine during the period of the Jacobite rebellion:—

1. *Letter from George Whitefield*, wherein is described an error in the biography of that great preacher, and from which it would appear that Walkden

had invited Whitefield to Holcombe, near Burnley, where the former was then located.

2. *Kelly, or the Modern Reformer.* This is a serio-farcical drama, the action of which is laid in y^e Rose room at y^e Raven Inn, at a village in Lancashire. The *dramatis personæ* are—Tom Squabble, a loquacious disputant and village constable; Jack Clapper, an enthusiastic but thirsty Churchman; Hogshead, landlord of the Raven; Mr. Stedfast, a Presbyterian teacher; Will Dnmpling, “a man of letters” and the parson’s satellite; Nathan Alphabet, an Oxford student; Joseph Garbage, a converted butcher, whose trade improved in the process; Jenny, his sister; and Kelly, a high-church Jacobite parson. Differing in this matter from Mr. Bromley, I judge that the piece was written by Walkden himself, and that the scene and characters are both local, the inn now called the “Dog and Partridge,” but 200 years ago known as the “Green Man,” in Hesketh Lane, Chipping, being identical with “The Raven” of the play. As Mr. Bromley remarks, “the humour of the piece, and the use of a few provincialisms peculiar to Mr. Walkden, affords some evidence that he may have been the author, and I have found no trace of the farce elsewhere” (*Lanc. and Chesh. Hist. Soc. Trans.* xxxvii.). To which may be added the following points;—The then Vicar of Chipping, Thomas Clarkson, as stated in Chap. iii., corresponds in almost every respect to “the parson” whose life and conduct was the subject of the (let us hope) malicious “Whigg lyes” of Jack Clapper. It is of course possible, as Mr. Bromley further remarks, that “the style of the satirical rogue is too trenchant, the inuendoes too flagrant, and the humour too caustic” for the benevolent minister of Hesketh Lane, and that the transcript has been made from MS. privately circulated amongst the Puritan preachers in those troublous times. In any case, however, the “budget of village scandals” unfolded by Mr. Clapper affords us a piquant picture of the moral tone of the clerics and laymen of the period.

KELLY, OR THE MODERN REFORMER.

The farce, which consists of sixteen closely-written pages in Mr. Walkden’s minute and neat hand, and has no date, thus commences:—

TOM SQUABBLE	Village Constable.
HOGSHEAD	The Landlord.
MR. KELLY	High-Church Parson.
STEADFAST	Presbyterian Teacher.
WILLIAM DUMPLING.....	Schoolmaster and Clerk.
JOS. GARBAGE.....	A Converted Butcher.
JACK CLAPPER	A Strong Churchman.

SCENE,—A VILLAGE IN LANCASHIRE.

TOM SQUABBLE and JACK CLAPPER meet.

Squabble. How now, Jack, whither in such haste this hot sultry weather?

Clapper. Why, I am going to acquaint our Parson y^t there is a glass of rare nitty ale at our neighbour’s Hogshead’s of y^e Raven.

S. That's very kind of thee I'll swear, Jack, to stand pimp to y^e Parson's appetite, but I can save thee that trouble now, for he already knows of Hoghead's fresh tapp, and will be there this evening.

C. How do you know that?

S. Come, let us go and crack a pot together, and I'll tell thee, for alehouse intelligence is best communicated over a sociable glass.

C. I like y^e proposall well enough, but I scruple thy company a little, Tom, for our Parson tells us you schismaticks are no more to be conversed with than heathens and publicans.

S. Pho! that's a gist, he only means we must not pray together because we have not each of us a cross on our foreheads; but what's that to a glass of ale? There's no schism surely in a bumper.

(They go into y^e Raven).

S. Ho! Landlord! a quart of your fresh tap, and a room for us.

Hogh. You shall, sir; what room would you have?

S. The Rose, y^e Rose.

H. I beg your pardon. I cannot oblige you with y^t room, gentlemen, for our Parson has bespoke it; and is to be here with some company to-night.

S. I know y^t, and am to be one of y^e company, therefore show us y^e Rose, and you, landlord, come and make one of us till y^e Parson come.

H. Content; I'll only call for liquor, and be with you presently. Here, Sisley, draw a quart of ale out of y^e left hand barrel, number 15, and bring a clean glass, quick, quick.

S. Did I not tell thee, Jack, y^e Parson would be here?

C. Ay, but I cannot imagine how he should know so soon of our landlord's fresh tap.

S. You should rather wonder he did not know of it sooner, for a burying or a christening might as well escape his knowledge as a run of good drink.*

H. Here, gentlemen, here's a glass of brimming liquor. I have had y^e Parson's judgement of it already, and he has warranted it correct as long as it lasts.

S. Thou hear, Jack, what secret intelligence y^e Parson has, and how needless thy officious errand would have been.

C. Ay, ay, I am satisfied; but I wonder what company he is to have here to-night.

H. Why, Will Dumplin, Garbage and his sister, my son Nathan, and Mr. Stedfast, y^e young non-con. teacher.

C. O what a beadroll; I'll warrant y^e rebaptization business is to be talked over among 'em.

S. Yes, so it is, we shall have rare diversion, and I question not but Mr. Stedfast will put y^e Parson hard to it.

C. Come, come, Squabble, you may be mistaken, for our Parson is a great scholar, and knows what he has done.

S. It's well if he does. Nay, I am almost sure he does not, but Mr. Stedfast, who is a young and ingenious man, knows more of y^e matter than I, and here's his good health.

H. With all our hearts, but then you should drink our Parson's health, too.

S. Yes, y^t I will, and his families besides.*

H. Family, what do you mean by family? He has neither wife nor child as I know of.

S. That's strange, when all y^e neighbourhood rings of a bantling.

H. I am sure I never heard he was married.

S. Nor I neither, but there is such queer talk abroad, y^t I am afraid there is something worse than matrimony in y^e case.

C. Prithy, Tom, don't sow scandals in y^e dark, but be plain and tell us what thou means by somewhat worse than matrimony.

S. Come, come, you may pretend ignorance as long as you will, but you cannot help knowing somewhat of y^e matter as well as me and y^e rest of our neighbours. Don't you remember y^t buxom lass who came on this side last year in search of her father, who was among y^e Rebels, as she pretended?

H. Yes, y^t I do very well; but what would you insinuate by y^t? Can't a poor woman who applys to y^e cassock in behalf of honest c—hmen in distress, get a swell'd belly, but y^e Parson must have the reputation of it? I swear, Squabble, thou art a scandallous fellow, and deservest thumping for thy malicious aspersions.

S. Hold, Landlord, be not so chollerick, defer your passion till you have heard all, and then you will see reason to vent your spleen on somebody else than me.

C. Let's hear what reason you have for this suspicion.

S. Reason? Why, I have such a reason as has frightened y^e Parson out of his witts.

H. Let's have it quickly, else I cannot contain.

S. Take it then as fast as I can speak it. You yourself know y^e poor woman has been on this side with her big belly, and, as I am informed, was so modest as to squeeze forty shillings out of y^e Parson's pocket. But since then y^e woman's mother has been over, and swears by her daughter's description of y^e man, y^e Parson must be him.

C. You speak with so much assurance as if you were very intimate with the old beldame.

S. Why, to be plain with you, I met her in our township when she was in quest of her daughter's gallant, and, acting as an officer, took her up for a vagrant, and would not part with her till she had informed me of her business, which with much adoe I got out of her.

C. And pray, what was it?

S. Why, she wanted a man y^t had got her daughter with child, and lived hereabouts. She knew not his name, she said, but he wore black cloaths, and a

fair wigg, and on Sunday appeared in a white frock ; but she would make him pay for it before she had done with him.

H. The impudent baggage ! I'll warrant you were I the Parson I would put her in y^e house of correction, and so clear myself.

S. But I fear he could not do it, for since y^t came out Goody Dobson remembers she saw him lead y^e young doxy thro' y^e narrow lane above here into neighbour-what-do-ye-call-him's field, where they laid them down under y^e hedge, but what they did there y^e Lord knows, she says, only by y^e result.

H. Phaw ! What signifies it what y^t old superannuated jade says. It's only envy has prompted her to bear so hard on y^e Parson.

S. Ay, but his politick management since y^t affair confirms me more than anything else in my suspicion of his guilt.

H. What ; has he confest y^e fact and promised to do penance ?

S. No, no ; you know there is such a thing as commutation, if it were come to y^t, but it's not so neither. He has found out a much readier way of despatching y^t affair, and has complied with what y^e old mother calls doing something handsomely for her daughter.

H. But has he compounded y^e matter, indeed ? Prithee, let's hear how it was, for it looks somewhat odly.

S. Since you seem a little pacified, I'll tell you.

H. Pray do.

S. The old woman, who I told you before came to hunt up y^e Parson's quarters, made such a noise in y^e neighbourhood y^t he was forced to get a private hearing of y^e matter before a certain limb of the law in one of y^e next towns, who ordered y^e matter, so y^t y^e woman swore eternall silence on y^t head, and Tom Thimble, our Parson's agent, payd down a round sum of money in consideration of y^e woman's oath.

C. Prithee, Squab, how camest thou by this private intelligence ?

S. Why, Truly neighbour assured me of this and more, for he lent y^e Parson a considerable sum upon bond, who, as I hear, is in a borrowing posture again, the attorney and informant having shared y^e former loan among 'em.

H. There's something in y^t confession, if true, but it [will be] well if y^e attorney have not a second leasing of it, for those men of y^e law know but too well how to improve a business of y^t nature to their own advantage.

S. No, no, neighbour, you need not fear y^t, for as I am informed his fee was considerable enough to have engaged any reasonable man to silence ; but if it were not so, y^e Parson, I am sure, apprehends no danger from him now, for he is since dead and lies as mute as a fish in Desborough Churchyard.

H. Nay, then, I am resolved not to believe a word of your story if we must go among y^e dead to find out y^e truth of it.

S. You may do as you please, but I know too much to think well of y^e Parson's chastity, and Clapper there by his silence must needs know somewhat as well as me.

C. It's true, I have heard y^e Parson was concerned in a private occurrence of y^t nature, but, as he himself says, it was on another gentleman's account, who is a married man, and would not for all y^e world have his name called in question.

S. A likely story y^t y^e Parson should expose his own reputation only to screen y^e character of a layman, who might have managed y^e matter with as much secrecy as he; and, as he was a layman, would have undergone less scandal should the matter come to light; but after all, Clapper, I cannot think thou believest this representation of y^e case, for if thou dost thou bearest harder on y^e Parson than I have done, representing him as pimp to y^e adultrous lust of his neighbours, which by his office he ought to prevent, or to see punished by y^e wholesome severities y^e church has provided in y^t case.

Enter WILL DUMPLING.

D. How now, lads, what are y^e doing, is y^e Parson come yet?

H. No, but we have been drinking his health.

D. Amen, I wish him well with all my soul, for he is a true lover of his Church and King; but has Squabble drunk it?

C. Yes, he has, but would fain have joyned his family with him, and has told us a long story of a big-bellied woman fingering his purse-strings.

D. Hang him, hang him, it's only a damn'd whigg lye, to scandalize our Parson for his zeal against schismatics.

S. Prithce, Dumplin, do not pretend ignorance, thou know'st y^e Parson's constitution as well as thine own, being brethren in iniquity.

D. What do you mean by that?

S. Why, I judge y^t as thou got thy wife with child before thou married her, so there's no such great improbability, but y^e Parson might be as active y^t way as thyself, for I take him to be full as brisk a man; and his attention to y^e Rebels and their cause might be an additional incentive to y^e close familiarity he used with y^e Rebel's vagabond daughter.

D. What have you to do with me or my wife? I am sure we are married honestly, and y^t's enough; and as for y^e Parson, if he did kiss y^e Rebel's daughter, as you call her, I don't see much harm in it, as he did it, as you confess, out of zeal for y^e good old cause, y^e C—h.

S. Rarely said, Dumplin, zeal for y^e Ch—h justifies anything I find in your opinion.

D. I do not say so, but I am sure it's much better [to] be excessive in zeal for y^e c—h than defective, as you Schismatics are, hang y^e altogether for a pack of infidels.

S. That is, it's better be a whoreing, drinking, cursing, swearing, high c—hman than a sober protestant dissenter.

D. Hang your sobriety. What I mean is, it's better much to be in y^e church, where a body may be saved, than among y^e damn'd Presbyterians, who are no Christians.

Enter NATHAN ALPHABET, JOS. GARBAGE, and JENNY.

S. I am glad, Dumplin, y^t you acknowledge y^t one may exceed in zeal for y^e Church.

D. As how?

S. Why, suppose one should sit up till one or two o'clock on Sunday morning, drinking y^e c—h's health and mistake ones hat for y^e chamber-pot, to cast up y^e reckoning in, as y^e Parson did lately, y^e know when and where.

D. I confess it was an oversight.

Clapper then calls for bumpers to drink "y^e Parson's health and y^e good old cause of y^e Church;" whilst Alphabet justifies ministerial potations on the ground that they "keep y^e throat supple for y^e service of y^e Church." The conversation then becomes general, till Garbage gives some logical reasons for his joining the Church of England; the honour of being connected with it, the consequent increase in his butchering business, and the freedom from reproof for indulging in "hearty glasses" of ale, and maltreating the King's English, are, he declares, ample justification to his profound judgment. Squabble, having elicited in cross-examination that there were no gossips [sponsors] at the re-christening of Clapper and his sister, declares the whole transaction "uncanonical and ineffective." At this awful announcement poor Jenny is affected to tears, and after vainly endeavouring to entice her brother home with the reminder that he has "a calf to kill to-night," makes her exit. Mr. Kelly, the Vicar, then enters, and possibly thinking the proximity of a dissenter may spoil the quality of the ale, inquires if it is "as it was in y^e morning." The landlord answers that though the hot disputes have not altered the quality, they have retarded the consumption of his excellent malt liquor. The Vicar thereupon tries to console him with the prediction that Mr. Stedfast will repent his temerity in accepting the controversial challenge, in which case he promises that the company will make up for lost time and enjoy themselves "royally;" and by way of commencement himself takes a preparatory "whet," and congratulating mine host on being the happy possessor of "nappy stuff," throws out another dubious insinuation regarding Stedfast's appearance, when the uncomplimentary Squabble says that he is sure of his coming, as he is "afraid of no man, least of all of you, who are of y^e fag end of y^e clergy;" and Mr. Stedfast appears on the scene with diabolical promptitude and a courteous salutation to the company, which latter

compliment Mr. Kelly warmly reciprocates, if he "comes in a civil way, but if you intend to affront y^e C—h, look to yourself."

Then comes a long, hot, and uncomplimentary theological fight on the question whether the validity of Presbyterian baptism be recognised by the Church of England, and the right of the Church clergy to ignore the previous ceremony by re-baptizing converts from that faith, in the course of which the early fathers—Polycarp, Clement Romanus, Ignatius, Jerome, and Tertullian—are tossed about with reckless profusion; while the Vicar hits out with quotations from such high-church and Jacobite enthusiasts—whom he styles Embryo-bishops—as Father Francis, Drs. Sacheverel and Hicks, and Stedfast rejoins by quoting Samuel Peploe, Bishop of Chester, and making satirical reference to the quasi-loyalty of Oxford University in the following style:—

Stedfast. I am sorry for your stupid obstinacy y^t rather than own yourself in y^e wrong you'll make y^r church guilty of admitting (according to your principles) persons y^t are no Christians, not only to y^e Sacrament, but ministry too. But I'll only ask your opinion of one thing, and then I have done. I know you have a very great veneration for Oxford, y^t nursery of virtue and loyalty. It seems y^t Religious University has declared in some letters to y^e C—h of Geneva (which you know is a Presbyterian Church) y^t she allows 'em not to be destitute of lawful pastors and Sacraments rightly administered. Now what do you think of her judgment in y^e case?

Kelly. I know no reason you had for saying so when you writ y^e letter, but I am sure y^t [th. y] have other thoughts of y^t and all other Presbyterian churches now.

Stedfast. I find you have too great respect for y^t venerable body to own and dissent from them, and therefore you are resolved they shall be of your opinion, but by this means you represent them as variable in their sentiments as y^e weathercock (you so solemnly dedicated to y^e memory of *semper eadem*), and consequently their judgment's not worth a button.

He proceeds to stigmatise many of Oxford's sons as "high flyers," and deriding the loose morality of Tertullian's opinions tells the Vicar, who has been a schoolmaster, that he has bought his "classical experience in words at y^e expense of your poor scholars' buttocks." Both, then, test their ability by a Greek translation from the Vicar's Testament, endeavouring to make Alphabet—who wisely declines the honour—the adjudicator of merit, till Kelly declares that Stedfast deserves to be whipt, and had one of his former scholars shown such ignorance he'd "lash him severely."

Probably influenced by this hint of physical force, Steadfast, who, while the conflict was confined to hard words, has shown little fear, expresses his intention of "paying y^e shot," and wishing all the company "a good night," he does so, and departs. Mr. Kelly proposes "a sociable pipe;" but the meddlesome Squabble declines, and forcibly expresses his opinion that Stedfast has gone off with the honours of war, and after daring the Parson to another encounter with his champion, refuses to talk "any longer with such a self-conceited priest," and professes his abhorrence of smoking. And while Mr. Kelly is expressing a preference for his room instead of his company, Squabble throws down 6d. as his quota of "y^e shot," bids all farewell, and takes his departure. After drinking one or two toasts, such as the Church of England as by law established, "and all y^t belongs to it, from y^e weathercock down to y^e bellropes," and the "Church and the King, and down with y^e Rump," "y^e shot" is paid, and, amidst the air full of farewells, these our actors melt away (see Lanc. and Chesh. Hist. Soc. *Trans.* xxxvii., paper by James Bromley).

3. *A brief description of Palestine* (a transcript).
4. *Epistle of King Agbarus to Jesus Christ*, 4 pages.
5. *A short catechism, on y^e account of my son Thomas*, 5 pages.
6. *The Quaker's Creed* (a transcript), 2 pages.¹
- 7-18. Transcripts of sermons, letters; recipes, memoranda.
19. Sermon at Chipping, April 12, 1717, by Peter Walkden, 30 pages.
20. "A warning word to Churches to be upon their guard against Satan," a sermon at Chipping, Jan. 1, 1717 [18], 25 pages.
- 21-23. *The old man's legacy to his daughters* (a transcript), 40 pages.
24. *Translation of Renatus des Cartes*, by W. Molyneux, Dublin, Feb. 19, 1678-9 (a transcript), 56 pages.
25. A series of eight letters from Jonathan Woodworth,² a student at Glasgow University, to his cousin Peter Walkden, during the rebellion of 1715 (printed in full by Mr. Bromley in Lanc. Ches. Hist. Soc. *Trans.*, xxxvi).
- 26-27. Two letters from Rev. Jas. Towers of Rathmill.
- 28-34. *Six letters from John Jolly*, dated Hinfield and Sparth, concerning local ministerial arrangements, etc. On Jan. 6, 1715-16, Jolly writes condoling with Walkden on the loss of his wife, and promises to preach her funeral sermon; and on Dec. 7, 1717, he entreats the Chipping minister to take a second wife for fear of scandal such as befel one of his own flock.

¹ A facsimile of which is here given.

² Minister of the Presbyterian Chapel at Kingsley, near Frodsham, Cheshire,

Woodworth appears to have died in 1718 at his father's house at Hale, near Altrincham, aged 26.

35-45. *Correspondence* between Walkden and his brother Thomas Walkden of Urmston, containing interesting local and family news, a reference to Preston Fight, etc.

46-55. Transcripts of sermons, letters, from which it would appear that Walkden was inclined to Unitarianism.

56. "A sermon preached August y^e 28th, 1715, at Newton, by y^e author, who is y^e meanest and unworthiest of all Saints and Ministers of God's House, yet a well-wisher to Zion's interest, Peter Walkden," based on "Kiss y^e son lest he be angry." 27 pages.

In 1738 Walkden left Chipping for Holcombe, near Bury, and became minister of the Old Tabernacle, Stockport. Here he stayed until his death, on Sunday, Nov. 5, 1769, aged 85. Over his remains in the chapel is a stone (now covered) with a Latin epitaph by his son's hand, of which Mr. Bromley gives this translation:—

"Tell, O stone, whom thou hidest! Peter Walkden, for twenty-six years of this church a most watchful and beloved Pastor, an excellent Preacher, indefatigable, eloquent, and of great power, of piety and probity a noteworthy example. Advanced in age, but with mind unimpaired, and with calmness of spirit ripe for death and heaven, both the ornament and instructor of his family and of his parishioners, on the 5th November, in the 86th year of his age and the 1769th of our redemption, in the hope of a joyful resurrection, he died. O cruel Death, what a creature hast thou extinguished! But it is well: the virtue of Walkden is immortal."

Walkden was twice married. His first wife, by whom he appears to have had no issue, died before Jan. 6, 1715-16, and is said to have been buried in Hesketh Lane chapel. By his marriage, secondly, with Margaret Woodworth, he had issue sons (1) Thomas, (2) John, (3) Henry (the entry of whose baptism in the Chipping Register—"1720, Nov. 27, Henry, son of Peter Walkden of Chippin, dissenting minister"—is the only reference to the Walkdens now visible, minister at Tintwistle, in Cheshire, about 1750 (Nightingale's *Lanc. Nonconformity*, ii., 228), and said to have ministered at Hesketh Lane, died at Walker Fold, and was buried at Clitheroe, April 5, 1795, aged 74¹, (4) Edward, (5) Nathaniel; and daughters, Mary, Ann, Margaret, and Catherine.

In his *Diary* are many references to his family; some we have already noted. The proposed apprenticeship of his son Thomas to one

¹ The following entries also occur in Clitheroe burial register: "1790, Jan. 19, Betty Walkden of Clitheroe;"

"1792, July 24, Mary Walkden of Chaigley."

Venables, of Waddington, was "generally disapproved of by the brethren" of his church whom Walkden consulted, because the man "was not a professor." A few days later the minister came to terms with William Entwistle of Blackburn—"the child to serve four years, and to be let see into the whole trade of pled weaving [plaids or checks], and I to give 45 shillings with him, and find his clothes." The industrious life led by Walkden and his family is well summed up in his own words: "spent the day wholly at home in one honest employment and another."

From about 1750 to 1880 (in which latter year the chapel was closed) services were held here by various ministers of neighbouring churches—Walkerfold, Inglewhite, Chipping and Knowle Green. In 1836 service was held once a fortnight; in 1840 we are told "the preaching at this place is only occasional."

CHIPPING INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.

In 1838, mainly through the exertions of the late William Bond of Chipping (who had previously converted a house into a place of worship), a plain stone chapel was built at the west end of the village, and opened Sep. 25, 1839. In August, 1840, a "church" was formed, consisting of fifteen persons. The resident ministers have been: 1840-42, Robert Leicester; 1842, Mr. Clarke; 1853-55, Robert Roberts; 1851-63, William Hackett (Nightingale's *Lanc. Nonconf.* ii., 220-2).

In 1882, the chapel was closed, and now stands unused.

CHIPPING WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

Reference has already been made (pages 102-3.) to the visits of John Wesley to Chipping. Methodism has never flourished in the parish, and a chapel, built early in the present century, was finally abandoned about 1850.¹

¹ In Richard Allen's *Methodism in Preston*. 37-39, an interesting account is given of Ann Cutler—"Praying Nanny"—born in 1759, at Thornley. After a

laborious life she died at Macclesfield, Dec. 29, 1794, and over her remains in the burying-ground of Christ Church is a brass plate recording her virtues.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Forests of Bowland and Bleasdale.



THE District of Bowland, or Bolland, undoubtedly derives its name from having been famous in Saxon times for the exercise of archery. It first occurs in the *Status de Blackburnshire*, and was included in that fee which William the Conqueror bestowed upon Roger of Poitou : later on we find Boeland granted by Henry I. to Robert de Lacy. The whole tract of country commonly called Bowland appears to have included the parishes of Mitton and Slaidburn, and, together with the forest, is now a member of the Honour of Clitheroe. Ecclesiastically, it was always a portion of the extra-parochial district called the Castle Parish.

The boundaries of the Forest of Bowland (as given by Whitaker from a document of the earlier part of the seventeenth century), are :—

From Graddell near Grange by the Hodder to Cross of Greate, north-east of the lordship of Hornby, to Croasdale and Whitedale; from Brennand by Tarnebrooke, Ughtersik, Millhouse, over the Threape Hawe to the stone in the Trough that divides Yorkshire from Lancashire. From thence west from Sykes, which bounds upon Marshay, Hathernwaite, Catshay, Calder, Bleasdale, Fairsnape, Blindhurst, and Wolfhall, by the end of Chipping town, and about 16 roods down Chipping Brook to Red Bank. From thence along the Pale, which bounds upon Thornley and Bradley; from thence by Clement Townson's land, Rauthmell's land, to Wyerburne Foot, Browsholme, and Newhay. Then over Bradford and Grindleton moors, to the vaccary of Harrop, which bounds on south-east side of Bolton-by-Bowland.—(*Hist. Whalley*, i., 330).

This survey pretty closely agrees with the perambulation of the Forest, dated Whalley, 1483. (*Ibid.* i., 329).

MASTER FORESTERS OF BOWLAND.

1372—Walter Urswyk.	(1480)—William Assheton.
1413—Henry Hoghton, Kt.	(1434)—Earl of Warwick.
(1424)—Thomas Hoghton.	(1471)—Duke of Gloucester.
1425—Thomas Tunstall.	1485—James Harrington, Kt.

1494—Lord Montegle.¹

1523—Richard Tempest, Kt.

1526—Thomas Clifford, Kt.

1543—Arthur Darcy, Kt.

(1550)—Thomas Talbot.

1556—Richard Sherburne, Kt.

1594—Richard Harrington.

(1597)—Richard Houghton, Kt.²

Appointed by the Crown, the fees of the Master Forester of Bowland were £6 13s. 4d. a year. The duties of the office would appear to have been onerous, especially during the sixteenth century.

Disputes were of frequent occurrence about the lands leased by the Crown to the Master Foresters. About 1548, Ralph Greenacres complained in the Duchy Court against Thomas Catterall, Esq., John Parker, and Elizabeth Parker, widow, who, he said, with other evil disposed persons, to the number of 10 and above, had with bows, arrows, swords, bucklers, and other weapons forcibly kept possession of certain pastures called Whiteladale, Breunand, Lees, Swynlehurst, Wardeleygh, Gradale, New Hey, Stodeley, and the Fence all in the Forest of Bowland—which said pastures were sub-let to plaintiff on May 1, 1545, by Sir Arthur Darcy, Knt., Master Forester. Elizabeth Parker admits she was tenant-at-will of "Swinhillhurst Inge" under Sir Arthur Darcy; and that after the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, 1548, she did refuse to allow two men "being strangers" to mow the said meadows; but since then she has quietly given up possession. Among others who gave evidence were, Alan Bradley of

¹ Among the "Depositions and Examinations" (misplaced) in vol. xx. (Philip and Mary) of the Duchy Pleas is a portion of a document signed "Ed. Montegle," dated "at Horneby, the 22nd day of January," having reference to a suit taken against the Master Forester "for certaigne dueties claymed of me for the forest of Bowland." Lord Montegle further refers to "a chaplayne of myne," who, he understands, "made a plee wherewith" the Chancellor of the Duchy was not contented, and says he has put "the said prest away from me—I wold be lothe to make any plee that shuld discontent the Kyng or any of his counsail."

² In 39 Eliz. (1596-7), the Court of Queen's Bench being informed "that the Bailiffs of her Majesty's forest of Bowland for the tyme beinge have

duringe the tyme of the memory of man, by reason of the auncient priviledges of the said forest bene freed and discharged" from attendance either at the Assizes or Quarter Sessions holden within the County of York, or elsewhere, "by reason that the said Bailiff is daily and howrely attendant upon her Majesty's service to bee done within the forest." Notwithstanding which, Sir Richard Houghton, "nowe Bailiffe of the same" is amerced in divers sums of money for his non-attendance at the said Courts. Therefore it is ordered by Mr. Justice Clench that instructions be given to the Sheriffs of the counties of York and Lancaster, that they "forbeare to entreate trouble or proceed" against the Bailiff of the Forest until further orders (*Duc. Lanc. Decrees*, vol. 36).

Chippin, gent., aged 40 ; John Heslett of Slaidburne, aged 60 ; and Thomas Parker of Greystonley, aged 40.

Six years later another dispute took place ; from the pleadings we extract the following :—

In 1554, John Tempest and Thomas Parker, gentlemen, in their plaint to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, say that the Queen on 29th November, 1553, leased to plaintiffs the herbage and pasturage of 6 closes called Lelonde, Whitwell Green, Foster Close, Cleesholme, Long Knot, and Whitmore, containing 80 acres of land in her highness's Forest of Bowland for a term of 21 years, at the yearly rent of £6 13s. 4d. Plaintiffs sought to obtain entry, but on the Monday next after the Feast of Epiphany, Richard Ashton, gent., Ralph Greeneacres, John Walmesley, and Anthony Coulthurst, forcibly kept them out (*Duc. Pleas*, Phil & Mary, vol. vi.). Defendants' answer is so faded that it cannot be read. In their replication, plaintiffs say that the closes mentioned were not leased to Sir Arthur Darcy, Knt., nor do they belong to the Master Forester of Bowland for life. They further deny that King Henry VIII., by letters patent, dated at London, 6th June, 1543, granted to Sir Arthur the office of Stewardship of his Forests of Bowland and Quernmore. Defendants rejoin by stating that the only issue before the Court is "whether the lands have time out of mind belonged to the office of Master Forester of Bowland."

On the 16th June, 1554, a commission was issued to Sir Edward Saunders and William Dallyson, sergeant-at-law, justices of assize, to examine into the matter ; who accordingly proceeded to take the following evidence at Lancaster, on the 22nd August :—

CHRISTOPHER PARKER, aged about 39, said the closes belonged to the Queen ; that Richard Asheton, one of the defendants, had for 5 or 6 years past depastured the closes contrary to the old uses. That prior to this time the six closes have ever been kept several for feeding the deer of the forest and have been so used ever since he can remember, except that the Master Forester hath used in the summer time and not otherwise to have in the close called "the land" 2 geldings, and "the grene land" "Foster close" and "Cliveholme" the deputy foresters have occupied for the summer time some parts of the same closes for the most part of 22 years for their own uses. There are now in the forest "red deer and fallow about 300;" and there is plenty of herbage for 1000 more deer.

JOHN DOBSON, aged 55, deposed to the same effect.

CHRISTOPHER SWINGLEHURST, about 46 years old, says he is one of the keepers in the forest, and hath been keeper for 16 years, and is now officer to Sir Thomas Talbot, Master Forester. He gives similar evidence to Christopher Parker, adding that Thomas Catterall, Esq., Deputy Forester, licensed one Thomas Sherborn to keep a cow upon the green, and himself (Christopher Swinglehurst) to have 6 beasts in summer time in Cliveholme.

SIR THOMAS LANGTON, Kt., about 56 years of age, says he does not know now the number of deer in the forest, but that there were 2000 in the time of the late Lord Monteagle. (1494-1523).

ROBERT SHERBORN, gent., aged 63 years; CHRISTOPHER MAWDSLEY, aged 70, depose to the same facts as the previous witnesses.

THOMAS CATTERALL, Esq., aged 44, says he has been deputy forester to Sir Arthur Darcy, Knt., and that he was there officer for about 6 years.

BRYAN PARKER, aged 80; JOHN WALLER, aged 60; ANTHONY LANGTON, gent., aged 60; THOMAS BOUND, aged 60; ROBERT BOUND, aged about 60; and WILLIAM BANYSTER, gent., aged about 52, who says he was keeper in the forest and officer there to Sir Richard Tempest and Sir Thomas Clifford for about 18 years, and adds that he thinks there is "scant sufficient herbage" for the deer in the forest, also gave similar evidence.

CHRISTOPHER SWINGLEHURST, aged 57, refers to a presentment made in the Court of Bolland about 4 years ago against Ralph Greenacres and Richard Asheton for taking the profits of the land in question.

ROWLAND [OR REGINALD] PARKER, aged 50, says he was one of the Jury of the Court of Bolland mentioned by the last deponent.

Such was the evidence given on behalf of plaintiffs. The case of the defendants was then gone into and yielded the following results:—

WILLIAM SMYTHES of the Cowhill, co. York, yeoman, aged about 60, states the lands have always been used by the Master Foresters for the time being and their tenants "as a thing belonging to the said office." He further deposes that Robert Swinglehurst now occupies one parcel of ground of about 3 acres lying in the Newland which is parcel of "the several ground" and was taken and enclosed about 12 years ago by the said Robert Swinglehurst of Fardocke House [Fair Oak] by the sufferance of Henry Banyster, deputy forester, his father-in-law, resulting in great decay of the King's game. He thinks there are about 500 deer, red and fallow, in the forest which cannot be kept there without all the said lands being kept several. He says if the lands are taken from the Master Forester it will be to the destruction of the deer, and that without the said several ground the deer would feed either on the mountains or else in the several grounds thereabouts to the undoing of the inhabitants. There are, he states, 5 keepers in the forest who are yearly paid by the Master Forester or his deputy, viz., to each of them 26s. 8d.; 6 drivers of the deer for their wages receive yearly 10s. each; and that he himself is paid yearly for

keeping the King's and Queen's courts in the office of the Master Forestership of Bolland 40s. And likewise there is paid to the the King's and Queen's bailiff for exercising the office of the bailiwick there 40s. He adds that he has known the late lord Mounteagle, Sir Richard Tempest, Knt., Sir Thomas Clifford, Knt., and Sir Arthur Darcy, Kt., who have been Master Foresters of the forest, and under whom he has been Steward of the Courts there in their several times, except in Lord Mounteagle's time.

ALEXANDER PARKER, aged 90, has known the lands about 80 years, and has known Master Foresters Sir James Harrington, Knt., Sir Edward Stanley, Knt., Lord Mounteagle, Sir Richard Tempest, Knt., Sir Thomas Clifford, Knt., and Sir Arthur Darcy, Knt., the present Master.

ROBERT BOUND, aged 70; JOHN ROBINSON, aged 71; NICHOLAS TURNER, aged 53; THOMAS ROBINSON, aged 66; CHRISTOPHER SWINGLEHURST, aged 57; ROBERT TURNER, aged 48; THOMAS PARKER, of Harden, aged 54; JAMES COLTLEYS, aged 72; PETER HALL, aged 70; HENRY COLTHURST, aged 70; HENRY GOODDAY, aged 66; REGINALD PARKER, aged 52; JAMES BLEYSDALL, aged 56; HENRY WYDDELLDALE [WHITENDALE] of Slaidburn Parish, aged 50; CHRISTOPHER BROWNE, of Whittelldale, aged 40; HENRY BLEYSDALL, aged 70; and GEORGE WRANGELL, aged 60 years, gave similar evidence.

The destruction of deer must have been very great in the short space of two years, or the testimony given above grossly exaggerated, judging from the report of the Commissioners (John Braddyll, Thomas Catterall, and John Osbaldeston, Esquires) appointed 28 Nov., 1556, to survey the forests of Bowland and Quernmore;—

Deer.—"There are of red deer within Bolland forest not more than six score and fourteen; and of fallow deer seven score and six, thus located:—

	<i>Red deer.</i>	<i>Fallow.</i>
"Upon Borne Slack, Giles Harrison and Robert Marton, keepers	52	0
upon Whynfell, Thomas Proctor, keeper	30	0
upon Totrygge, Reginald Parker, keeper	28	40
" " Robert Swinlehurst, keeper	13	78
" " Alan Bradley, keeper	2	13
within the dryftes and outesydes of the forest	7	5
within Radam Park	2	10
<i>Total</i>	<u>134</u>	<u>146</u>

As to the cause of the decay of the game, the Commissioners say that the same are fully presented at the several "woodmotes and swanemotes" held yearly in the said forest, as appears by the Court rolls remaining in the Castle of Clitheroe.

Timber.—They return the timber within Bowland forest as :

" Timber trees being sapplyngs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	710
Sappling stubbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524
of ashes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Sapplings on the east and south sides of the lees, and within the office									
of Alan Bradley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500

of which 200 are very small trees and shaken and are not worth one with another more than 12d. each, and the other 300 are building timber, but not very large nor clean by reason of the great decay there in times past in delivering out the best trees first, so they are not worth one with another 2s. each. There are also 500 sappling stubbs, a great part whereof are old, rotten, and hollow, and are only fit for firewood ; the rest of them are only good for 'yate stoops and yates and silles' for poor men's houses, partly on account of their great age, but especially because they have been so often lopped and cropped : one with another they are not worth more than 4d. each.

On the north and west part of the lees are in sappling trees 9 score which be but 'evell timber trees' because the best have been chosen out long ago ; they are worth one with another 16d. each. There are also 100 sappling stubbes similar to the stubbes before mentioned, and not worth more than 4d. each. Also 30 ashes, very old and hollow, on account of the frequent cropping for the deer in times past ; they are worth about 4d. each.

Within the office of Robert Swinlehurst are 20 sapplings, worth 20d. each, and 20 sound ashes, worth 10d. each.

In Radam Park are 10 sappling timber trees, worth 20d. each ; 24 sappling stubbes, worth 4d. each ; in ashes, 3, in ashes stubbes 40, old and rotten, and worth 4d. each.

All the residue of the woods in Bolland are 'olde hollyns, old heythornes, olde hassillis, olde crabtrees, and oller-wood,' all of which, except the oller-wood, on account of their great age and the 'ofte cropping,' are worth nothing. The oller-wood grows in great abundance in 'carres and marysshes' by reason whereof they are not destroyed to the great decay of the herbage.

The Commissioners certify that 346 sapling trees have been felled and carried away since the beginning of her Majesty's reign, and were delivered by five of the keepers, by order of Sir Thomas Talbot, Knt., then master forester of the forest, for the necessary repairs of the tenants' houses according to ancient custom. When felled the said trees were worth 16d. each. From the lees have been felled and taken away, within the said period, 147 sappling trees, to wit—

40 for their Majesties' Castle of Clyderhowe for the repair of the houses within the said castle (*i.e.*, the Castle parish of Clithoroe).

13 trees for the reparation of the logs of Lathgrame.

29 trees for the logs and pale of Radam.

36 trees for their Majesties' Mill of Chatborne.

29 trees for the mills of Sladeborne, Gryndelton, and Bradeforth ; all worth one with another 16d. each.

Keepers.—The names of the keepers are given as Alan Bradley, gent.; Robert Swinlehurst; Reginald Parker; Robert Marton; John Robinson; Giles Harrison; Thomas Proctor; and Henry Bleasdale.

Tenants.—The names of the tenants are Robert Sherburne, gent; William Marton; Christopher Swinglehurst; John Bleasdale; Robert Turner; John Dobson; John Crumbleholme; John Swinlehurst; Arthur Parker; George Bond; Henry Frankland; Henry Whitendale; Christopher Coote (? Coore); Thomas Parker of Harden; George Harrison; Thomas Parker of Graystonley; and Alexander Bleasdale (*Duc. Pleas.* viii., R. 9).

Affrays between the keepers of the forest and the neighbouring gentry and tenants frequently took place.

Sir Richard Tempest, master forester of Bowland, in his information, laid 16 Hen. VIII. (1524), says:

"Sir Richard Houghton, Knt., and his servants at divers times within the 1½ years have killed in the King's forest of Bowland, 'harts, bucks, and does' to the number of 11 without warrant. "Sir Richard Houghton," he adds, "with 30 persons came to the forest on St. Wilfrid's Eve last about 11 o'clock and there shot 60 arrows at the King's keepers, and with their grey hounds killed 6 or 7 great bucks and 'Sawers' besides other fawns and does."

Sir Richard Houghton in his reply stated that he cannot answer to the first article, as there is no time expressed therein. To the second article he says that—

"Upon St. Wilfrid's day last past, about the going down of the sun he went to a chase of his own 'nye' adjoining to the forest of Bowland calling 'Chypping comes' (? Common), intending to have a course, and espied two hinds in the said chase, and set for them with his greyhounds, in spite of which the hinds fled followed by the dogs to a place called 'cold byrkes,' a mile within the forest, where the hounds were taken up having killed no deer. Returning homewards, in a 'hye' way leading through the forest close to a place called Tunstall hyng, three persons met him (Sir Richard) and 'without any words spekyng' shot at him and his servants. The latter, in order to avoid the arrows, were obliged to loose the dogs, and to return the shots. Thereupon the attacking party beat a retreat and finding Sir Richard's greyhounds at large in a bank-side killing a 'grey,' took them and presented them to Nicholas Tempest, the deputy forester of Bowland.

As to the slaughter of 3 does in Leagram park in December, 1523, Sir Richard maintains that he sent to Nicholas Tempest for license to have a course at a 'tegge' within the park, asking him to fix a time for the meeting. As Sir Richard was going to meet the deputy forester, there came by chance a greyhound of Hugh Sherburne's having before him in chase 8 or 10 'does, fawnes and Raskell,' coming directly towards him (Sir Richard). One of Sir Richard's greyhounds broke out of the leash; and as this was an 'olde fleshed dogge,' while the rest were but whelps, he thought they would not have been

fleshed unless they had run with the said old dog. As to the doe supposed to have been killed at Ashenfall brook, Sir Richard says that Giles Turner, an under keeper, at the command of the deputy forester, made for him a course, when he killed a 'rotten' doe and cast it to the dogs."

Replying for the King, Sir Richard Tempest, the "master foster," desires that Sir Richard Houghton may be examined as to how many deer he has killed in Bowland forest without warrant, within a year and a half before he (Sir R. Tempest) laid his information, for his deputy has told him that Sir Richard Houghton has killed 21 deer. He also desires that for having slain 4 does in Leagram Park without authority (to which he confesses) the said Sir Richard Houghton may be ordered for his demeanour therein according to the King's laws. The master forester reiterates the charge that on the "evyn of Sainte Wilfride" last, Sir Richard Houghton hunted and slew divers 'books and oder der,' and when the keepers heard thereof they came to the hunters and receiving no reply to their challenge shot at them.

A few years later, in 1532-3, Sir Thomas Clifford, master forester, complained of Robert Singleton, gent., "for having in 'Laygryme parke' this summer last past killed a buck which he took away with him saying that the master forester of Bowland should have no fee. He also brought into the forest certain gentlemen and diverse company with them, and there made them game at his pleasure, without assent from any of the officers there, and so they killed the King's game. Sir Richard asks the Chancellor of the Duchy to cause the said Robert to be examined as to how often he has hunted in the day and night, with what company, how many deer they have killed, and how many 'hode arrow shaftes' he did shoot."

Thomas Singleton and William Singleton, gentlemen, deposed, as to the demeanour and report made to them by their kinsman, that he has several times killed in the night as many as 12 deer at the least in one night within the said forest.

Sir Richard Sherburne, Knt., "steward and master foster" of the forest of Bowland, laid the following information in the Duchy Court:

That it was presented at a Wood Mote of the forest held at Whytewell the 21st April, 1558, before the said Sir Richard Sherburne, that Thomas Houghton, Esq., son and heir apparent of Sir Richard Houghton, Knt., on the 14th of February, accompanied by Richard Houghton, gent., Robert Winder, Richard Cottam, Henry Wilkinson of Grymesarghe, Thomas Tipping, George Beesley of Gosenarghe, William Craven, Smith, Richard Thorneley of Chepin, Henry Thorneley, Robert Thorneley, James Helme of the Black Moss, Thomas Rodes

of Elmerage, William Rhodes, John Threlfall, John Richmond, John Halton, Robert Clarke, Edmund Bound, Thomas Startivant, gent., Edward Cottam of Ribchester, and divers others, came into a close called the Scolehurst Hey, used as a drift by the officers of the forest, and then and there took and imprisoned John Dobson, one of the drivers of the forest, and would not permit him to cast off his hounds to drive the deer into the forest. And the parties, not so contented, dyd hounde their greyhoundes att theyre willes and pleasures at the deer, and killed 2 great stags then being out of season.

To which Richard Thorneley made reply :

That it is true that he, being a charterer to Sir Richard Houghton, the day and year before specified, came to hear mass at the Church of Chipping, and there heard that certain deer were in Scolirste hey, the freehold of his master. Accordingly he, along with Thomas Houghton, went to see the deer chased. (*Duchy Pleas*, vol. iv.)

In 15 Eliz. (1572-3) Sir Richard again laid a complaint, in the course of which he states that Roger and Anthony Knolles, sons of Henry Knolles of Bradford [near Clitheroe] and others, utterly disregarding the statute of 30 Hen. VIII. as to the use of crossbows, have lately hunted within the forest of Bowland and have killed as well with cross-bow and hand-gun as otherwise sundry deer, to wit on the 8th Dec., 1571, one stag, in the place called the West Cloughe; and the last day of Aug. another stag was stryken with a cross-bow in a certain place called Knoll pasture, and the arrow was seen sticking in the said stag," etc. (*Ibid.*, vol. xlviii.)

In the "Journal of Nicholas Assheton, 1617-18" (Chet. Soc., xiv.), are many notes of hunting in the forest:—"1617. Sept. 6. All but Mr. Chancellor into Bolland. At Stable Oak. A stag killed at Harden, and another a little above, which made excellent sport." "Sept. 17. To Batterise: to Burnside and Whitendale, overrun with good deare. A knubb (a stag of 2nd year) was killed, and a calfe." "Nov. 15. On hill above Walloper Well, shott two young hinds; presently comes the keeper and broke the other deere, had the skin and a shoulder and vs. and said hee would take noe notice."

During the next hundred years, as might be expected, great changes took place. In the Survey of the Chase of Bolland, 12th Oct., 1652, we find "There are of redd deere of all sortes; viz., staggs, hyndes, and calves, 20; which we value to be worth 20*l.*; and of fallow deere, 40; which we value to be worth 20*l.*" While the number of deer had greatly decreased, the number of keepers is now

given as twelve. It is significant that the 17 tenements in 1556 had been nearly four-fold in 1652. But the old forest law remained in full force: "The several tenants, as well lease holders as fee-farmers, are bound to suffer the deere to goe unmolested into their several grounds: they are also fined, if anie, without lycens, keep anie dogg bigger than will go through a stirupe, to hunt the deere cut of the corne." The steward "yearly kept two swainmotes, a woodmote court, two courts leet, and two courts baron, to which the inhabitants of Bolland do suit and service, in which all such as felled anie wood without lycens, or killed anie deere, were fyned; also, all actions under 40s. were tryed." "Most of the lands are held in fee-farm, being sold to the respective tenants by King James and King Charles, as appears by divers letters patent. Of the 15 leaseholders who held among them 8,429 acres, Robert Parker, Esq., held 929 acres; and Robert Sherburne, Esq., 3,693 acres in Whitendale. The value of the Forest is put at £559 0s. 5d., viz. Present rent of leaseholds, £30 4s.; Perquisites of Courts, £4; Herbage of deere, £28 10s.; present rents and profits, £62 14s.; yearly improvements, £428 6s. 5d.; of wood *per annum*, £52; of Radholme Park, £16."

Whitaker states that "it appears, from Sir Ralph Assheton's Tithing Book in 1676, that the tithery of Bowland consisted of Browsholme, Newhey, Radholme, Burholme, Thorniholme, Farrick House, Fence, Dinkley Green, Lickhurst, Over and Lower Graston Lee, Lees, Wardsleys, Legram, Harrop, and Burnslack" (*Hist. Whalley*, i., 331). So late as 1800¹ Bowland was ranged by herds of deer, but five years later "a fine herd of wild deer, the last vestige of feudal superiority in the domains of the Lacies, were destroyed." (*Ibid.*, 335).

KEEPERS OF LEAGRAM PARK.

1410—Richard Hoghton, Kt.	1487—Lord Monteagle.
1446—Robert Hoghton.	1523—Roger Beck.
1461—Robert Radclyff.	1526—Richard Houghton.
1473—Richard Shireburne.	1551—Thomas Houghton.

These officers appear to have been appointed by the Crown, independent of the Foresters of Bowland; their fee was £2 0s. 6d. a year.

¹ On Aug. 12th, 1777, were offered for sale at Stonyhurst "a hundred head of deer"—"the venison of Stonyhurst is

remarked for being as fine as any in the country."

In 16 Hen. VIII. (1524), Thomas Pensax, under keeper of the King's park of Lathegryme, laid an information in the Duchy Court against John Bradley of Bradley Hall and Thomas Bradley his son and heir, for the following offences:—

“First the said John and Thomas Bradley on the 21st June 16 Henry VIII. (1524) with a crossbow bent and an arrow in the same stode at a certen tre and covered hym self w^t the said tre because the dere should not fynd hym nor espie hym and there covertly standing caused the said Thomas and a servant of his to dryve a gret hert to the said John to the intent he might kill him with his crosbow. And the said under keper perceyvyng the same required the said Bradley to surcesse and leve of his vnlawful hunting which the said Bradley little regarded and then the said keeper kest of his hownd to fray the dere and to let the said John of his wicked purpose.” (*Duc. Pleas*, vol. 2).

In 23 Hen. VIII. (1531-2) Thomas Pensax, “under keeper of the King's park of Lagram under Sir Richard Houghton, Knyght,” testified concerning the destruction of the King's deer “in the forest of Boland, and in Lagram and Radom parkes there.”

That Thomas Shirburne, Esq., about Seynt Elyn day 20 Hen. 8 came with company into Lagram park and there killed a hart, one of the best and greatest there. About Midsommer following he killed a sokyn hynd there. About the Nativity of Our Lady, he killed a stag there. Upon St. Thomas's Day last past, he came with 4 or 5 brase of greyhounds and there killed 2 does. On St. Martin's Day last past as the said Pensax was walking his pale walk about day or sumwhat afore he saw 4 persons with a deer, two of whom went away. Then Richard Shirburn, servant of Thomas Shirburn, left the said deer and walking up to Pensax, desired him to make no further search and to be his frend. Pensax perceiving that they were 4 and he but his self alone and it so tymely in the morning returned. On Friday last, after the sun went down, Pensax met a dog of Thomas Bradley running at a deer, followed by the said Bradley and William Shirburn. Pensax also says that the said Thomas Shirburn and his servants do hunt the hare with hounds and greyhounds at all times of the year, and especially in the spring. Since Thomas Shirburn had his last lease of the herbage of Lagram he did ryve up the woods and enclosed the lands with double dykes and hedges which was wont to be kept for the King's game. He has also set up heuses and made farmholds within the said park that the King's game have nott meete nor rowme whereby they are constrained to go out of the ground into other places or ellse to dye. Betwext Holyrode day and Michaelmas day last past Thomas Shirburn and his servants killed one of the

greatest harts that belonged to the parke in a place called Chepyng Cowmys next adionyng with 3 staggs and hynds and a styrk—which said place is of the inheritance of Sir Richard Houghton, holdyn of the King by copy hold and no man to hunt there without license of the said Sir Richard. It is opynly known that the place belongs to Sir Richard, that he may hunt in it at his pleasure, and it is knowne at the woodd moyts and all the country about, and so it hath byn accustomed with all his ancestors, and so Sir Richard hath used it and kept his possession, but that he hath spared hunting therein syns the tyme he hadd the office of Lagram this v. yere.”

Writing from Lee, the 18th January, 1531-2, Sir Richard forwards the above “book of articles” to his right honorable and singler gud master, Sir William Fitz William, Knt., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In a letter, dated “Bollyng the 4th day of February, 1531-2,” Sir Richard Tempest informs the Chancellor that Roger Sherburne, gent., Thomas Kyrkbie, gent., Ric. White, yeoman, John Blesyngton, Oliver Gardynner, Wm. Lawrance, John Tover, John Laythis, and Ric. Tomlynson have killed since Midsummer Day last 5 or 6 deer within the King’s Forest of Bolland (*Duc. Pleas*, vol. vi.).

On December 4th, 1555, Sir Thomas Talbot, Knt., Thomas Catterall, Thomas Bradley, and John Braddyll, Esquires, were directed to repair to the park of Lathegryme, and to enquire into the state of the woods, underwoods, and game, in the said park; also the state of the pale, and how many trees it will take to repair the same, etc. The Commissioners held their inquiry on the 13th of January following; and submitted the following report:—

TIMBER.—In sapling timber, only about 30 old oaks for the most part hollow, standing near the lodge; and about 30 other old hollow oaks standing “abrode” in the said park, which are so old that they are neither fit for housebote nor . . . bote. The rest are only underwoods, and of oller only, except a few old thorns “hollins and hassilles,” which are worth nothing, and are only fit for “tynsell” and firebote for the farmers there.

THE PALE of the said park contains 1,140 roodes, is in great decay, and quite unable to keep any deer in the park (if any there were) or the cattle of the farmers. A great part of the circuit of the pale is in many places fenced with “tynsell” and yarding of the said oller wood, for lack of palebote and other timber. All the timber trees, as well within the park of Leagram as within the forest of Bowland (which trees within the forest are adjoining the park within a mile) will not suffice to fence and maintain the pale. There is no other wood to be had for that purpose except in the forest of Bowland; and, if the said timber were so used, then their Majesties’ tenants and farmers in the forest of Bowland—having there several of their graces’ mills in farm—would

lack timber for necessary repairs. The Queen's castles, manors, and lodges, within and near the Forest, which have every year been repaired with the said timber, will become decayed, whereby their Majesties' rents will be diminished, and the tenants impoverished; or else they will be obliged to provide timber from other parts of the country.

The Park contains, within the compass of the pale 468 acres of all sorts and kind of ground, viz., 3 parcels of arable land, called the "Over Lawnde," "Accorne Hurst," containing together 40 acres, and the "New Falle" containing 7 acres—every acre is worth by the year, 2s. 8d. There is a piece of ground called the "lower Lawnde," 25 acres in extent, much overgrown and covered with underwood, and part barren ground, worth per acre by the year 20d. Also a parcel of meadow, called the "park green," containing 28 acres, whereof 8 acres are "very well mossyd grownde," worth 2s. 4d. per acre. Also a parcel, called "the over end," containing 83 acres, 40 whereof are heath, and 43, very barren moss ground, worth 8d. per acre yearly. A piece, called "the lower end," containing a "great carre and marrsshe ground," commonly called "Lagrame Carre," and is a "very deppe and wete carre," overgrown with thick ollerwood, and a few hollies, hazels, and thorns; it contains 103 acres, worth 12d. per acre. Also two great and barren mosses, called "Hoddes mosse," of 85 acres; and the "parke mosse," of 98 acres, worth 8d. an acre.

Concerning the GAME and DEER within the park "we find as well by the evidence of divers honest inhabitants dwelling near the park, as also by our own view and knowledge, that there are no deer abiding or bred within the said park, nor has there been for many years past" (*Duc. Plea. Depositions*, xix., R. 7).

No time was lost in acting upon this report, as on the 2nd of March, 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary (1555-6), Leagram Park was disparked. From the lengthy decree we have space for only a few extracts.—
 "Forasmuch as our park of Leagram otherwise Lathgryme in Bolland a portion of our duchy of Lancaster used in late times for wild cattle and deer has been so laid waste that in fact few or no wild cattle or deer now remain living within the same park; and also as trees and underwood lately growing in the same have been so laid waste and destroyed for repair of the pale . . . we have determined to dispark the said park, and to turn it to farmland, cultivation, and husbandry. Know ye then that we of our special grace and our certain knowledge and free motion have delivered over, granted and demised for a farm to our beloved and faithful subject Richard Shirborne, Knight, all that land, meadow, etc., lying within the circut of our said Park at Leagram, and all that messuage called the lodge, with all houses and buildings, and also that messuage called Windehilles in

Bolland lying near the pale of the park, except all large trees, wardships, marriage-dues, etc., thereto appertaining, to hold from the feast of St. Michael the archangel last past up to the end of the term of eighty years, rendering thence to us £26 19s. 6d. yearly." The privileges of firebote, hedgebote, ploughbote, housebote, and wainbote; enclosure, falling timber, etc., were likewise granted (*Duo. Lanc.*, Div. ii., No. 23, fol. 136b).

In 1562-3, Queen Elizabeth granted the fee simple of Leagram Park to Dudley, Earl of Leicester; from whom the lessee, Sir Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, Knt., purchased it the same year. From this time, Leagram was a portion of the Sherburne estates, until the death, in 1752, of Mary, Duchess of Norfolk, only surviving child and heiress of Sir Nicholas Sherburne, Bart., when the park, with the rest of the property, passed to Edward Weld, of Lulworth Castle, Esq., in which family it has since remained.

The township of Leagram-with-Little Bowland a little more than a hundred years ago retained much of its old wild character; there was no right of way through it; chains were kept across the roads leading in from Chipping and opposite the fords over the river Loud. The means of locomotion were rude and primitive; and access to the market towns of Clitheroe and Preston difficult.

LEAGRAM HALL.

The Lodge or Lawnd, as the old residence of the Keeper of the Park was called, was a post and pattern building, forming an irregular letter H, the wings being connected with a centre building, with a projecting upper storey, supported by pillars, forming a covered area underneath, with a terrace in front. In 1775 this centre building was taken down to provide a house for the priest; and in 1821 the hall was rebuilt in its present form. It is picturesquely situated upon a finely timbered hill, about a mile east of Chipping village. A striking feature are the old-style gardens, with their dark, shady yew walks. Among the notable works of art in the house, are the family portraits of the Sherburnes of Stonyhurst. Among the vestments belonging to the domestic chapel (erected about 1856), are a stole and maniple, embroidered in colcured silk, and with a succession of coats of arms, the stole consisting of 48 and the maniple of 18 shields.

"The stole and maniple, I suppose (wrote the late Mr. Weld in 1888) to have belonged to Evesham Priory; the arms are mostly those of the great Barons and their allies, who waired so long with the Crown with varied success until finally overthrown at the battle of Evesham, where their great leader, Simon de Montfort, was slain. He was buried at the Priory; his arms are given twice. John, Abbot of this Monastery, granted license, 7 Edw. II. (1313-14), to Sir Robert de Shireburne and Alice his wife, to have a chantry within the oratory at his manor house of Longton (the residence of the family at that time) so as not to prejudice the rights of the Church at Penwortham, itself under Evesham. The stole and maniple may have come to the Shireburnes at this time. It is supposed to have been sent to Leagram when the place first came into possession of the Shireburne family, or when Richard Shireburne, father of Sir Nicholas Shireburne of Stonyhurst, Bart., endowed the Chapel at Leagram in 1685."

From 1563 to 1752 the Lawnd, as it was commonly called, was used as a d'wer house for the Sherburne family. In 1641 Hugh Sherburne, gent., died there. A few extracts from his lengthy will, dated Jan. 4, 1690-1 (proved at Chester in April, 1641), are of interest:—

His body he desired to be buried in Mitton Church "in the ould quier theire with the leave of my worshipful Master Mr. Richarde Sherburne of Stonihurst Esq. being Patron of the said church." To his loving master Richard Sherburne he left "one ringe of gould with death's head enameled thereupon;" to his younge Mr., his son, "one ringe of goulde with a saphier stone thereupon;" to his "Mistriss of the Lande one ringe of golde with rubie stones enamelled thereupon, and the clock that was my ould maister's." Other legacies were: to Mistress Ann Lacon, wife of Francis Lacon, Esq., "one crosse of gould;" to Mr. Rd. Sherburne of Dunnow 40s. which he oweth mee of lent monies; to Mr. Rd. Sherburne of Twistleton 10s. "that hee oweth mee;" to Mr. Robt. Swinglehurst of Fairlake House 36s. "which hee oweth mee;" to Mr. Rausthorpe, vicar of Mitton Church, 40s, "which he and his wife did borrowe of mee at two several times;" to his nephew, Richard Sherburne of Baley Hall sundry apparel, and £3 6s. 8d. "in silver." He also mentions his nephew, Adam Houghton, Robt. Gregson of Paradyse, his cousin Thomas Bradley of Withenslake, his god-daughter, Mistress Margaret Huddleston, his nephew, John Talbot of the Carr, his godson, Robt. Ashe, his cousins Richard Sherburne of Higham, and Prudence Sherburne, *al.* Greenough. He bequeaths "to the poor in Baley, 40s. a year; to the poor in Leagram and Chipping 20s. a year" (so long as his interest in certain lands in Hambleton continues); to the poor a

two-penny dole, and to the ringers at his funeral, 12s. The residue he leaves to his servant, Richard Birley; and appoints his loving friend Mr. Edward Ashe of Clough Bank in Bailey, and Mr. Richard Sherburne of Higham, executors. Hugh Sherburne was buried at Mitton, "April — 1641."

A somewhat notable will is that of Anne, daughter of John Holden, of Greenacre, third wife of Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst, Esq., who survived her husband many years; and was no doubt the "Mistress of the Lande" named above. She made her will 10th April, 1665:—

Desired her body to be buried in the parish church of Mitton in "the new quire there as near to my late husband as conveniently may be." Among her bequests were: To her step-son Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst one gold ring "which was his mother's having engraven on it these words: 'I wish and want;'" to Elizabeth his wife one "juell with three little pearles in the end of it;" to her step-grandchild Richard Sherburne "2 brueing leads one brueing knoppe and one stone trough" all standing in the brewhouse; to her step-grandchild Anne, wife of Sir Marmaduke Constable of Everingham, one ring "called the Sparks of a Diamond;" to her step-grandchild Isabell Sherburne, two silver cruets; to her godson Nicholas Sherburne, one silver bowl, to his brother, Richard, one twenty-shilling piece of gold, and to his sister, Elizabeth Sherburne, one little silver cup with a loose cover on the top of it; to her nephew, John Holden,¹ £10, and one great ark at Grindleton barn, etc.; to her niece, Elizabeth Holden, a "deske covered with Irish work," etc. She made numerous other bequests (for which we have no space) and appointed her nephew, John Holden, of Leagram, gent., sole executor. The value of her goods was sworn at £297 9s. 7d., on Jan. 17th, 1665-6 (*Archd. Richmd.*, A. 1665).

In the Mitton burial registry is the following entry: "1665, May 16 — Mrs. Sherburne of the Lawnde."

John Weld, born in 1813, was educated at Stonyhurst, and in 1860 succeeded to the family property. For some years he served with the 5th Lancashire Militia; and qualified for a county magistrate. He much improved Leagram, and from his designs was built the private chapel. "His knowledge of the antiquities of the district was probably unmatched, and the store of deeds and documents belonging to the Weld and Shireburn families, which had been

¹ John Holden, of "Chippin Laund," gent., father of John Holden named in the text, and sister of Mistress Ann Sherburne, made his will, Jan. 10, 1631-2. Gives his body to be buried in Mitton Church; to his son, John Holden, his sword, trunke, stone bow

and crosse bowe. To Mary, his wife, £4; to his cousin, John Holden of Chageley, yeoman, his best saddle; and the residue to his wife, and daughter, Anne Holden. Inventory, £104 12s. (*Add. MS.*, 32115, 101). He was buried at Mitton, Jan. 27, 1636-7.

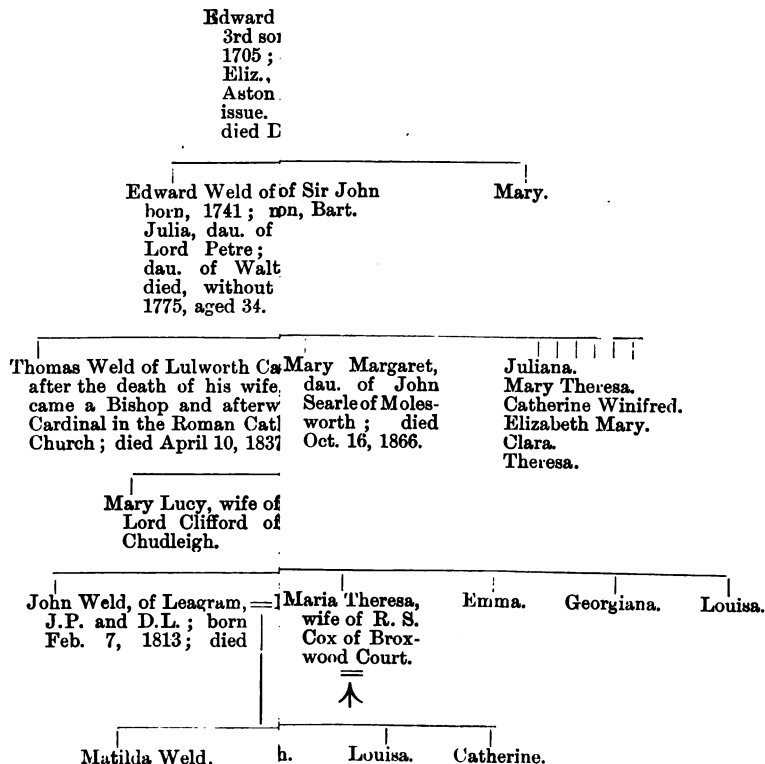
ARMS : *Azure, a fesse.*

CREST : A wivern *sabl*

MOTTO : *Nil sine Nu*

Authorities :

MSS. ; FOSTER'S LANCASHIRE PEDIGREES.





removed to Leagram when his grandfather parted with Stonyhurst, had been diligently studied by him and its information arranged and registered. No Roman road, old building, inscription, or church font, for miles around was unremarked by him." (*Stonyhurst Mag.*, iii., 252-3). He was thoroughly familiar with the folk-lore and natural history of the district; and from his MSS., and articles in the *Stonyhurst Magazine*, much valuable and important information has been made use of for this work. A staunch and devoted Catholic, he died on November 25th, 1888, and was buried in the family vault at Leagram.

PARKER OF GREYSTONELEY IN BOWLAND.

On Dec. 10, 1547, the King leased to Thomas Parker, Joan Parker, widow, and Reginald Parker, son of John Parker, the vaccary of Graystoneleigh for 21 years at yearly rent of £4.

THOMAS PARKER, by will, Dec. 9, 1594, desired to be buried in Chipping Church; gave his lands to his eldest son, James; and appointed his wife, Anne, and his son Thomas, exors., with Mr. Anthony Parker, and his brother Reginald, overseers.

REGINALD PARKER, brother of Thomas, by will, Jan. 22, 1594-5, made provision for his wife, Alice, sons John, Thomas, Robert, and Nicholas, and added "if my son Richard Parker, vicar of Chippin, do discharge one bill which I have of hym for money lent him, I am content the same shall be his child's part;" to his good friend Mr. Anthony Parker, 15s. in gold; with his wife and son, Nicholas, exors., and Anthony Parker and John Swinglehurst of Fairdockholme, overseers.

JAMES PARKER, eldest son of Thomas, bap. Mar. 15, 1579-80, married Agnes, dau. of Robert Sherburne of Wolfhall, and had issue, Thomas, John, and Richard. He made his nuncupative will, April 21, 1629, giving 20s. to his bastard son James Parker, *al.* Taylor; and appointing his wife, and brother, Reginald, executors; inventory, May 19, 1629, includes 2 oxen, £7; 5 stirks, £5; a mare and foal, £3 13s. 4d.; flax and yarn, 18s. He was buried Apl. 25, 1629.

THOMAS PARKER, eldest son of James, bap. Dec. 21, 1601, appears soon to have got into difficulties, as he mortgaged Greystoneley, Nov. 9, 1630, to John Barton. About 1644 the estate was sequestered for

the delinquency of Thomas Parker; and on Aug. 3, 1652, Outhbert Tildesley of Starzaker gave evidence that having married, about 1638, Margaret, widow of John Barton, he duly received the rent (£7 or £8—less 10s. due to the King), until the sequestration, after which he sometimes received “nothing,” and sometimes 20s. (*Roy. Comp. Papers*, i., 158, f. 560). Thomas Parker had issue, James, born in 1623, died 1659-60; Jenet, and Elizabeth. On Sept. 10, 1662, administration of the goods (£4 19s.) of Reginald Parker of Greystoneley was granted to his brother, John, and Thos. Swertbeck of Kirkland.

JOHN PARKER, brother of James and Reginald, born in 1602, had issue, John, bap. Oct. 2, 1632; Ellen, and Elizabeth. After this time we have been unable to trace the descent of the family, until 1715, when we meet with Edward Parker, a Catholic Non-jurer of 1715, whose estate, Higher Greystoneley, is valued at £28. His father-in-law, James Parker of Chipping, names him in his will Nov. 1, 1722. About 1730 he removed to Preston, died there, and was buried at Chipping, Aug. 3, 1745.

ROBERT PARKER, eldest son of Edward, by his wife Ellen, daughter of George Eccles of Birks, removed to Chipping Lawnd in 1732, and there died in December, 1752; his widow being buried at Chipping, May 30, 1758.

EDWARD PARKER of Chipping Lawnd, gent., son of Robert, by will, dated May 3, 1771, left his property to Robert Parker of Dunnow, and George Eccles of Birks, in trust for his daughter, Anne. He names his wife, Margaret, and makes Richard Eccles and James Sidgreaves, executors. He was buried at Chipping, May 10, 1771.

PARKER OF LICKHURST IN BOWLAND.

In the *Duchy Pleadings*, 4 Eliz., vol. 172, is a long account of a dispute between Robert and Ellis Parker as to the division of the property of their father, Richard Parker of Lickhurst,¹ who died about 1560. As usual the story told by the two disputants is contradictory. Robert Parker, the eldest son, alleges that his father being

¹ On May 10, 1532, “James Parkinson of Lakehurst (Lickhurst) is admonished and forbidden concerning an illicit connection with one Elizabeth Walker to whom he is not married.

His public penance is to go to the parish church of Chepen with bare head and feet, holding a penny candle in his hand and to receive discipline in *presbyterio* (*Raines MSS.*, xxii., 522).

seized of a tenement and lands called Lickhurst in Bowland by lease from the Crown at a yearly rent of 22s. 6d., and loving best his younger son, Ellis, "by threatening speeches and hard words" obliged him (Robert) to submit to such a division as would result in the advancement of Ellis Parker, "contrary to all laws and customs." By this agreement Robert Parker was to have the dwelling-house and barn adjoining that of Arthur Parker the elder, with pasture lands and beast gates, paying therefor 11s. 3d. a year, while the younger son took "the ancient firehouse, the corn field, etc. John Swinglehurst of Farrocke House, gent., Alex. Bleasdale, Reynold Parker and Robert Gregson of Bowland, were directed to see that the lands were equally divided; the custody of the lease of the whole to be with the younger son, who thereupon surrendered the old indenture to the Queen, and took out in his own name a fresh lease for both moieties.

Ellis Parker's tale was to the effect that his father's desires for a good match for his eldest son, "whereby they might both be benefited not only with marriage money but also be pleased with great friendship and alliance," were disregarded, as Robert Parker proceeded to marry, without his father's knowledge and consent, one whom his father disliked. The younger son declares that he himself was "dutiful," and that he married the daughter of one Nicholas Kellet, agreeable to his father's wishes. How the matter ended we do not know, but Lickhurst remained in possession of the family until early in this century when the property was sold to John Illingworth, grandfather of the present owner and occupier. On what is now the scullery wall of the house is—in raised letters—T.P. 1668.

A will of some interest is that of Arthur Parker the elder, of Lickhurst, dated April 1, 1614 :—

"Payned with the visitation of Almighty God," his body to be buried within the steeple annexed to the west end of the parish church of Chipping; the reversion of the lease of his lands held of Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst he gives to his nephew, Richard, eldest son of Robert Parker of the Pimleinges; 40s. each to his two servants; 6s. 8d. to repair Chipping church bells; 6s. 8d. to John Parker of Lower Greystoneley; all his bedding, wearing apparel meal and malt to be distributed among the poor. "The poore which shall fortune to come to my buriall shall have pennce apeece, and every one bread and a peece of cheese if cheese can be procured—for want of these a peece of fleshe; to the ringers upon his burial day at Chipping, 4s.; to Richard Parker,

vicar of Chipping, 6s. 8d. "My will and mind is that all my good friends and neighbours which shall fortune to resort to my buriall shall have bread and milke." Residue to the poore.

ARTHUR PARKER, nephew of Arthur the elder, by his wife Elizabeth had issue, Robert, Peter, Alexander, Elizabeth and Jane. He was buried at Chipping, July 20, 1602. Among the bequests in his will July 17, 1602) are, "a greate arke", standing in the kitchen, as an heirloom to his eldest son, Robert. His goods included, 30 score of sheep, value 7*l*; silver spoons, 30*s*.; and one saddle and one sword, 10*s*.—total, 144*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*. His third son, Alexander Parker, succeeded to his father's moiety of Lickhurst, and was followed by John Parker, his son, who in his nuncupative will, dated "about the last day of March, 1670," left his goods among his wife, Elizabeth, and children, and appointed Alexander, his eldest son, sole executor. He was buried at Chipping, Mar. 24, 1669-70. Alexander Parker was buried at Chipping, Sep. 10, 1677; and was succeeded by his son Alexander, whose will is dated Nov. 4, 1735. In it he gives all his household goods to his daughter, Ellen, wife of Rd. Parkinson; to his son-in-law, Thomas Dilworth (husband of Margaret Parker), 1*s*.; and legacies to his wife, Elizabeth, and only son, John. The inventory of his goods amounted to 164*l*. 16*s*. John Parker of Lickhurst, bapt. April 1, 1690, buried at Chipping, Sep. 25, 1753, was followed by his son Alexander. By his marriage at Whitewell, Sep. 14, 1762, with Jane Pilling, he had issue, John, bapt. at Whitewell, Aug. 21, 1763, Elizabeth, born in 1765, Daniel, born in 1767, William, born in 1769, and James, born in 1772.

g^t.

THMELL OF LEES, AND WARDSLEY, IN BOWLAND.

It is disputed¹ his family was settled at the Lees in Bowland in the sixteenth century. In the Survey of the Chase of Bolland, 12th Oct., 1652, about the leaseholders, we find: "Wardsley (one moiety)—a parcel dictory. and in the under-tenancy of Robert Rathmell, 14*a*. 2*r*. 14*p*.,

Anthony Dent granted by deed, 24 March, 1604-5, to Roger¹ On a of Lincoln, Doctor, and Thomas Parker of Browsholme, Esq., kinson o admonish which they assigned to Richard Taylor, deceased. Wardsley (the an illicit moiety), 50*a*. 3*r*. 34*p*., granted by the same to the same, 24 May, Walker t

1605, and which they assigned to Richard Taylor, deceased, who bequeathed it to his daughter, wife of Robert Rauthmell" (*Parker MSS.*).

Before 1714-15, Wardsley was the property of the Duke of Montagu; and in March 25th, 1739-40, the Rauthmells had a renewal of their lease for a term of 21 years at a rental of £29 per annum.

The materials for tracing the descent in detail of this family are far from abundant. On Feb. 25, 1599-1600, was buried at Chipping, ROBERT RAUTHMELL of Lees, yeoman. His son, GEORGE RAUTHMELL, had issue, ROBERT, who married the daughter of Richard Taylor of Wardsley (buried at Chipping, Oct. 4, 1676), and by her had George, Arthur, and Jane. Robt. Rauthmell was buried April 6, 1679.

GEORGE RAUTHMELL, by his wife, Mary, had issue, Robert, Richard, John, Henry (died young), Arthur, Jane (wife of Joseph Bolton of Chipping), Bridget (wife of Richard Bateson, schoolmaster, Chipping), and Mary (wife of — Exley). He was a foreign burgess of Preston Guild in 1682, with his four elder sons. In his will, Feb. 11. 1714-15, he gives his wife an annuity of 5*l.*; his tenement upon Bradley to his grandchildren, Richard and Sarah Bolton; 50*l.* each to his children, Arthur, Mary, and Bridget, and 20*l.* each to his sons, Richard and John. The value of his personality was sworn at 367*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* He was buried June 15, 1715; and his widow, July 8, 1723.

ROBERT RAUTHMELL of Wardsley, eldest son of George, married Jane Langton, but died childless in Aug., 1727. By will, dated Mar. 14, 1734-5, he left King's tenement to his wife. She, in her will (Feb. 27, 1740-1) bequeaths 10*s.* to her husband's cousin, Richard Rauthmell, curate of Whitewell, "for his care in coming to visit me;" to Mr. Milner, vicar of Chipping, 20*s.* "for his like care and a sermon;" and a guinea to her kinsman, James Jenkinson of York. She was buried at Chipping, March 8, 1740-1.

RICHARD RAUTHMELL, second son of George, occupied Brennand. By his wife Margaret (buried at Chipping, Aug. 19, 1742), he had issue a son, George. He was buried at Chipping, April 19, 1735, aged 57. GEORGE RAUTHMELL married Ellen, daughter of Chr. Slater of the Pale, and had issue a son Richard, who died young, and a daughter Margaret (about whose maintenance a dispute took place in 1750 [see Chap. ix.], her mother having died in Oct., 1740, and her father soon after "left the country"). George Rauthmell was buried at Chipping, Jan. 11, 1758.

ARTHUR RAUTHMELL, youngest son of the first-named George, died in September, 1713, leaving an only son, RICHARD, who graduated A.B. at St. John's College at Cambridge the year his father died. Soon after he was appointed curate of Whitewell. The ample leisure afforded him by his thinly-populated cure was well spent (to quote his

own words) in endeavouring to clear "the darkness and obscurity of the untrodden path," "to pick and cull all the materials" which went to make up his well-known "*Antiquitates Bremetonacenses: or the Roman Antiquities of Overborough*"—London: Printed by Henry Woodfall, without Temple Bar, 1746, one vol., sm. 4to., pp. xv., 111, with engravings. In the preface to this work (dated "Bolland, Mar. 24, 1738-9"), Rauthmell pays a graceful tribute to his friend and patron Robert Fenwick. He was buried at Chipping, May 15, 1743.

DINKLEY GREEN IN BOWLAND.

In a pleasant valley, four miles north of Chipping village, lies the group of houses known as Ashknotts, Inkling, or Dinkley Green. About 1600, one-half of the vaccary was sold by the Duchy to Alexander Bleasdale, whose ancestors had been keepers in the Forest. From them this moiety passed to the Haythornthwaites, about 1690, and then by marriage early in this century to the Bourns of Ribchester, the present owners. The only trace of the old house is some

H.

carved stone-work, and E. L. (Edward and Lettice Haythornthwaite).
1774

The other moiety was held by the Howsons (Hughson, Hewson), likewise of the Duchy. In 1661, Richard Howson died seized of one half of Dinkley Green, which he left to his son, Bernard. On the death of James Howson, in 1848, the property passed to his daughter Alice, wife of Robt. Wilkinson of Chipping, in which family it remains.

BLEASDALE OF DINKLEY GREEN.

JOHN BLEASDALE of the Inkling Greene, husbandman, by will, Oct. 6, 1618, desires to be buried in the parish churchyard of Chipping "on the south syde of the crosse there and neare unto the place" where his late father was buried. He mentions his mother, Ellen, late father Henry, his wife Elizabeth, his son (under age) Henry, and Leonard Bleasdale of Inkling Green. Inventory £90.

HENRY BLEASDALE, son of John, was buried at Chipping, Feb. 20, 1654-5, leaving apparently no issue. On Aug. 12, 1661, Alexander Bleasdale of Inkling Greene, in his will mentions his sisters, Jenet,

wife of Richard Clarkson of Elston, and Margaret, wife of Christopher Marton of Burholme; his cousin, Jenet Bleasdale, and goddaughter, Dorothy Thornley. Inventory, £45.

HAYTHORNTHWAITE OF DINKLEY GREEN.

A member probably of the family long settled at Stable Oak, Edward Haythornthwaite, by will, Nov. 1, 1700, left his lands at Dinkley Green and in Wyersdale to his son, Richard; £20 each to his daughters, Dorothy, wife of Hy. Bleasdale, Sarah, wife of Francis Coate, and Margaret, and made his son and wife, Margaret, exors. The will was proved, May 27, 1710. Edward Haythornthwaite, son of Richard, by his wife, Lettice (died June, 1789), had Richard, born in 1755; Robert, Major, and Mary.

Robert Haythornthwaite, son of Edward, succeeded to Dinkley Green. He married, at Whitewell, Jan. 10, 1780, Ellen Mercer,¹ and had Richard, Major, Elizabeth, and Lettice.

HOWSON OF DINKLEY GREEN.

RICHARD HOWSON of Lickhurst and Dinkley Green, had issue, Bernard, John, born in 1659, Richard, and Elizabeth, wife of — Clarkson of Barnacre. In his will, Aug. 28, 1661, he directs his body to be buried at the east end of Chipping Church. Leaves to his brother, William, his "best hatt, shirt-band, doublet, jump-coat, stockings and shoes," to his servant, "a pair of stockings and waistcoat;" and appoints Thos. Turner of Knowlstones and Chr. Parkinson of Blindhurst, exors. X —

BERNARD HOWSON, eldest son, married Elizabeth, dau. of Rd. Parkinson of Hazlehurst, and had Richard (died young) and Elizabeth. In 1694 he became a trustee of Brabin's School, died in Sep., 1699; and in his will, Aug. 12, 1699, appoints his father-in-law and brother, exors. His goods were valued at £159.

RICHARD HOWSON, brother of Bernard, had issue, Richard, died young; James, Joan, and Margaret.

JAMES HOWSON, born in 1688, married Mary Parkinson, and had Richard (died Jan. 2, 1794, aged 65), Bernard, John (of Preston, died July 9, 1777, aged 45), Major, James (who had James, Barnet, Major, and Ellen), Ellen (wife of Henry Slater), and Alice. He died Aug. 16, 1767, aged 79; his widow was buried Dec. 10, 1797, aged 33.

¹ In a local print of the time it is stated that Ellen Haythornthwaite "is supposed to be one of the best surgeons in the country; she has performed many amazing cures. Her charges are very

moderate, twelve pence a week, if they come to her." The following bear testimony to her skill: James Parker, "a fractured skull—his brain was bare;" Robert Parkinson, "a lame leg."

MAJOR HOWSON, fourth son of James, had James, Thomas (died March, 1859, aged 76, of Startifants, whose son Thomas is now owner), John, and Alice. He died May 30, 1806, aged 60.

JAMES HOWSON, eldest son of James, married Jane Coupe (she died May, 1882, aged 91), and had an only daughter Alice, wife of Robert Wilkinson. He died Aug. 11, 1848, aged 68.

THE FOREST OF BLEASDALE.

The Forest of Bleasdale (co-extensive with the township), formerly in the parish of Lancaster and the deanery of Amounderness, from its geographical position, is so closely bound up with the history of the parish of Chipping, that no apology seems to be necessary for the following lengthy (and it is hoped) interesting account:—

In the perambulation of 12 Hen. III. (1227-8) Bleasdale Forest is named. A portion of the vast possessions of Roger of Poitou, Bleasdale passed into the hands of the Duchy of Lancaster, and thus became a royal forest.

About the middle of the fifteenth century, the custom of laying out vaccaries, or great upland pastures, became common; and the demise of these to tenants led to frequent disputes. In 1524, Edmund Parkinson, yeoman, made complaint in the Duchy Court of the conduct of Richard Parkinson in refusing to give up possession of a tenement called Stakehouse in Bleasdale. John Bolland, Abbot of Cockersand, held an inquiry at Forton, in the course of which it was given in evidence that Edmund Parkinson, grandfather of plaintiff, had taken the land "of my olde Lord of Derby." Robert Kendall, aged 80, deposed that he heard his brother, Sir Richard Kendal, priest, lying at the point of death, declare this. Another witness said that John, father of Edmund Parkinson, took the tenement of Lord Derby's officers at a Court held at Myerscough (*Duch. Pleas.*, vol. xvii).

The appearance of the district is fully shown in the name, and although of late years much of the bog, morass, and wild moorland has been reclaimed, there is still a bleak, cold look about this picturesque and secluded spot. The history of the place is almost altogether identified with one family or clan—that of the Parkinsons, who for many generations owned the greater portion of the soil.

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rst, Hazle

rules three Chevrons

in 1801; died
8 Aug., 1817.

Ellen Helme. = Rich
of
bu
18

s.p.

Betty. = Robert Par
of Field
Goosnarg

Richard Parkinson = Margaret, dau. of
of Hazlehurst,
yeoman; born
in 1806; died
12 Dec., 1857.

James Bleasdale,
Curate of Ad-
marsh; died 7
Dec., 1863, aged
63.

John Parkinson.

Robert Parkinson,
born 12 May,
1827; died 23
Dec., 1844.

Richard Parkinson =
of Liverpool; born
Sept. 6, 1828.

James Parkinson,
of Myerscough.

Mary Tweddle P.,
ob. inf.

Jennet, dau. of = Robert
John Bradley Curate
of Chipping; ridge;
died May 6, 21, 1828
1807, aged 47.

Pray Parkinson = Isabella, da
Longridge. John Rob
of Astley H

Richard,
died young.

John,
died young.

Mary, wife of
John Horrocks
of Preston.

of Dr. G. B. Turner
instead.

PARKINSON OF FAIRSNAP.

Anthony Richardson of Fairsnape within the forest of Blesedale, yeoman, entered a complaint in the Duchy Court against his kinsman Ralph Parkinson of Fairsnape, in 14 Eliz. (1571-2). He states that, having been lawfully possessed for divers years, of the demise of the Queen, of the moiety of a tenement in Blesedale, commonly called Fairsnape, and of certain meadows and pastures thereto belonging, he, along with others of the Queen's tenants, has made use of the common of pasture called Admarsh. Now, so it is (he proceeds) that Rawffe Parkynson, conceavyng displeasure against him and minding very unjustly to dispossess him of the pasture, has of late very forcibly chased bayted and hunted with dogs plaintiff's beasts and cattle feeding upon the ground called Admarsh. A great many of plaintiff's beasts perished on account of being driven away. And whereas also there is certain other common of pasture belonging to the said tenement called Fairsnape, a great part whereof called the Fell being indeed high hills and mountains, the tenants and occupiers of Fairsnape have always been accustomed to keep pasture and feed their sheep in the summer season upon these hills, and to preserve the low ground for feeding their other beasts; and, although time out of mind so enjoyed, yet Ralph Parkinson, pretending to have an interest in the said tenement, and being a very troublesome person, and maliciously inclined to infringe the ancient usages, refuses to keep his sheep upon the fell, but suffers them to come down and feed upon the lower part of the pastures. For want of good keeping, and by reason of the injurious wilfulness of the said Ralph, the herbage of the fell is spoiled and consumed with the sheep and cattle of "forreners" and strangers dwelling thereabouts. The said Ralph also refuses to grind his corn at plaintiff's water-mill lately built at Fairsnape—for which mill plaintiff pays 6s. 8d. a year to the Queen—and dissuades others from so doing.

Ralph Parkinson, in his reply, states that when he found plaintiff's sheep damaging his ground he quietly drove them away as was lawful for him to do. The lands belonging to Fairsnape lay in common until 1548-9, when they were divided except the pasture called Admarsh and the home fields of Fairsnape; one half going to the

plaintiff, and the other half to defendant and his elder brother Richard Parkinson. It is quite true that when the land lay in common the sheep were sent up to the higher grounds and fells, sometimes for a long period, sometimes only for a short one. Upon the said division the grounds next to Fairsnape Fell, except one close called the corn field, were allotted to plaintiff as parcel of his moiety, who now, for his own benefit, and because he would not make a sufficient fence between his own land and the common pasture, seeks to take advantage of defendant. As to the mill he says he is not compelled to come to it, because it is a new improvement and lately built by plaintiff for his own benefit. Nevertheless he has often gone to the said mill, as it is near to him, until plaintiff refused to grind his corn and grain, after which he was obliged to go 3 miles to another mill. Plaintiff having "abayed his displeasure upon a courtouse desire" seeks in the Duchy Court what he refused in the country.

Four years later, 30 Jan., 1575-6, Alexander Richardson, son of Anthony, continued the suit against Margery Parkinson, his step-sister, and daughter of Richard Parkinson. He refers to the water-mill lately built upon "a water stream running without a parcel of ground called Admarshe, late in the possession of his father, deceased, and seeks recovery from defendant of certain deeds in writings." Replying on the 9th Feb., 1575-6, Margery Parkinson says "the Queen being seised in her demesne as of fee of the place and soil whereupon the water-mill now stands, by indenture dated about February 13 Eliz., granted the same to Anthony Richardson plaintiff's father, and her step-father, who accordingly built the mill. He made his wife, Elizabeth, executrix of his will; and she after his death because the premises were aforetime in the occupation of Richard Parkinson her first husband, and father of defendant, who with his ancestors of that name had for a long time been tenants and occupiers of the lands" about three years ago assigned the said premises to defendant.

About 1578 Margery Parkinson married William Swinlehurst, and after agreeing to assign their interest in the lands to Robert Parkinson of Heysham, gent. (her cousin) "at the importunate suit of Thomas Richardson, brother of Alexander, granted it to the said Thomas." This led to a long dispute in the Duchy Court, in the course of which it was stated that Robert Parkinson, great grand-

father of Robert Parkinson of Heysham was "lawfully seised in his demesne as of fee according to the ancient custom of tenant-right then allowed" of Fairsnape, "whereof all other his ancestors had been time out of mind seised without any lease to him or them made." From Robert the lands descended to his son and heir, Ralph Parkinson, plaintiff's grandfather. An agreement was come to between Ralph and one of his brothers, whereby the said vaccary was equally divided between them. After the death of Ralph and after the death of Richard Parkinson his son and heir, Elizabeth late wife of the said Richard married Anthony Richardson a man of great wealth and greatly "frended" by means of Sir Thomas Talbot, Knt., whom he then served. By colour of the said marriage Anthony Richardson procured a lease from the Queen for sundry years of the moiety of the said vaccary pretending that the same were lands usually let to farm and not customary lands, which lease was the first ever made of the same or any lands in Bleasdale. Anthony died possessed thereof, and was succeeded by his eldest son Alexander who enjoyed the same. His widow Elizabeth formerly wife of Richard Parkinson enjoyed the same. On 3 Oct. 1573, the demise came to her daughter Margery Parkinson and the latter having married William Swinlehurst assigned her interest 2 Feb. 1580-1 to her step-brother Thomas Richardson and Margaret his wife. So seised on 1 Aug., 23 Eliz., Thomas Richardson demised same to John Whitsyde of Arnett in Poulton, yeoman.

Here Robert Parkinson of Hysame [Heysham] gent., stepped in stating, that intending to reduce the said moiety into the right line and name of the Parkinsons although not in the same degree, he had compounded with Swinlehurst for his interest. Swinlehurst, however overcome by the importuning of Thomas Richardson, brother of Alexander, granted his interest to the said Thomas, on condition that he (Richardson) should not alienate the said moiety save to Parkinson. He also says that Richardson did not assign the moiety to Whytside but to Arthur Wyver, the father of whom also assigned his interest to Parkinson.

Anthony Richardson came into possession thereof by marriage with Elizabeth, widow of Richard Parkinson of Fairsnape.

At St. George's Visitation of 1613, Robert Parkinson of "Falsnape" (*sic*) returned a pedigree of five generations.¹ He was thrice married, and a brass in Chipping church (an engraving of which is here given) records the virtues of two of them.

His cousin (not his brother, as stated by Raines) Christopher Parkinson of Blindhurst, was chosen deputy steward of Bowland in 1617. The diarist, Nicholas Assheton records the following curious transaction: Met P[arkinson]; borrowed xxxl. of him, and mad a bargain wth him to have cl. and pay him xl. a year for x years, and if his two children die w^{thin} that tyme goe away wth the cl." (Chet. Soc. xiv, 69). His father, Edmund Parkinson, by will, May 20, 1604, left his tenement at Blindhurst to his eldest son, Christopher, our deputy steward, who himself died in 1628, leaving his vaccary to his eldest son, Edmund. In 1659, we find that Christopher Parkinson held a moiety of Fairsnape and Blindhurst under a demise from his late father, Edmund. Some account of this Christopher Parkinson, the benefactor of Admarsh (grandson of the first-named Christopher), will be found later on (page 211).

Robert Parkinson made his will, 23 Sep., 1641.

His body to be buried in the chancel of Chipping church, with his two wives. To his only son, George Parkinson, all his property in Bleasdale, with the water corn mill and kiln; also the adowson of the rectory and parsonage of Heysham, together with his lands in Pilling and Heysham. In case his son died without heirs the property to revert to the children of his daughters. His kinsmen and friends, Mr. John Fist, Richard Thorneley, James Parkinson of Blindhurst, his nephew Thomas Kirke, and Richard Parkinson of Hazelhurst, to manage all the lands until his son came of age. His wife, Frances, "whose fidelity, diligence, care and great love and pains I am bound to requite," to have the profits of a messuage in Heysham called the Overhouse. To his youngest daughter, Anne, £200, when of age; to his grandsons, Henry, son of William Brabin, and William, son of Henry Brabin, £10 each. To Julian, now wife of John Parker, "who nursed my late son, Ralph, a yearly payment of 5s. on the 26th day of October." "I will

¹ On Jan. 25, 1620-1, Richard Parkinson of Fairsnape, by will gives his body to burial in Chipping church. Leaves his tenement to his eldest son, Thomas, and names his wife, Margaret, and children, Edmund, Elizabeth, Richard, and Alice. His widow, by

will, June 21, 1634, gives her "best safeguard and flannel petticoate" to her daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Charnley, and the residue of her goods (£181) among her three younger children.

that Mr. Ambrose, ¹ minister, shall be presented to the benefice of Hysam [Heysham] upon the death of the now incumbent. When the place shall afterwards become void I will that some such of the next of kindred of my said son, being capable thereof, shall be presented thereunto." To John and Elizabeth, children of his nephew, Edmund Kirke, each £10; to Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Asheton, 5s.; to Robert, son of James Parkinson of Blindhurst, 5s.; to Robert, son of Richard Parkinson of Hazlehurst, 5s.; to his nephew, Robert, son of Nicholas Parkinson, "the money he owes me;" to Robert, son of John Sherburne of Knott, 10s.; to Robert, son of John Haythornthwait, £3 6s. 8d.; to Richard Swinlehurst, and Elizabeth his wife, "my wife's sister," £3 6s. 8d. To Mr. King, vicar of Chipping, "in token of my love," 10s.; "to the poor inhabitants of the townships of Chipping, Hysam and Bleasdale, £50, to be paid in 5 years as follows, £6 to the poor of Chipping yearly; 40s. to the poor of Bleasdale yearly; and 40s. to the poor of Hysam yearly." Legacies to his two old and four present servants and to his miller. His wife and son, executors, with his good friends Sir Edward Wrightington, Knt., Thomas Walmeley of Dunkenhalth, and Richd Sherburne of Wiglesworth, Esquires, to assist them. No inventory or date of probate attached

On Oct. 18, 1659, evidence was taken at Lancaster of witnesses in a suit between Isabell, ² widow of George Parkinson, and her mother-in-law, Frances, widow of the above Robert Parkinson, respecting the latter's claim to additional dower. WILLIAM WARD, rector of Heysham, ³ aged about 49, deposes that defendant had duly received the profits of the Overhouse estate, according to her husband's will. THOMAS KIRKE of Chipping, yeoman, aged about 65; ROBERT LORD of Heysham, aged 75; JAMES PARKINSON of Blindhurst, aged 60; THOMAS PARKINSON of Hazlehurst, aged 42; HENRY MARSDEN of Fairsnape, aged 28; HENRY PARKINSON of Blindhurst, aged 35, having given evidence; GEORGE PIGOT, of Preston, gent., aged about 49, says he believes that George Parkinson died about two years ago. JANE SAGAR, wife of Robert Sagar of Goosnargh, adds that a month before his death, George Parkinson was at his step-mother's house at Whitelee in Goosnargh (*Excheq. Dep.*, 1659, No. 33). The upshot of the matter does not appear.

His widow, Frances, in her will, Oct. 7, 1662, leaves:—

¹ The well-known Puritan divine, Isaac Ambrose, Vicar of Preston and Garstang.

² One of the witnesses heard a rumour that Isabell Parkinson was married to John Clifton, gent., which,

however, he does not believe.

³ From Heysham burial register: "1670—Oct. 1, William Ward, rector of this church, dyed the last day of Sep."

"To Peter Tompson my brother, 20s. ; to my cousin Joan, wife of Mr. Wesbie, 10s. ; to my cousin, Dorothy Morley, my best gold ring; to my cousin Jane, wife of Ralph Faber, 1 silver spoon ; to my cousin, Robert Eskrige's wife, my best gown ;" she also names her sister Alice's daughter, Alice; her sister, Maude Blackburne; her sister, Judith; her kinsmen, John Brabin, Henry Parkinson of Goosnargh, Richard Parkinson of Bleasdale, Julian Parker, widow, Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. Freckleton, Mrs. Katherine Blackburne; and appoints John Brabin, her executor.

Isabella, widow of George Parkinson, by her marriage with John Clifton of Lytham, gent., carried one moiety of the Fairsnape and Blindhurst property into that family. She survived her second husband; and in her will, dated 20 Oct., 1676, makes no mention of the Parkinsons. She desires to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Chipping; leaves £5 to her cousin, Richard Blackburne of Stockenbridge, gent.; and leaves all her property to her eldest son, Thomas Clifton; ¹ desiring the right worshipful her brother-in-law, Sir Thos. Clifton of Litham, Knt. and Bart., and her brother Jonathan Blackburne of Orford, gent., to become her executors.

On Aug. 22, 1706, John Parkinson of Fairsnape, yeoman, by will refers to an indenture, Aug. 28, 1695, by which he granted his lands at Fairsnape, 80 acres in extent, to Richard Sherburne and James Parkinson. His bequests include, £40 to his son-in-law, Wm. Crombleholme; 5s. to his son-in-law, John Wilson; £20 to his grandson, John Crombleholme; and £10 to his wife Elizabeth. Proved 26 June, 1707.

His widow in her will, Jan. 20, 1708-9, names Mr. Richard and Mr. John Sherburne of Bayley Hall; her daughter and son-in-law, Wm. and Margaret Crombleholme, and their children, John, Elizabeth and Tabitha.

At Higher Fairsnape are two houses. The old one (a view of which is here given) is a strongly-built place, with walls of great thickness, and an old-fashioned doorway. It is now the property of William Garnett, Esq. The second house is a plain building, and is owned by H. Parkinson Sharp, Esq.

Lower Fairsnape, a modern house, is also the property of Wm. Garnett, Esq.

¹ By will, Dec. 13, 1734, Thomas Clifton of Lytham left his messuage

called Fairsnape to his only son, Thomas (*Piccope MSS.*, iii. 256).

PARKINSON OF BLINDHURST.

A brief account of three generations of this offshoot of the Fair-snape branch has already been given.

Christopher Parkinson of Blindhurst, son of Edmund (see p. 208), by will, July 8, 1702, left a moiety of his vaccary of Blindhurst to Elizabeth, his wife, for her life, and the other moiety to John, son of Robert Parkinson of Hazlehurst, deceased. His freehold share of Hazlehurst to Rd. Parkinson, Robert Farrar and Wm. Parkinson, in trust to pay (1) "40s. yearly and every year for ever unto such Preaching Minister as shall officiate monthly at the Chappell att Admarsh within Bleasdale; and after his wife's death a further sum of 40s. yearly;" and (2) to pay "£10 yearly to such Schoolmaster as they shall think fit to teach the children of any person or persons of any township whatsoever as shall think fitt to send their children thither to bee taught which said schoolmaster from time to time shall teach the said scholars at Admarsh Chappell or as neare thereunto as conveniently may bee." He gave the interest of his mortgages of £100 and £60 upon the lands of James Parkinson of Blindhurst and Edward Parkinson of Hazlehurst to the poor of Bleasdale for ever. The proceeds of a tenement in Goosnargh during the remainder of his term of 200 years to the use and behoof of an under master in the free school of Chippin. His interest in "Startifants" in Chippin to John Parkinson of Coldcoates, Wm. Parkinson of Elswick, and Mathew Wilcock and Elizabeth Clarkson.

Of his numerous legacies we have only space to name: Richard Howson of Bolland, a debt of £20; £5 toward the repair of Admarsh chapel; £6 to be employed in legal proceedings to recover a former gift to the chapel. To the recipients of Brabin's Charity 6d. a piece; to the poor of Elswick, Gocsnargh and Claughton, the remainder of his estate to the poor of Bleasdale. Inventory £268. Proved March 9, 1702-3.

His widow by will March 25, 1711, left a large number of legacies with remainder to her nephew Robert Parkinson of Hazlehurst, whom she made executor. Inventory £141. Proved Sep. 6, 1711.

Robert Parkinson, youngest son of Robert Parkinson of Hazlehurst, succeeded to the moiety of Blindhurst. By will, Mar. 20, 1748-9, he left his moiety of Blindhurst and Fairsnape to his son, Henry; Halton House and Waller's to his son, Richard, and legacies to his daughters, Elizabeth and Alice, with provision for his wife. He gives 10s. each to his grandchildren, Mary and George Eccles "to buy them two bibles;" and makes his two sons, with his son-in-law, Richard Eccles of Chipping, draper, executors. He was buried at Chipping, Mar. 27, 1749, aged 72.

Henry Parkinson, son of Robert, lived at Woodacre Hall, Garstang. In his will, June 3, 1794, he names his daughters, Jane, wife of William Taylor of Borwick Hall, and Mary, wife of John Gardner of Crookhall, his grandson, William Gardner (who died in 1817), and son-in-law, George Eccles of Chipping, with his wife, and brother, Rd. Parkinson of Blindhurst, executors. He was buried at Chipping, June 15, 1794, aged 73. The moiety of Blindhurst and Fairsnape ultimately passed to Jane, only daughter of William Taylor, wife of William Sharp of Linden Hall, whose son, Henry Parkinson Sharp, of London, is now the owner.

Richard Parkinson of Blindhurst, younger son of Robert, by will Jan. 24, 1797, left Woodgates to his second son, John, and legacies to his wife, and eleven other children. He was buried June 5, 1797, aged 74. His character may be judged from the motto cut over the door at Woodgates—a picturesquely situated farm-house—

RICHD. & CATH. PARKINSON,
1768.

JUBEO PROFANOS HINC ABESSE.

Richard Parkinson was a freeman of Lancaster in 1791-2; and was succeeded at Blindhurst by his youngest son, George, who died there, Nov. 21, 1807, aged 32, the last of his name to dwell there.

PARKINSON OF WOODGATES.

John Parkinson of Woodgates, second son of Richard, was buried July 28, 1840, aged 82; his wife dying May 3, 1815, aged 52.

Richard Parkinson, eldest son of John Parkinson of Woodgates, was born Sep. 17, 1797. His uncle Robert, to whose worth the future Canon paid a just tribute, was Curate of Longridge, and

acted as his nephew's tutor. He gained his early education at Brabin's School, Chipping, Hawkshead and Sedbergh, passing thence to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1820, M.A., 1824, B.D., 1834, D.D. by royal mandate, Dec. 10, 1851. For a year or two after leaving Cambridge, he was Master of Lea School, near Preston, and became editor of the *Preston Sentinel*, and was also a frequent contributor to the *Preston Pilot*, the successor of the *Sentinel*. In 1816, he was appointed Theological Tutor, or Lecturer in the College of St. Bees, a post he filled with rare ability. In 1830 he obtained the Seatonian Prize at Cambridge for his poem "On the Ascent of Elijah;" and in the same year was presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Whitworth, near Rochdale, which living he vacated in 1841 in favour of his Curate. On May 20, 1833, he was elected a Fellow of the Collegiate Church of Manchester. In 1837 and 1838 he was appointed Hulsean Lecturer in the University of Cambridge. In 1846 he was appointed Principal of St. Bees College; and in 1855 he partly rebuilt the old conventual Abbey Church of St. Bees. On March 1st, 1857, he was suddenly seized with an attack of paralysis while in the pulpit of Manchester Cathedral, and a few months later, January 28, 1858, succumbed to a second attack at St. Bees. He thus attained his 61st year.

Dr. Parkinson was buried at St. Bees on February 3rd. At the time of his death he was Canon of Manchester, Incumbent of St. Bees, and Principal of the College there; Rural Dean, Justice of the Peace, etc. Two memorials were erected at St. Bees, the triplet of windows in the south transept of the Priory Church, and a slab of freestone over his grave. A reproduction of his portrait, painted by Charles Mercier in 1857, faces this page. Richard Parkinson married, in 1831, Catharine, daughter of Thomas Hartley of Gillfoot, near Whitehaven, Esq., and had issue: (1) Catharine, born Nov. 26, 1833; married Nov. 24, 1870, George Brown Turner, Esq., M.D., now of Hemel Hempstead, Herts.; (2) Richard Hartley, baptized July 19, 1837, died in 1858; (3) Wilfred, bapt. Feb. 21, 1839, died in London, unmarried, July, 1868; (4) Eliza Margaret, bapt. Sept. 9, 1841. His wife survived but two years, dying May 30, 1860, aged 58.

Dr. Parkinson was a prolific writer. His works include: *Sermons on Points of Doctrine and Rules of Duty*, 8vo., 1825; *The Ascent of Elijah*, 1830; *Poems, Sacred and Miscellaneous*, 12mo., 1832; *Liturgical Preaching*, a sermon, 12mo., 1845; *Prayer Manual*, 12mo.; *The Church of England*, sermons, 8vo., 1835; Hulsean Lectures, 1837, 1838, 2 vols., 8vo.; *The Old Church Clock*, 12mo., 1843; *Life of Adam Martindale*, 4to, 1844-5; *Autobiography of Henry Newcome*, 2 vols., 4to, 1851-2; *Journal of John Byrom*, 4 vols., 4to., 1853-58. Among the published sermons not noted by Canon Raines (Chet. Soc. N. S. 23, 378-81, to whose life of Canon Parkinson I am indebted) is one preached Oct. 2, 1836, the day after the public funeral of the late Madame Malibran de Beriot, in the Collegiate Church of Manchester, 8vo., pp. 23. Manchester: T. Sowler.

His friend, Mr. James Crossley, has summed up Dr. Parkinson's character with discrimination: "In Dr. Parkinson there was a rare union of soundness of judgment, serenity of temper, and kindness of feeling. His knowledge of the world and of mankind was larger than is generally possessed by those of his order; and while it had not rendered him secular, had added much to the practical character of the scholar and divine, and certainly made him a striking contrast to those members of his profession who come to instruct and reform mankind with as little acquaintance of the world into which they have entered, or the species to which they belong, as if they had been sent as missionaries from another planet." A characteristic example of his mother wit is given in the facsimile (here presented) of one of his unpublished letters in the possession of the writer. Nor must mention be left unmade of the justifiable pride he felt in his unbroken descent from one of the great border clans; and never unmindful of the generosity of his forefathers, the now famous man, who in his youthful days had wandered over the fells of Bowland, paid a tribute to his native place in the "Lines written on revisiting Admarsh Chapel, Nov. 15th, 1843:"

"Here have my dead forefathers bow'd of old,
Here bent the head in deep, yet vocal prayer;
This amphitheatre of mountains bold
To me is redolent still with holy air;
The voices of good men to me still speak
In every breath that fans my glowing cheek."

To return to the younger son of the Fairsnape branch :

James Parkinson of Blindhurst, gent., married at Preston, Oct. 23, 1624, Anne, daughter of Cuthbert Hesketh, of White Hill, and had issue Robert and Jane. In his will, dated 29th March, 1675, directs his executor to pay his daughter Jane the sum of £200 in or about the month of October the next." if the said Jane or any child of hers be then living." He also refers to his having paid his daughter's husband £500 as part of her marriage portion. To "every poor body who shall crave alms at my funeral 2d. and 1 oat cake." To his grandchild, James Parkinson, all his sheep. All the rest of his goods to his son Robert, who was appointed executor. Witnesses, Gabriel Hesketh, and Cuthbert Hesketh. Amount of inventory, £162 4s. Buried Nov. 17, 1675. Robert Parkinson, buried July 5, died in 1691, leaving a son, James, and daughter, Alice, wife of John Alston of Wiswall.

James Parkinson had issue Robert, Mary and Agnes. About 1712, the family removed to Singleton, where James Parkinson died in 1717.

PARKINSON OF HAZLEHURST IN BLEASDALE.

The first documentary evidence we have found of this branch of the family is the will, dated July 20, 1562, of Robert Parkinson, senior, of the "Hessleheds in bleasedayle," who desired to be buried in Chipping churchyard. To Sir Thomas Richardson he left the reversion of his lease of the one half of the blyndhurst in trust for his sons, William and Thomas Parkinson. "To Gefere Parker one styrke, and to every one of his brothers and sisters, 1 lamb." To the children of Robert Stirzaker, 12d. each. To Roger Parkinson, his son, "one half of the styrke." To John Parkinson, his son, £3 6s. 8d. To William Parkinson, his son, one half of his tenement, to Catherine, his wife, the other half, for life, and after her decease to Thomas his son. His goods to be divided among his wife, and sons, William, Thomas, John, Roger, and daughter, Elizabeth. His wife, and son, Thomas, executors, with Sir Thomas Richardson, John Parkinson of Lowdscales, and Robert Parker, supervisors. Witnesses, Nicholas Parkinson, William Parkinson, John Swynlehurst. *

From statements in the *Duchy Pleadings* (Vol. 118), it appears that the Queen by Letters Patent, Mar. 8, 1566, demised and to farm let to John Carrell, late Attorney-General, "one vaccary or pasture called Haslehurst within the forest of Bleasdale, parcel of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster," for 40 years to begin as soon as the term of years which "one Thomas Gimell then had in the said vaccary should expire." On the death of his father, Edward "Caryll" of the Inner Temple became seised of the lease, and conveyed one-fourth of the vaccary to Roger Parkinson deceased, whose widow, Agnes, now (1591) occupies the same; one-fourth to Lawrence Parkinson, and the two other fourth parts to Thomas and Nicholas Parkinson. A dispute arose about "the cow pasture" held in common; Agnes and Lawrence Parkinson (it is alleged) with their beasts and with the beasts of strangers which they take in by agistment eat up the whole pasture, so that the beasts of the other occupiers grow "leaner and leaner for want of meate" and many of them die. They implore "for godes sake" that the pasture may be divided, fenced, hedged, and ditched. On July 11, 1595, the Queen renewed the lease of a moiety of the vaccary to Lawrence and Thomas Parkinson for 31 years at a rental of 38s. 4d.; and on November 10, 1598, did let a moiety to Robert Parkinson, sen., and jun., for 21 years, at a like rent. But her successor, James I., Jan. 31, 1603-4, "in consideration of the faithful and acceptable service" rendered by John Erskine, Earl of Mar, granted to him the said premises to hold of the King and his heirs as of the manor of Enfield by fealty only in free and common socage, at a rental of 38s. 4d. a year (*Patent Roll*, 1 Jas. I., p. 6).

On Oct. 30, 1624, a portion of Hazlehurst was sold by Christopher Parkinson of Blindhurst to Roger Hesketh of Whitelee, but, in 1629, it passed to Richard, second son of Robert Parkinson, and nephew of Christopher; and on Jan. 1, 1641-2, by an indenture between the daughters of Robert Parkinson and their brothers, James and Richard, a fourth part of the vaccary, including 12 acres of turbarry called Admarsh, and the Holme, likewise passed to Richard Parkinson, who by will, Nov. 20, 1665, left the estate to his two sons, Robert and Thomas.¹

¹ For pedigree of this family see foot of next page.

His will, dated 20 Nov., 1665, is very brief. His body he leaves to be buried in the parish church of Chipping. He gives to his son Thomas Parkinson, *alias* Alston, £80; and the residue of his estate to his son Robert, whom he appoints executor. The inventory, made 21 Jan. 1666-7, amounts to £209 6s. 8d.

His eldest son, Thomas Parkinson, apparently illegitimate, lived at "the Core," and there died Jan. 27, 1705-6.*

Robert Parkinson of Hazlehurst, married Jennet, daughter of William Bell of Elswick (she died in 1696, aged 61), and had issue, Richard, William,¹ John,² Thomas,³ Edmund (see p. 247), Robert (see p. 212), Ellen, born Feb. 9, 1659-60, Alice, born June 27, 1663, and Elizabeth, born Dec. 15, 1665. He was a trustee of Brabin's Charity, and bore an important part in local affairs.

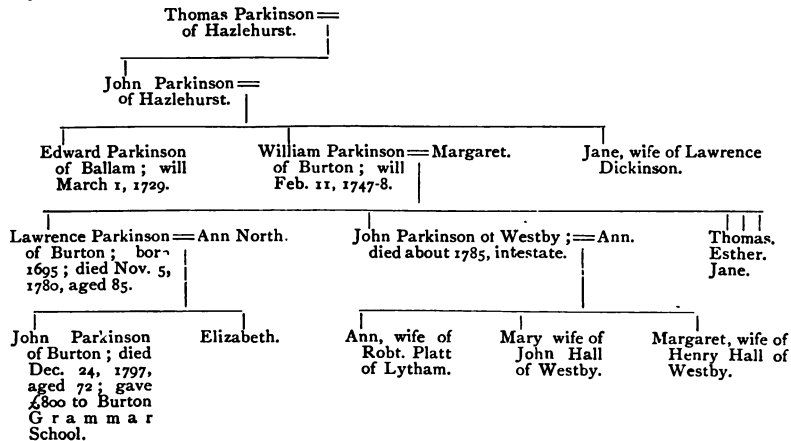
¹ William Parkinson, 2nd son (born Dec. 1, 1656), by will Mar. 30, 1728, leaves "Bell's Mill and Kiln" in Elswick, with 39 acres of land, to his wife, and daughters, Ellen and Margaret.

² John Parkinson, 3rd son (born Feb. 7, 1668-9), had issue, Robt., John, Rd., Josias, Wm., and Elizabeth. He died 1721-2.

³ Thomas Parkinson, 4th son (born

June 28, 1671), by will, Nov. 2, 1728, gave £100 to his nephew, Robert, and made him executor; £20 each to the children of his kinsman, Barton Parkinson of Bradercroft (whose will is dated Oct. 5, 1719); 2s. 6d. to Thomas Parkinson, curate of Garstang; £10 to the poor of Bleasdale. His inventory came to £401. He died at Blindhurst, unmarried, Feb. 19, 1732-3, aged 61.

* A brief sketch pedigree of this branch of the family, who settled at Burton in Westmoreland, may be of interest :—



In his will, bearing date 22 March, 1701-2, he leaves "certain lands at the Haslehurst in Bleasdale part whereof I hold by purchase and the rest by descent" to his eldest son, Richard, and his heirs for ever "(according to the limitations mentioned in an indenture dated Aug. 1 Jas II. (1685) made between testator and his late wife, Jennet, of the first part, his son, Richard, of the 2nd part, and Christopher Parkinson of Blindhurst, yeoman, and Thomas Parkinson his (testator's) brother of the 3rd part). His lands in Elswick he left to his second son, William Parkinson, with the stipulation that no two of his sons should hold both the Hazlehurst and Elswick estates. He gives certain sums of money to his other sons, and having given to his daughters Ellen, Alice and Elizabeth each £100 in his lifetime he now gives, Ellen, £10, and Alice, £5; and makes his eldest son executor. The will was proved at St. Michaels, 9 March, 1702-3, the inventory amounting to £250 6s. 2d. The date of his burial does not appear in the Chipping register.

Richard Parkinson, eldest son of Robert, born Oct. 22, 1654, married Nov. 26, 1707, Ann, daughter of Henry Townley of Goosnargh, and had issue, Robert (died young); Richard; and Jennet (died young). He took an active and leading part in local affairs.

In his will, dated 16 May, 1720 (proved at Lancaster, 30 Aug., 1723), he gives his part of the vaccary of "the Hazlehurst" to his son Richard, as also "certain other lands lying at the vaccary of Sykes, within the forest of Bowland." He left to his servant, Anne Whitendale, an annuity of 40s., "if she continue in the county; but if she happen to return to London," she was to receive a lump sum of £5 in lieu of her annuity, "except she be reduced to poverty in her old age." His stock of sheep on his lands at Sykes he ordered not to be sold but to remain there for the use of his heir. He appointed Henry Townley of Dutton, gent., and his brother Robert Parkinson of Blindhurst, tutors and guardians of his son, Richard, during his minority. The inventory of his goods came to £326 7s. 0d. From the original "sale book of goods late belonging to Richd. Parkinson of the Hazlehurst in Bleasdale, sold in a sale thereof made y^e 3d day of Octob^r 1723" (now in the possession of his direct lineal descendant, Mr. Richard Parkinson of Liverpool) I take the following items :

"Esquire Whittingham, a white backed sterck, £2 4s. 4d.; Mr. William Brockholes, a colt, £2 18s. 2d.; Nicholas Grimeshawe, a cow and bull calf, £5 2s. 6d.; also, a young horse, £7 15s. 0d.; William Parkinson, a looking glass, 5s. 0d.; Maddam Townley, pictures, 6d.

He was buried at Chipping, July 17, 1723, aged 68.

Richard Parkinson, son of Richard, born about 1712, by his wife Alice had issue, Richard, born in 1734; Robert (died in his father's lifetime, leaving a son Richard, who died in infancy) and Elizabeth, wife of Robert Parker of Greystoneley; Jane, wife of Wm. Parke, Ellen, wife of Roger Kenyon, and Alice.

By will, Oct. 5, 1783, he left his lands at Hazlehurst, Sykes, Scottforth, and Ellet to his son, Richard; and an estate at Admarsh to his kinsmen, Henry Parkinson of Woodacre, and Richard Parkinson of Blindhurst, in trust for his grandson, Richard, who, however, did not live to enjoy it. He was buried Dec. 3, 1783, aged 71.

Richard Parkinson, son of Richard, by his wife, Jennet, had issue, Richard, of Sykes; Robert, John, of Holme House, married Margaret Rhodes of Thornley, and had issue Richard (who inherited Holme House, married (1) Ellen Helme, and (2) Mary Topham (now living), but died without issue, Oct. 19, 1889, aged 87, the last direct descendant living on the family acres); Robert, of Inglewhite; Isabel, wife of John Helm; and Jane, wife of John Rhodes of Brookhouse: John Parkinson died Oct. 27, 1858, aged 86; his wife dying in July, 1855, aged 78. By will, Mar. 13, 1798, Richard Parkinson left Hazlehurst to his son, Robert; Holme House to his son, John; and Sykes to his eldest son, Richard; with legacies to his wife, and younger children, George, Ralph, and Henry; Alice, wife of William Norris; Hannah, wife of Thomas Longton, and Jennet. He was buried at Chipping, Jan. 26, 1803, aged 69; and his wife was there buried Nov. 30, 1811, aged 74.

Robert Parkinson of Hazlehurst, son of Richard, born in 1767, married at Lancaster in 1804, Ann, daughter of John Harrison of Woodplumpton, and had issue, two sons, Richard, and John. By his will, July 23, 1813 he left his lands in trust to Samuel Raby of Landskill, Wm. Norris of Admarsh, and John Harrison, until his eldest son, Richard, came of age. He died Aug. 8, 1813, aged 46. His widow married secondly, in 1819, John Parker of Calderside, and

had, Robert (married Jane Raby of Oakenclough, and died in 1846); Jane, wife of — Clegg of Goosnargh; Hannah, wife of James Sanderson; and Betty, married Robert Parkinson of Fieldfoot, Goosnargh. She died July 10, 1823, aged 40.

Richard Parkinson, eldest son of Robert, born in 1806, married Margaret, daughter of James Bleasdale, curate of Admarsh, and had issue, Robert, born in 1827, died in 1844; Richard, now of Liverpool; James, Elizabeth, Hannah, Jane, Nancy, and Margaret. He died Dec. 12, 1857, aged 51, and was buried at Admarsh; his widow died Dec. 1, 1863, aged 63.

In the Parkinson family the estate remained until 1829 and 1842, when it was sold to the late Mr. William Garnett, of Quernmore Park, grandfather of the present owner, Wm. Garnett, Esq., to whom I am indebted for permission to see the deeds of the property.

Hazlehurst or Hazleheads is situated on the slopes of the fell of the same name. The present house was built in 1713, as appears from a date stone now in the garden ¹ Early in the century a colony of wool combers lived here, the raw material being brought from Burnley by pack horses or "gals." ² The workers have long since gone; their cottages are pulled down; the stoops of the old stocks alone remain.

ADMARSH CHAPEL.

The early history of this church is obscure; the date of its foundation and the name of its Patron Saint are alike unknown. In 1650 it was returned as being 13 miles from the parish church of Lancaster, and without minister or maintenance; "and that the people thereabouts are an ignorant and careless people, knowing nothing of y^e worship of God, but live in ignorance and superstition, and six myles from any Church or Chappell." [*i.e.* Chipping.] (*Commonwealth Church Surveys.*)

George Pigot, of Preston, gent. (who was connected by marriage with the Parkinson family), by will, July 28, 1683, left to Robert and Christopher Parkinson "my surviving trustees for providing a preach-

¹ See engraving fronting this page.

² Near the farmhouse called "Brook's" there is at present exist-

ing a pack-saddle bridge crossing the river Brock.

ing minister at ye chappell of Admarsh, in Bleasdale, £30, upon condition that they employ the yearly profits to the better sustentation of such a preaching minister, according to an instrument in writing by me formerly made." From a clause in the will of Christopher Parkinson, July 8, 1702, this bequest appear to have been lost, although Bishop Gastrell states that the salary of £5 10s. was settled upon the curate by Christopher Parkinson "and others." At this amount the curate's stipend remained until about 1760, when Richard Parkinson, cf Woodgates, "engaged the Rev. Mr. Smith to become a permanent resident in his house, and teach his children and officiate in the chapel, giving him for his labours board and lodgings and ten pounds a year, and allowing him to take additional boarders into the roomy house, by way of eking out his scanty maintenance." (Parkinson's *Poems*.) In 1834 the value of the incumbency was £44, and in 1892 the gross income was £127, with 24 acres of glebe and a house, in the patronage of the vicar of Lancaster.

In the parsonage at Admarsh is preserved an interesting relic of the old chapel and school buildings, pulled down in 1800, in the shape of a lithograph, the original of which was presented by Mr. William Garnett, of Quernmore Park, "to remain in the Parsonage." Beneath the original drawing (a reproduction of which is here given) is printed the following touching and quaint appeal.¹

ADMARSH CHAPEL.

"The above chapel, situated in the township of Bleasdale, one of the wildest and most uncultivated districts of the parish of Lancaster, being in a sad

STATE OF DECAY,

AND MUCH TOO SMALL FOR THE POPULATION,

A SUBSCRIPTION

HAS BEEN OPENED FOR THE PURPOSE OF REBUILDING IT;
but as the inhabitants are not of themselves able to raise the necessary sum, a few benevolent individuals (remembering that a grain of mustard seed, when watered by the dew of Heaven, may become a

¹ Printed by E. Smith and Co., Liverpool.

tree) have kindly undertaken to solicit SIXPENCE from each of their Friends, in furtherance of this good work. May they hope that you will co-operate with them in this design, which has for its end the glory of God, and the lasting welfare of man?"

As a result of this appeal the chapel was rebuilt in 1835, and new schools erected. In 1840, Mr. Sergeant Bellasis presented a painted window. The church, built on rising ground, is a plain stone building, with a tower. There is a modern burial ground attached. Within the church are several mural monuments, and a painted board enumerating the charities left to the township.

The Registers commence: Baptisms in 1779; Marriages in 1849; Burials in 1781. The chapel was licensed for marriages on May 6th, 1845.

INCUMBENTS OF ADMARSH.

JOHN PENNY was on May 20th, 1749, licensed to the curacy of Admarsh by James Fenton, Vicar of Lancaster. Here he remained until his death which took place in 1764. He is probably identical with the minister of Whitechapel who died at Goosnargh, April 27, 1764 (Fishwick's *Goosnargh*, 48).

JOHN BRAITHWAITE succeeded Mr. Penny, his license being dated 30th May, 1764. He had previously served as curate of Ellel. In 1767 he resigned, and was followed by

THOMAS SMITH of Lancaster, who was licensed by Oliver Marton, Vicar of Lancaster, on 31st August, 1767. He remained at Admarsh eleven years, whence, he was promoted (likewise by Dr. Marton) to the parochial chapelry of Stalmine.

JOSEPH STUART, described by the Vicar of Lancaster in his license, dated 9th June, 1778, as "a literate person, schoolmaster of Garstang," was the son of Joseph Stuart of Bentham, and was there baptized 21st April, 1751. He filled the post of curate of Admarsh for the long spell of 47 years.

James Bleasdale was licensed by John Manby, Vicar of Lancaster, on June 24th, 1825.

OSBORNE LITTLEDALE, some time assistant curate of Buttermere, received the Vicar's license on May 10th, 1828. In the garden at Holme House is a sun dial, with the inscription: "Erected by Rev. Osborne Littledale of Buttermere, 1820."

He died on Friday, January 11th, 1833, and was buried at Admarsh. His daughter Sarah survived him less than two months, dying at "Admarsh Cottage" on Tuesday, the 5th March, aged 22. Within the church is a monument to their memory.

WILLIAM FENTON, curate of Christ Church, Bradford, was licensed May 21st, 1833.

JAMES ROBINSON was licensed March 14th, 1837. He appears to have been non-resident, appointing as curates: S. Birkett, 1841-2; William Gray, 1842; Arthur H. Ashworth, 1843-4; and on Nov. 29, 1844, he appointed William Frederick Wingfield, M.A., his assistant curate at a stipend of £30 per year; Edwin Smith, 1845-6.

HENRY SHORT was licensed April 14th, 1846, by Joseph Turner, Vicar of Lancaster. Under him served as curates: Ralph William Lyonel Tollemache, 1849-50 (now rector of South Wytham, Grantham); H. James, 1851; and David Bell, 1852-55.

WILLIAM SHILLETO, son of John Shilleto, of Ulleskelf, Yorkshire, graduated B.A. at University College at Oxford, 1840, was appointed curate of Admarsh in 1855. Here he remained until 1864; and in April, 1867, was instituted curate of Goosnargh, on presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, which living he held until his death, Feb. 10, 1883, aged 65.

ROBERT CHARLES COLQUHOUN BARCLAY graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1846, served as curate of Beverley Minster, Derby Rostrevor, Todmorden, and Stalmine until September, 1864, when he was appointed perpetual curate of Admarsh. He died Jan. 25, 1891, and was buried in the churchyard, aged 69.

JOHN FREDERICK HEIGHWAY PARKER, of Queen's College, Birmingham, was appointed vicar of Admarsh in March, 1891. He was curate of Reddal Hill, 1879-80, and from 1880 to 1890 held the curacy of Bolton le Sands, and 1890-91, St. Helens.

CHAPTER IX.

Old Families.



VERY observant writer—the late Edward Kirk (to whose interesting papers on local customs I am under great obligations)—has justly remarked that “neither lordly dominion, nor the powers of the squireocracy, seems to have ever been felt here. No lady or lord of high degree enters into the lore of the folk; no knight or squire into their traditions” (*Manc. Lit. Club Papers*, ii., 109).

In tracing the life and manners of the old local families of the district, it is necessary to consider carefully the historical pursuits of the people, as well as the geographical situation of the parish. Chiefly concerned in years gone by, as now, in agriculture, the people were deeply imbued with love of the chase, and at least a score of the old families can trace their descent from the foresters of the early sixteenth century. Many of the old families owned the soil upon which they lived, and hence gloried in their independence.

The dress of the Chipping yeomanry or “lesser gentry” (from 1560 to 1700) comprised a serge coat and doublet, with serge breeches and fustian drawers, with sometimes a grey waistcoat. When out riding—for there were no roads fit for foot passengers then—a typical Chipping gentleman put on his “moheire ryding coate,” and his feet, encased in “knit socks,” were put in “fflanen styrrups.” A pair of “gloves with cut fingers,” and a whip, with a “fflanen cap,” would complete his accoutrement. When going to a wedding, or paying some state visit to a distant friend he would attire himself in his “best jump coate with twist buttons,” or in “y^e sad coll^r camlet coate,” a “new linen shirt,” with one of “y^e best hand-carchiefs and cravate,” with “camlet trousers” and “cloth gamashes.”

His manner of speech would sound quaint to us. "Putting forth money in some hopeful way" was a Chipping yeoman's mode of saying "helping to get some one on in the world." A respectable man was termed "a man of good quality and fair conditioned." What we call "sundries" our rural ancestors called "dyvers small wares." Women fit to serve on a jury were said to be "sufficient discrett honest wyves." "Hanks" of yarn were "haspes." "Apparel" and "clothes" had then different meanings, to day we use them indiscriminately; the word "weponed" is now otsolete. "Casuall meanes" is now only a legal expression; "gentle" of 200 years ago had not the same shade of meaning it has now; to the verb "frended" we add the prefix "be." The old, stately, pious way of commencing one's will with a solemn confession of faith has now given way to the bald, dry formula of strict legal usage. The habit of regarding one's tried and faithful servants—often foster brothers—as friends has vanished before the stern behests of the law of supply and demand.

At a later period, from Peter Walkden's *Diary*, we learn much about the daily life of the people in this district—habits which continued till about sixty years ago. (See Chap. vii.)

The staple food was oatmeal, potatoes, milk, beer, bacon, butter, mutton, and beef.

"Girls of the better-to-do classes (remarks Edward Kirk) worked samplers in wool, and picked up a trifling knowledge of music. That young woman who made long flourishes at the end of her capital letters, worked a sampler fit for a frame, smote a few tunes out of the dulcimer, danced a jig, sang a couple of songs, and marched to church in a silk spencer, was a fine, educated person."

With all their faults of superstition, hard-drinking, and the like, we cannot but admire the fine types of men bred in the district, and brought up under the influences we have named. Length of years, the respect of rich and poor, honourable though poorly paid local offices, and wonderful health and strength, are the fruits such an one has justly earned by hard and honest toil, and (in our opinion) favourably bear comparison with the lot of his fellows of to-day.

To these brief and general observations, there were, of course, many exceptions, as will be noted here and there in the pages which follow, where occasional glimpses are obtained of the past habits and customs of our local ancestors.

KNOLL AND SHERBURNE OF WOLFHOUSE.

Wolf House or Wolf Hall (locally pronounced Woofus) is generally regarded as the ancient manor hall of Chipping, first owned by the Chepins, afterwards by the Knolls, and then by the Sherburnes, by whom, on 6th Feb., 1679-80, it was sold to Thomas Patten, Esq., of Preston, whence it has passed to its present owner, the Earl of Derby. The old house was mostly rebuilt by Thomas Patten at the end of the 17th century. This erection was demolished many years later, and the little that remained of the original or restored house has since 1867-8 been entirely cleared away. Previous to the last alterations, a porch protected a fine ancient ogee-shaped doorway, a remnant of the old hall; ¹ its massive oak door of equal antiquity likewise remained. Its surface was studded all over with large oak knobs. There were two perforations in the centre, through which, it was asserted by tradition that a wolf had been killed. ²

There were also traces of a chapel in an outbuilding called the turf-house; it was supposed to have had a gallery, and a beam across one end might have supported one. A small chamber or hiding-place, or priest's hole, was discovered by the workmen. It had well-finished plastered walls, and a flagged ceiling and floor; no window or any entrance remained. This place of concealment still exists, and the farmer has made an opening into it from the kitchens; it is made use of to put away lumber. The house was surrounded by a moat, of which, however, there are now no traces. The situation of the place is dreary and desolate, immediately at the foot of Parlic Pike, and at the head of a deep and wild ravine called Wolfhouse Clough. It was lonelier formerly when no pretence of a road existed, and the rough and uneven country was either barren waste or unreclaimed land. ³

¹ The engraving here given is enlarged from a drawing made by the late John Weld, Esq., for the *Stonyhurst Magazine* (vol. ii., 38), by the kind permission of Miss Weld and the editor of the *Magazine*.

² A writer in the *Stonyhurst Magazine* (ii., 37-42) says: "Apropos of the places of refuge erected in the more desolate districts, I hear on good authority that till late years there existed on Parlic Pike [*sic*] one of these 'wolf houses' as

they were called." But the Editor of the *Magazine* rightly adds in a note: "this house could therefore have done no more than stand on the site and perpetuate the name of one of the wolf-houses properly so called."

³ The greater portion of this account is taken from a copy of the *Parker MSS.* at Browsholme by the late John Weld, and communicated to the writer by Miss Weld of Leagram.

Knoll

John de Knoll =

John de Knoll, Lord
of Wheteley, 1305.

Roger de Knoll.

Adam, bro
with wh
in 1305



(See page 33).

Richard, son of Adam de Knoll
whom, Cecilia his wife, and
Bernard del Hacking bro
Assize of novel disseisin
Lay Subsidy 1327 in Chippin

Lawrence, son of Richard de Knoll, = Alice, living a widow
to whom his father in 1329 granted
half his lands, according to an *ex*
parte statement among Derby and
Hoghton charters. 1355 when acquitted
of harbouring an
outlaw, Thomas de
Chipindale.

John, son of Richard de Knoll, =
and pardoned 1338, by John de
pardon Thomas, son of John de
was admitted, as cousin, his lands in 1383; also a
of harbouring Thomas de
party to suit between R
de Knoll of Plesington, **captured**
John de
March,
ransomed

Roger, son of Lawrence de Knoll, was charged, =
along with John, son of Richard de Knoll,
Alice his mother, and Gilbert de Merclesden,
with harbouring Thomas de Chipindale, an
outlaw, on 5th Nov., 1352; acquitted 17th
Aug., 1355.

Thomas, son of Roger, son of Lawrence de Knoll, = Katherine, dau. of — Singlet
cousin and heir of John, son of Richard de
Knoll, produced pardon of John, dated 14th
June, 1337, and was admitted to his lands in
Chipendale by writ, 20th August, 1383; he
enfeoffed trustees in a messuage and lands in
Chepyn to use of his wife and her heirs by him,
with reversion to Edmund, son of William de
Lugh and his male heirs, remainder to Thomas
de Chipindale and heirs male, then to his right
heirs; held his land of Richard de Knoll by
service of a pair of gloves yearly.

by deed, 30th Oct., 1394, to
Thomas her late husband,
under his settlement, wh
suggestion of Robert de Si
seized into the King's hand
to Robert for 40 years, 13th
Enquiry, on petition, held
1424, and lands restored
by warrant, 13th May, 142

During the present year (1892) the formation of a military camp in close proximity to Wolf House has considerably enlivened matters.

Including the fell-land, the farm comprises 878 acres, of a rateable value (in 1841) of £192 13s. 6d.

KNOLL OF CHIPPING.

The evidences relating to this old local family are set forth in the pedigree, for which I am indebted to Major John Parker of Horbury. The younger branch settled at Aylsham and Sprowston in Norfolk, but make no reference in their wills to Chipping.¹ It is believed that the Knowleses of Bolton are sprung from the Chipping stock, but a laborious search to trace the connection has proved fruitless.

SHERBURNE OF WOLF HOUSE.

The first member of the family, ROGER SHERBURNE, second son of Robert Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, acquired Wolfhouse by marriage with Isabel, daughter and sole heiress of John Knoll. In 1519 (as stated in chap. ii.), he built the Wolfhouse quire in Chipping church; and in 1533, was ordered by the Earl of Derby to furnish 20 "tall men and good archers," to help in the defence of the Isle of Man (see page 15). He died early in 1546 at an advanced age.

"Inquisition taken at Whalley, 26 day April, 1 Edw. VI., before Sir Richard Sherburne, John Talbott, and Thomas Catterall, Esquires, after the death of Roger Sherburne, gent., the jury sworn say, that Roger Sherburne, shortly before his death, was seized in fee of 22 mills and 40 acres of arable land, 20 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, 50 acres of moor moss and turbary, lying in Chipping, by payment of 10s. per annum. 15 Jan., 14 Hen. VIII., gave and granted to Wm. Leyland, gent., John Catterall de Rauthmell, Christopher Parkinson, chaplain, and Robert Parkinson, chaplain, a close called the Knott,¹ of the annual value of 20s., a close called Whytacre, annual value 10s., a close called the Near Field, annual value 13s. 4d., also a close called Byrchenlee, annual value 6s. 8d., all of which lands are of the clear annual value of 50s. sterling,² to have and hold during the life of Roger Sherburne, son and heir of Robert Sherburne, son and heir of the aforesaid Roger Sherburne, in consideration of a marriage to be solemnized between Margaret Bradley, daughter

¹ I have abstracts of the wills of Thomas Knolles of Aylsham, gent., proved April 10, 1581, and of Chr. Knolles of Sprowston, gent., proved Jan. 4, 1610-11. A pedigree of this

family is given in the *Visitation of Norfolk* (Harl. Soc.).

² In the Lay Subsidy of 1522, the lands of Roger Sherburne are returned as worth £5.

of John Bradley. And lastly they say the mill and lands in Chipping are held of Edward, Lord Derby as of his manor in socage; that he died on 28 May, 35 Hen. VIII., and that Robert Sherburne is the son and heir, and his age then was 53 years and more." (*Derby MSS.*)

ROBERT SHERBURNE, born in 1490, eldest son of Roger succeeded to the property. Reference has already been made in chap. i. to the lengthy dispute with the Hoghtons as to the lordship of the manor. We have not found the date of his death.

He was followed by his eldest son, ROGER SHERBURNE, who, in 1572, gave shelter to his brother John Sherburne, then vicar of Leyland (for some account of whom see pages 25-26). Of his later career we have found nothing.¹

His eldest son, ROBERT SHERBURNE, in his will, dated June 29, 1605, describes himself as of "Woolfehall in Sherburne Meare in Chepin." His body he desired to be buried in Chipping Church. All his goods (inventory, £308 19s.) he left to his three younger sons amongst them, and made his wife, his son Alexander, and son-in-law John Creane of Poulton, his executors.

His brother, Luke Sherburne, "of the Woolfehall in Sherburne, neare to Chippin, gentleman," made his will, Nov. 23, 1608 (proved at York, Sep. 22, 1610). His legacies include :

To his nephew Roger Shereburne, "my cloake," and to Elizabeth his wife "my best hatt which is faced with velvett and hathe a rounde silken band." "£5 to pray for my soule and the poore to have penies a peece the day of my buriall." To Anne Sherburne, his sister-in-law, 20s., and to her sons, Alexander, Richard, and John, 10s. each; to his bastard son Charles Hothersall, £20; his

¹ A complete pedigree of the Sherburne family is much required. Closely connected with the Chipping branch were the Sherburnes of Heysham, of whom we have found the following: Richard Sherburne of Heysham, gent., will, April 26, 1597, bequeaths all his purchased lands in Heysham, Chipping, Preston, Broughton, Goosnargh, and Cockerham, and all his good will (under the sufferance and licence of the Earl of Derby) of his messuage in Thornley, to Ellen, his wife, for life, with remainder to his son, Thomas Sherburne. Richard Sherburne, Esq., of Stonyhurst, supervisor. Inventory, £559.

Thomas Sherburne of Heysham gent., by will, June 10, 1635, leaves his lands to Richard Sherburne, his brother, legacies to Elizabeth, his wife, Oliver Breres, sister, Alice Holland, nephew, Robt. Edmondson of Heysham. His widow, by will, Sep. 3, 1637, desires to be buried in Chippin Church, near her late husband. Gives to her brother, Laurence Breres, a gold ring, a bay nagge, and £50. Other bequests are to her sister, Isabel Guy; brother, John Breres; her mother; niece, Frances Breres; nephew, Oliver Breres; uncle, Henry Breres; and her brother-in-law, Richard Sherburne of Heysham, her executor.

Sherburne of

ARMS: *Argent*, A LION RA

MSS.;

CREST: A UNICORN'S HEA

Robert Sherburne of Wolf Hall, Sherburne

Edmund Sherburne

ONLY
ONE
N.C.



"shapen aperell" to his brother, Simon Sherburne; to his cousin, Roger Sherburne of the Knott, 20s. Executors, Anne, his wife, Robert, his son, cozen Roger, John Hacking and John Sherburne of Cowen (Cheth. Soc., N. S., xxviii., 177-8).

In the Subsidy of 1626, Henry Sherburne, of Wolfhall, grandson of Roger, who died in 1605, was returned as owning lands worth £4 a year.

During the next quarter of a century the family got into difficulties, and on the 25th Sept., 1638, John Sherburne of Wolfhall received £280 from William Parker, gent., but for what consideration is not clear, although in 1668 the latter put in a claim to the estates. About 1640-42, John Sherburne sold the property to his uncle, John Sherburne, who in 1657 died seized in fee of "the manor" of Chipping and Wolfhall, with the demesne lands, miln and kiln thereto belonging, and the farms called the Knott,¹ Whittacre, and Rosegreave (*Derby MSS.*), which he bequeathed to his son and heir, Robert Sherburne of Wolfhall, Esq., who by will dated 14th August, 1668, "being seized in fee of the manor of Chipping, and of the mansion house called Wolfhall or Wolfhouse with the demesne lands thereto belonging, as well as of tenements called the Knott, Whittacre, Rosegrove, together with certain liberties, privileges, Court Leet and Baron, gave them to his 'loving brother' Alexander Shirburne of West Hays in the county of Lincoln, gent., and his heirs male, on condition that Alexander Shirburne and his heirs, out of the rents and profits of the manor lands shall pay the following annuities, debts, and legacies:—(1) £500 to William Hall of East Woodhey in the county of Southampton, gent., within four years of the testator's death; (2) £24 per annum to Mrs. Dorothy Shirburne (testator's wife) now resident at Marlow in the county of Bucks, during her lifetime; (3) £10 per annum to the testator's daughter, Mary Shirburne, for her maintenance during the time she continues a *femme sole*." Other bequests were, to his "trusty servant, William Scot, who hath been very faithful to me," the sum of £20 ("he deserves more, but this is all I can give"); to Mary Parkinson of Everingham, £5 "for her paines and diligence about me when I lay long sick at Everingham;" to his servant, Thomas Harrison, 20s.; to Nan Rishton of Everingham, 20s. With regard to certain debts, named in the schedule, the testator desires that they be paid out of the moneys due to him from Sir Marmaduke Constable, Bart. All his personal effects he leaves to his brother Alexander, whom he makes sole executor. A proviso adds

¹ "Knott" and "Whittaker," two adjoining farms in Thornley, 42 and 55 acres respectively in extent. The build-

ings are at least 200 years old, but have no date-stones.

that in case his said brother dies without male issue the manor lands are to go to the testator's daughter Catherine, wife of William Hall. Witnessed by Thos. Massey, W. Heath, W. Scot, and Thomas Harrison.

After his brother's death, Alexander Sherburne deposed that "save an annuity of £16 to John Sherburne (his cousin) the property was free." How far this was correct may be gathered from the painful sequel which follows, showing how the last of an ancient and honourable house fell upon evil times, became an humble suppliant for the bare necessities of life, was imprisoned for debt, and died at length (let us hope in comfort and peace) within the hospitable walls of Stonyhurst, whence had sprung his ancestors many centuries before.

About the year 1672, Alexander Sherburne became surety for £200 along with Christopher Wilkinson, his neighbour, and not being able to meet the bond, he was arrested in April, 1688, and remained a prisoner for thirteen weeks. Bitterly does he speak of "the damnable declarations" amongst his friends and acquaintances at London, and especially of Wilkinson to whose lodgings in Hatton Garden he was refused admittance. The bill of charges incurred on account of his arrest has been preserved :

"Spent at Lawrence Shepheard's for 4 Bayliffs'		
ordinaries and the prisoner	0	2s. 6d.
For drink	0	8s. 6d.
Bayliffes meate and drink	0	0s. 8d."

In 1675 "Mr. Alexander Sherborne" was assessed for 4 hearths; and "Mr. Roger Sherburne" of Knott, for 3 hearths.

About this time Sherburne sold the family lands in Chipping to Thomas Patten of Preston,¹ who in right of his wife had recently become Lord of the adjoining manor of Thornley. The low straits into which Sherburne had fallen are painfully shown in the following letter addressed to Thomas Patten (*Derby MSS.*):—

"June the 6th, 1690—In April 1682 at Mr. White's house (Chipping Vicarage) I desired to know what maintenance I might expect, and what answer you then gave me I suppose you may remember. In May, 1684, I told you I would leave the cuntry and goe to London, and then desired payment for the moveables in the mill and kiln which you refused, saying you had satisfied for

¹ How Wm. Parker's claims were settled we do not know, but on March 18, 1673 4, was buried at Chipping, "Mr. Willm. Parker of Wolihall;"

and on the 20th June following an inventory was taken of goods "at Wolfhall after the decease of Mr. Parker, gent."

them. In conclusion you put me upon terms, and would have allowed me £5 per annum, in case I would have sworn an affidavit you had drawn. As to my niece, Hall (if I can fit myself for a journey), I have thoughts of giving her a visit: it's above a year since I heard from her; if I can do you service in that I will, as I imagine it may be as well for her as for you to have a conclusion. Dare not you trust me now with £5 to furnish me with needful apparel.

Thus hoping you will with patience think well of all this, I rest

Your affect. frende and humble servant,

ALEX. SHIRBURN.

These for Thomas Patten, Esq., at his house in Preston."

From 1690 to the present day, Wolfhouse has been occupied by the Proctors, a respectable yeoman family, who have taken an important part in local affairs, and who are noted (like many other Chipping families) for longevity. We have only space for the following brief sketch:—

HENRY PROCTOR, of Wolfhall, by will, April 14, 1743, leaves a tenement in Wyersdale to his sons James and John, legacies to his daughters and wife, and makes his two sons executors. He was buried April 21, 1743.

JAMES PROCTOR, of Wolfhall Mill, married Alice Bleasdale, and had John, Richard, and Henry. He was buried Dec. 14, 1770.

JOHN PROCTOR, of Wolfhall Mill, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of his uncle John, had issue Henry and Jane. He was buried Sep. 21, 1830, aged 73. Henry Proctor died in 1847, aged 53, leaving a son John, who died Nov. 28, 1887, aged 74. His son, Henry Proctor, is the present occupier.

JOHN PROCTOR, second son of the first-named Henry, was buried Feb. 3, 1803, aged 85; his son Henry, buried Oct. 14, 1832, aged 82; and his grandson, John (of Saddleside), died July 14, 1881, aged 84. Many representatives of the family are now living in Chipping and district.

BRADLEY OF BRADLEY HALL.

The Bradleys were among the earliest landowners in the township of Thornley; in the reign of Edw. I., Robert de Bradley had a grant of lands from Ralph de Thorndeley. Bradley Hall, their residence, was regarded as a distinct lordship, locally known as "Bradley demesne." It was among the possessions of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and in the *Valor Eccles.*, Hen. VIII., appears as: "A fee of Thomas Awinisworth, bailiff of Chipping, belonging to the Preceptory of Newland ..33s. 7d." After the dissolution of that order it reverted to the Crown; but the term "St. John's rent" was in use so late as 1750. Upon the death of John Bradley in 1597, without male issue, the estate passed to his son-in-

law, John Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston, by whose descendants it was sold, about 1660, to the Earl of Derby, in whose family it now remains. Of the original house not a vestige is left.

JOHN BRADLEY, living 1450-1500, married Isabell Barton, and had issue, sons, Thomas (who died childless), and John.

JOHN BRADLEY married Catherine Catterall of Newhall in Craven, and by her had sons, Thomas, Allan, John, and a daughter (wife of ——— Rodes of Chipping). In the Lay Subsidy of 1522, his lands in Thornley are returned as worth £5.

THOMAS BRADLEY, son and heir, by his marriage with Grace, daughter of Hugh Sherburne of Stonyhurst, had three sons, John, Hugh, and Thomas; and two daughters, Anne, wife of Robert Lawrence of Yeland; and Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Curwen of Camberton. He died June 1, 1564. At the *ing. p. m.*, held at Preston, Oct. 30, 1564, Thomas Bradley was declared to have died seised of Bradley Hall, 60 acres of arable land, 50 of pasture, 26 of meadow, and 10 of wood, in Thornley, held of the Queen by fealty and the rent of 4s. in socage. He also held lands in Chaigley, Balderston, Hothersall, and Hilderston.

JOHN BRADLEY, eldest son and heir, aged 36 at the time of his father's death, married Anne, daughter of Robert Braithwaite, and had issue three daughters, Ellen, born in 1560, wife of John Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston; Elizabeth, born about 1570, wife of Thomas Talbot of Bashall; and Jane, born in 1572, wife of Francis Duckett. In his old age he removed to Betham in Westmoreland, his wife's native county; and, in 1590, executed a deed conveying his lands in Lancashire to his two elder daughters and their children, subject to an annuity of £80 to his wife, and of £20 to Thomas Osbaldeston,¹ son of his eldest daughter. He died in October, 1597; and at the *ing. p. m.*, taken April 1, 1600, was proved to have held (in addition to those named) the advowson of Warton and the Manor of Heysham, which he left to his youngest daughter. The family returned a pedigree at Flower's Visitation in 1567—*Arms*: *Sable*, a fess engrailed *argent*, in chief a mullet *or*, between two crosses pattée fichée of the second, the whole within a bordure engrailed *argent*.

¹ In 1606, Thomas Osbaldeston was found guilty of the murder of his brother-in-law. This tragedy has (er-

roneously) given rise to a legend that Bradley Hall was the scene of the crime.

ALSTON OF HESKETH END.

Two miles west of Chipping village, this house is the oldest and most interesting in the parish. The principal part remaining (shown in the engraving) was built by the Alstons about 1590. Outside on the walls are long inscriptions in bold relief, but not very legible owing to the repeated coatings of whitewash with which they have been covered; scattered about the walls within and without the buildings are stones on which are cut rude carvings and inscriptions. Over the door facing the east is the legend:

RESPICE - FINEM - ET - NVNQV

AM - PECCABIS - PROXIMVM - AMA -

On the south and east of the gable end is the inscription: ¹

BRVTVS - ERECTVS - LON	CESAR - CONQVER - A
DINV - ANTE - CHRIST - 108	NGLIA - ANTE - CHRIST - 58
SAXONII - CONQVER - ANGLIA	DANII - CONQVER - A
ANNO - DOM - 447 - EPISCOPAT	NGLIA - ANNO - DOM - 1016
ANGLIA - CONQVER - FLODDAN - 1513	IHC | ANNO - DOM - 1591 - ELIS - REGI
ANGL - RECEP - FIDE - A.D. - 179	REGNO - ANN - ETATIS - NOSTRE
ROBART - ALSTVN - 25	A - CREACIONE - MVNDI - 5555 - A CONQVES
RIC - ALSTVN - IVNIOR - 5	TO - ANGLIE - 524 - DEVM - TIME - REGEM - HONOR

RICHAR

To the left of the entrance is DE - ALST Other inscriptions are :

VN - 1603

RICHARDE - ALSTVN - MADE - THIS - HOVSE - ANNO - DOMINI - 1582 -

O - LORD - SAVE - IT - & - BE - KIND -

RICHARDE - ALSTVN - 53 | ANNO - DOMINI - MDCLXXIIII

A

A 1667

E R

R EDOVE 44

1588

ALSTVN - HATH - INHERTED - HERE - ID - 18 - YER ²

¹ This, freely translated and extended may be thus rendered: Brutus brought to London, B.C. 108; Caesar conquered England, B.C. 58; The Saxons conquered England, A.D. 447; Augustine the Bishop . . . ; The Danes conquered England, A.D. 1016; England conquered at Flodden in the year 1513; the English received the faith, A.D. 173; In the year of our Lord, 1591, in the

reign of Queen Elizabeth, of our age, Robert Alston, 25, of Richard Alston, junior, 5; from the creation of the world, 5555; from the conquest of England, 524; Fear God, Honour the Queen.

² Which may mean:

"Alston hath inherited here, Fifteen hundred and eighteen year."

In various odd places are stones with crosses and the sacred monograms cut on them, apparently insertions of a later date.

In the bedroom, at the south gable end, is a stone slab let into the east wall, on which is the very clear, distinct inscription in raised letters :—

DEVN - TIME - | REGEM - HONOR - | PROXIMVM - AMA | HOC - FAC - ET
VIVE - | IN - ETERNVM. (Fear God; honour the King; love your
neighbour. This do, and live for ever).

In the dairy is a stone thus inscribed (with letters of a later date): FEAR - GOD - AND - LOVE - THE - RIGHT.

A few ornamented scrolls complete the visible carving; although it is probable that more would be revealed were the whitewash and plaster carefully removed.

The Alstons remained owners until 1702, when it passed to the Eccles family; in 1819 Richard Eccles of Wigan sold it to Thomas Cardwell, whose descendants now possess it.

From the *MS.* of the late Mr. Weld I take the following :—

"The Alston family, originally of Alston, a neighbouring township, were probably of great antiquity, bearing the same name and owning the manor house of Alston Hall. In 16 Eliz., Richard de Alston sold this and the rest of his property in Alston and Hothersall to Sir R. Shirburne of Stonyhurst. This Rich. de Alston styles himself Shearsman of the City of Hereford, and a seal to the deed of sale to Sir R. Shirburne bears a shield with a rude reproduction of a pair of shears between two pellets. His son Richard confirms his father's deed, and builds the house at Hesketh End, which he entails, with other property in Chipping and Thornley, on his family, in tail male, by deed in 1590."

RICHARD ALSTON of Chipping, son of William, married Margaret, daughter of Richard Swinglehurst; and, in 1446, William Swinglehurst, and Richard Smithies, chaplain, granted to Richard and Margaret Alston a messuage called Wright's Place in Chipping. We next meet with

Robert Alston of Hesketh End, yeoman, who by will, March 13, 1548-9, appoints his "trusty and well-beloved in Christ Sir Thomas Alston, priest, my unkle" and Wm Merton, his brother-in-law, exors., with Sir Rd. Hoghton, as supervisor. His estate of inheritance in fee simple in Billsborough and Chipping he leaves to his exors. for 9 years in trust until his son and heir, Richard, is 20 years old. To his

daughter, Grace, 20 marks; and his sons, George and Oliver, each 10 marks; and a legacy to his uncle, William Alston. Among the witnesses is Sir James Richmond, curate of Chipping. In the Lay Subsidy of 1522 his lands are valued at 40s.¹

RICHARD ALSTON, son of Robert, born about 1538, built the present house at Hesketh End. By his wife, Ellen, he had issue, Robert, bap. Dec. 8, 1565; Agnes, wife of Richard Parker, vicar of Chipping; Jane, wife of John Sudell, and Mary. His will is dated July 31, 1607, and he died two days later. At the *inq. p.m.*, held in 1608, he is declared to have held in fee a messuage, 45 acres of land and 40 acres of moor and moss in Chipping, held of the King in free and common socage and worth 40s. a year, and lands in Billsborough.

ROBERT ALSTON, son of Richard, is named in the will of John Alston of Thornley, Sep. 13, 1598. He had children, Richard, Robert, Isabell, Jane, Margaret, Alice, and Ellen (who made her will Sep. 20, 1614). Robert Alston was living in 1614, but the date of his burial does not appear in the Chipping register.

RICHARD ALSTON, son of Robert, was born about 1586, but dying young was succeeded by his brother, Robert, who in 1626 occurs as a freeholder in Chipping.²

In 1650, Robert Alston, gent., son of the last-named, is described as "captain,"² when he gave evidence before the Parliamentary Commissioners at Preston. He would appear to have been 44 years old in 1667; and in 1649 and in 1675 occurs as a freeholder of Chipping. In 1702, the property was sold to Henry Eccles,³ either by this Robert Alston, or his son and namesake.

¹ In the *Weld MSS.* it is stated that Margaret, widow of Richard Alston, grants her dower of 26s. 8d. in Thornley, July 15, 1578, to Sir Richard Sherburne in consideration of £5 6s. 8d.; and that Thomas Alston obtains from his brother Richard a tenement in Wheatley, in 1572.

² In the *Subsidy Roll* of 1626, "the heirs of Robert Alston" are assessed for lands at 30s. And in the *Hearth Tax Subsidy* of 1675, Robert Alston has to

pay for three hearths.

³ A small farm not far from Hesketh End now bears the name of "Captain Alston's."

³ Other members of the family are: Thomas Alston of Lee House, buried Mar. 18, 1616-17; Reginald Alston, buried Sep. 3, 1623; and Andrew Alston (who in his will, Mar. 5, 1693-4, names his son, William, and his grandson, John, son of James, deceased), buried March 25, 1694.

WALNE OF THORNLEY.

The family of Walne (or Wawen, Wawne) has been settled here for over 600 years. At the *inq. p.m.* of Edmund Wawen, late of Wheatley, Sep. 1, 1592, a charter was shown, dated Whittingham, 19 Edw. iii. (1345), wherein it was stated that William, son of Rd. Wawne, granted to John, his son and his heirs, 2 messuages and 32 acres of land in Astley in Whittingham, and that this John was ancestor of the said Edmund, lately deceased, who died seized of the said lands in his demesne as of fee-tail (see below).

WILLIAM WALNE, of Thornley, gent., born about 1506, was churchwarden of Chipping in 1556, and was a freeholder, paying 6d. a year for chief rent. He died in 1566, and was followed by his eldest son

NICHOLAS WALNE, who in 1585 had a dispute with Thos. Sowerbutts, of Birks. Walne's statement to the Duchy Court, May 3, 1585, was to the effect that his father, about 1566, conveyed 3 closes of land in Chipping and Thornley to John Rodes and James Helme in trust for him (Nicholas). Also that he is seized of a close in Thornley called "Alice field," of the inheritance of William Ambrose, now occupied by Thos. and Chr. Sowerbutts; and of land near to Studley brook in Thornley, lately bought of John Walne, of Cumberall. He accuses Sowerbutts—"a man of great wealth, and much frended, kynned, and alyed" with the jurors of the county—of damage and trespass, and of turning the course of the brook on to his land, as well as of defrauding him of the third part of a house and the sixth part of land called "Birckes," lying between Studley brook and Longridge, bought for £80, and now rented by Sowerbutts at 3s. 4d. a year. Defendant denies the trespass, and declares that the moiety of the Birks was sold in 1526, by Robert Walne, of Cumberall in Whittingham, to Wm. Sowerbutts, his father. Nicholas Walne, at his death, died seized of Astley in Whittingham, held by knight's service, and 6s. rent, and worth 20s. a year; land in Chipping worth 4d. a year, held of the Crown by the 100th part of a knight's fee; Lowdbank in Wheatley, held of the Crown as of the lately demolished Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in free socage by fealty and rent of 12d. and worth 20s.; a piece of waste held of the Houghtons by fealty and rent of 6d., worth 26s. 8d. By will dated Sep. 30, 1591, he gave his body to be

buried in Chipping church; to his son and heir, Edmund, all his lands in Thornley; £20 to his second son, Thomas, and the residue among his wife and four younger children. He married Jan. 20, 1567-8, Ellen, daughter of Edward Sharples, of Osbaldeston,¹ and had issue, Edmund, Thomas, William, Anne, Elizabeth, and Jane.

EDMUND WALNE and his mother survived but a few months, as, on March 13, 1591-2, they were "worthely" and lawfully convicted at Lancaster Assizes of the murder of Thomas Beesley of Goosnargh on March 7; and ten days later, both mother and son were executed. A dispute took place as to the "goods, money, plate and jewels" of the deceased, valued at £291. John Brograve, Attorney General of the Duchy, sued Robert Sharples and Robert Parker of Chipping, who replied that they had bought for £40 (for the benefit of the poor children of Nicholas Walne) all the royalties of the case in question from Chr. and Jas. Anderton, who in 1582 had leased from the Queen "all the goods and chattels of felons and outlaws" for a term of 31 years. (*Ing. p. m.*, xv., 13; *Duc. Pleas*, cxvi., A 21). Of Thomas Walne, born about 1579, we have found little. He was followed by his brother—

WILLIAM WALNE, who, by his wife, Mary, had Robert, bap. Dec. 27, 1609; William, Thomas, Jane, Ellen, Elizabeth, and Anne. In 1626, his lands in Thornley are returned as worth 20s. yearly. By will, Jan. 14, 1650-1, he gives a tenement in Goosnargh to his son, Robert; Lowdbank to his son William; a close in Chipping to Robert Dunderdale; and legacies to his younger children and grandchildren. His inventory came to £274.

WILLIAM WALNE, son of Robert, born about 1640, married Ellen Johnson of Goosnargh, and had, James, Robert, William, Mary, wife of Edward Cottam, Anne, Dorothy, and Elizabeth. By will, Aug. 8, 1705, he leaves Lowdbank to George Eccles of Birks and Edward Cottam, in trust for his eldest son, James, during his minority. His goods were valued at £48. He was buried Sep. 4, 1705.

¹ George Sharples, of Osbaldeston, in his will (proved at Chester, May 2, 1588) makes his brother, Robert Sharples of Whittingham, and his brother-in-law, Nicholas Wawen, exors., and leaves "24 score pounds" among their twelve children. His debtors includes Thos.

Bradley, of Wheatley, John Hothersall, jun., of Alston, Henry Alston, of Chepyn, Silvester Bradley, Thos. Holte, of the Stidde, Hy. Norcross, vicar of Ribchester—total sum due to him being £502.

JAMES WALNE OF LOWDBANK, eldest son of William, by his wife, Jenet, had, William, James, Thomas, Cecilia, Mary, and Jenet. He was buried at Chipping, Dec. 18, 1764, aged 73.

His brother, William, by will, July 19, 1732, gave 20s. to the poor of Thornley; legacies, to his wife Jane, his daughter, Jane, wife of Ellis Dilworth, Dorothy, wife of Rd. Cutler, and Sarah, wife of Hy. Blacow; and his turbary on Blackmoss to his grandson, William Cutler. His wife, Thos. Eccles, of the Lee House, and Oliver Hatch of Chipping, exors. He was buried Aug. 3, 1732; and his widow, Feb. 15, 1732-3.

William Walne of Lowdbank, eldest son of James, born in 1725, by his wife, Elizabeth, had James, born in 1756, died Nov. 21, 1825; Robert, William, and Jenet. He died in April, 1765; and by his will ordered his property to be sold. His widow married, secondly, May 11, 1767, Adam Greenwood of Ribchester.

FAIR OAK IN BOWLAND.

Fair Oak House, known in old times as Fair del Holme, Fair-dockhouse, and locally called Farrick, is pleasantly situated among the Bowland "Knotts," 3 miles north-east of Chipping village. Part of the original building still remains; one room wainscotted with dark oak, contains a panel over the fireplace, on which is painted a hunting scene, showing the house as it stood in the early part of the seventeenth century. On the gable end of the outbuildings is the inscription in raised letters: John Parkinson: Dorothy, his wife: and Thomas, his

P.

son: 1716; and on a pump—I. C. (John Cline Parker).

1819.

In the reign of Henry VII. (1485-1509), John Swynlyrst had a lease of the estate from the Crown, in whose decendants it remained during the next century and a half, when it passed by marriage to the Harrises of Torrisholme, the Parkinsons of Sykes, and the Parkers of Harden.¹

¹ By indenture, March 25th, 1720, was sold for £450 the capital messuage called Torrisholme Hall to Joshua

Lodge of Bare, yeoman. (*Piccoppe MSS.*, iii., 200).

Derived evidently from Swynehurst, ¹ the name of Swinglehurst or Swindlehurst has been for centuries closely connected with the district. In 22 Hen. VI. (1443-4), Richard, son of William de Alston, of Chipping, married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Swinglehurst (*Weld MSS.*). During the latter part of the reign of Henry VII. (1500-1509), it was stated in pleadings before the Duchy Court that Robert Swynlhurst, late husband of Isabella, now wife of James Helme, had owned a moiety of a farm called Farrock House in Bolland for 24 years, at a yearly rent of 40s. His widow, as executor, continued the tenancy for four years, paying no rent; whereupon Robert Swynlyrst, John his father, and others, came and sowed the land with grain. In his reply Robert Swynlyrst states that his father held the tenement of the King, and had allowed his brother Robert, now deceased, to occupy a moiety, and (afterwards) to his wife so long as she remained sole (*Duchy Pleas*, viii., H9).

The earliest will we have found is that of Alice, "late wyffe of Robert Swynlhurst," dated 13 July, 1580. She leaves her body for burial in the church of Chyppine "as neare to the place where my late husband lyeth as possyble can be." To her son Ambrose, £40; to Edith Bannister £20, when 21 years old, her son John "to keep her till then with meate, drink and clothes;" Alice Moreton, and Jane Hairst, 20 marks a piece. To her daughter Jane Tempest, and her son John Swinglehurst, 20 nobles each; to her sister Bannister "my baye mare and to her son John the foale she now hath." Residue among her children John, Thomas, Richard, and Jane; her son John, sole executor. Witnesses, Roger Sherburne of the Wolfhouse, gent., Jane Banester of Waddington, widow, Gilbert Morton, Nicholas Tempest, with divers others. The inventory, taken 20 Aug., 1580, by Thomas Parker of Graystonley, Alexander Bleasdale of the Iuklinge Green, Arthur Parker of Lickhurst, and Reynold Parker of Greystonley, is of great length. It includes: 8 oxen, 24*l*; 4 fat oxen, 40 marks; 20 kine and 1 bull, 33*l* 6s. 8d.; 13 styrikes, 8*l* 13s. 4d.; 2 graye horses, 5*l* 6s. 8d.; one baye horse 2*l*; 50 sheep, 8*l* 6s.

¹ "This strange surname is not in Mr. Lowe's collection. The termination shows it to be local. Probably it is a

corruption of Swinedalehurst, the wood of the dale of the swine " Peacock's *Yorkshire Catholics*, 21.

8d.; 10 lambs, 1*l*; 10 weathers, 5*l* 6s. 8d.; 10 olde swyne, and 5 young pigges, 3*l* 5s.; oats, 18*l* 8s.; 3 acres of barley, 10*l*; hay, 3*l* 6s. 8d.; meale and malte, 5*l*; brass pottes, 3*l* 6s. 8d.; fether beds, 12 boulsters, 8 pillows and 5 mattresses, 15*l*; 13 pair of blankets and an olde blanket, 3*l*; 28 coverlets, 8*l*; 13 pair of linnen sheets and an odd sheet, 4*l*; 3 linnen table cloths, leather tanned and untanned, 4*l*; lent money, Alexander Parker of Radham, 27*l*; Mr. Roger Sherburne, 55s. Total, 264*l* 7s. 8d.

Debts owing by deceased are to Mr. Gilbert Murton, Mr. Robert Parkinson, Alice, daughter of late Chr. Parker, Mr. Nicholas Tempest, George Knowles, and the viccar of Chippin. The funeral expenses are put at 3*l* 2s. 7d.; Leonard Walker, for writing will, 10s.; and a note is made that Mr. John Moreton claimed an angel of gold, a golde ringe, and a felt hatte, value 26s. 6d.; and William Hodgkinson of Preston, younger, for a frise gowne, 16s. From the will¹ of Jane, daughter of Robert Swinglehurst, and widow of Nicholas Tempest of Catlowe, dated Aug. 1, 1626 (proved at York, Oct. 2, 1628), some information is obtained which has been utilized in the accompanying pedigree.

From 1632-35 a dispute was depending in the Duchy Court between Henry Richmond, of Stakes, and Robert Swinglehurst, of Fairoak, concerning a right of way. In the information it is set forth that plaintiff is possessed for a long term under lease from King James I. of a capital messuage called Stakes, in the Forest of Bowland, and is likewise seized in his demesne as of freehold for his own life, and the life of his daughter, Mary Richmond, of certain closes called the New Lawnes, Cleaholme, and Whitmore Knott, and further, that between Stakes and the said messuages is "a common Highwaye and passage, with cart carryage on horseback and on foote, and for driving and leading of beasts and cattle, loaden horses, at all seasons of the year." The course of the road is described as beginning at Stakes, which stands on the banks of the Hodder, and so leading

¹ For a copy of which I am indebted to Mrs. Arthur Cecil Tempest, who gives an interesting account of "Nicholas

Tempest, a sufferer in the Pilgrimage of Grace," in the *Yorks. Arch. and Top. Journal*, xi., 246-271.

and.

Authorities :
WILLS, REGISTERS, ETC.

Robert Swinglehurst=Is
died before 1507.

Robert Swingleh
of Fair Oak.

John Scholas Tempest,
of Fwill, Aug. 1,
buried
1618.

Robert Swinglehurst=E
of Fair Oak ; died
in Feb., 1644-5.

John Swinglehurst Harris=Anne, dau. of
born in 1610; bur. James Wall,
ob. inf. sing, Sep. of Preston,
gent.

Charles
of Fa
buried
29, 17

Christopher Har Whittingham
buried Nov. Whittingham,
1692.

Thomas Parkinson ;
buried Aug. 24,
1721.

Elizabeth, born in=Robert Parker, of Harden ;
1722; mar. Jan. buried at Slaidburn,
20, 1746-7. Aug. 14, 1786.

John C.
of Fa



across the ford of the river upon the north west, into and through a close called Wardesley, and from thence northwards into and straight through a pasture called ffarrick house pasture, which was anciently all one pasture, and now lately made into several closes, and so northwards through a close called the Conneiy, and thence north-westward through ffarrick house fould, leaving the said house a little on the left hand, and so north-westwardly through a gate into a close called the Highfield, thence through the long Knott to New Lawnes. There is also another common highway leading from Stakes to Graystonley, which passes Fair oak, and thence through Gigger Gate and Arkeley.

Defendant contends that the road is not a common highway; that in his lease of Fair oak from the late King no reservation of right of way over the closes in question was made. The Chancellor of the Duchy and Mr. Justice Vernon decided in plaintiff's favour. Two years later it appears that Robert Swinglehurst had purchased the "fee farm inheritance" of Fair oak, and has since stopped the right of road. The court then appointed Roger Kenyon, Nicholas Cunliffe, Richard Thornley, and Thomas Burne, gentlemen, to make some reasonable settlement in the matter (*Duc. Lanc. Dec. and Orders*, 7-10 Chas. I., f. 306^b, 581^b).

As stated in Chap. ii., the Swinglehursts had a lease of the tithes of Chipping. Nicholas Assheton in his *Journal* (Chet. Soc., xiv., 89), records [1618], "April 18, Jo. Swinglehurst buried: he dyed distract: he was a great follower of Brierley."

Robert Swinglehurst, son and heir of the "distraught" was the last of his name who occupied Fair oak. He married Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Thompson, of Esholt (widow of Richard Falkingham),¹ and had issue, John, born in 1619; Ann, Alice; and Mary, bap. Dec. 31, 1620, wife of Christopher Harris, of Skerton. In the subsidy Roll of 1626, he appears as worth "in goods" £5, and is assessed at 13s. 4d. Before a local commission held at Preston in 1650, George Richmond, of Chipping, deposed that "he was taken by force to York battle (Marston Moor, April 1, 1644), by Capt. Robert Swinglehurst, where he was maymed." He died in February, 1644-5, leaving an only daughter, Mary.

¹ April 18, 1624, was buried at Chipping, "Mr. John ffawkyngame."

In the *Royalist Composition Papers* (1st series, xxxi., 3-62) is a lengthy account of the proceedings taken in the matter of the Swinglehurst estates, by reason of the delinquency of Robert Swinglehurst and Christopher Harris. It appears that, in 1641, Swinglehurst demised the tithes of Chipping (of which he had a lease for three lives) to his son-in-law, Christopher Harris, for the sum of £100, and the yearly rent of £6 13s. 4d., for a term of 21 years—the yearly value of the tithes being £13 2s. 6d. Christopher Harris, on June 22nd 1653, prayed to be allowed to compound for the said tithes, which had been sequestrated. His wife also puts in a claim for dower from Fair Oak House, she being sole daughter and heiress of her father. On the other hand, Captain Thomas Hunter, of Roswate in Furness, states that he was plundered of all his personal estate to the value of £600, in the year 1643, by one Christopher Harris, lieutenant under the Earl of Derby at that time.

In 1667, Christopher Harris was returned as a recusant; and in the subsidy roll of 1675, the number of hearths in his house is returned as seven.

MARSDEN OF THE PALE.

This farm, in the township of Leagram, a mile due south of Chipping village, marks the limit of the park of Leagram; it was acquired from the Crown about 1550 by the Mersden or Marsden family. In his will, May 16, 1609, Richard Marsden leaves his "free inheritance of the Pale" to his son, Thomas. About 1720, Christopher Slater of Leagram bought the property of Richard Marsden; and his descendants, about 1770-80, sold it to John Grimshaw of Preston.¹ In 1820-30, the Pale passed into the hands of the late George Weld of Leagram Hall, in whose family it now remains. The house is

G.

modern; on a stone and over the door are: J. P. (John and Penelope Grimshaw).
1788.

¹ John Grimshaw, born in 1740, was eldest son of Thos. Grimshaw, Mayor of Preston, 1768-9, 1775-6, by Mary, daughter of John Nock of Preston. Like his father, and younger brother Nicholas, John Grimshaw was a law-

yer. He married at Clitheroe, Sep. 20, 1772, Penelope, daughter of Edmund Shuttleworth of Horrocksford, near Clitheroe, and had issue two sons and four daughters. He died March 12, 1821, aged 80.

RICHARD MARSDEN of the Pale, yeoman, died before Sep. 1, 1609. In his will (proved at Chester on that day) he names his only son Thomas, whom he makes sole executor; gives to his grandson, Henry Clarke, "a chist at my bed-feet which my wyffe had hir clothes in," and legacies to his grandchildren Alice and Elizabeth Clarke, and his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John Swinglehurst. The inventory of his goods (63*l* 15*s*.) includes; "Geese, iiij ould ones and xxj younge ones—xjs.; pultrie, iijs.; cheese presse and jarres, ijs.; oats and barlie sowne upon the ground, xvij ^{li}."

THOMAS MARSDEN of the Pale, yeoman, survived his father but a few years. In his will, May 15, 1613 (proved at Chester July 16, 1614), he leaves his lands to his wife Alice (daughter of Edmund Parkinson of Blindhurst) until his son, Richard, comes of age. To George Key he gives his "working doublett and jerkin, one canves shirte and a paire of stockings." Inventory, 92*l* 14*s*. 8*d*., includes debts owing by Robt. Parkinson of Blindhurst, Richard Marsden of Thornley, and Chr. Parkinson of Blindhurst.

RICHARD MARSDEN of the Pale had issue, Richard, bap. Jan. 24, 1627-8 (see below); Henry (living at Fairsnape in 1659); Thomas (of Thornley Hall in 1681); and Margaret. We have not found the date of his death.

RICHARD MARSDEN of the Pale, eldst son of Richard, by his first wife, Jane, had issue a son, Richard, born Aug. 26, 1654; and by his second wife, Margaret, a son, Thomas, and two daughters, Grace (wife of Chr. Bateson, parish clerk of Chipping), and Anne, wife of Wm. Cutler of Thornley, yeoman. In 1675, "Captain Marsden" was assessed upon seven hearths in his house. He was a trustee of Brabin's Charity, and occupied Gibbon Bridge and Loudmyholme until his death. He was buried at Chipping, Nov. 11, 1683.

In his will, Nov. 2, 1683 (proved at Preston Dec. 15, 1683), he gives (among other bequests) to his son, Richard, "my great Bible, and that ark that stands in the corn barn which was left for an heirloom formerly." His inventory amounts to 154*l* 6*s*. 2*d*. His widow made her will Mar. 26, 1687, and was buried Jan. 21, 1692-3.

THOMAS MARSDEN of the Pale, second son of Richard, had issue, Richard, bap. Oct. 2nd, 1677, William, Thomas, and Grace (wife of Thomas Parkinson, of Chipping). We have not found the date of his death. His eldest son, Richard, sold the Pale to Christopher Slater; made his will, Aug. 10th, 1726, in which he instructs his executor to dispose of all his lands in Chipping and Goosnargh, in order to pay his debts, and leaves legacies to his brother William, sister, Grace Parkinson, and James Greystock, nephew of his late wife, and others. He was buried at Chipping, April 2nd, 1731, leaving no issue. His brothers, William Marsden, died about 1744, and Thomas Marsden, in 1727-30 emigrated to South Carolina, and in 1750 was declared "not to have been heard of or seen in England for more than ten years, and is believed to be dead." The present occupant of the Pale is James Bamber, steward of the Weld estates, the representative of a family settled in Leagram for three generations.

LOUDMYTHOLME.

Situated on the south bank of the river Loud at its junction with the Hodder near Doeford Bridge, this farm house (although recently renovated) shows traces of past importance. The farm is a moiety of the Weld estates, inherited from the Sherburnes. During the sixteenth century a branch of the old local Catholic family of Crombleholme lived here; followed by the Marsdens, from about 1620 to 1720, and by the Slaters down to the middle of this century.


On May, 20, 1529, Robert Crombleholme, of Lowde Mythom, occurs in a local case of adultery.

By will, March 30, 1597, Anne Crombleholme, of Loud Mytholme, desires to be buried in Chipping churchyard, near her late husband. She names her son Richard, son-in-law, George Crombleholme, and daughters, Cecily and Alice. The inventory of her goods includes "2 flitch of bacon and a quarter of beef, 20s., 3 hens and a cock, 16d." And, on April 2, 1614, was taken the inventory of John Crombleholme, late of Loudmythom, yeoman. His goods included:—

4 oxen, 6 twinters, 8 kine, and 20 sheep; "two tables and one stone cistern, to remayne as heirlooms;" 24 pewter dishes, 26s. 8d.; 3 brass candlesticks, 4s.; 6 silver spoons, 40s.; money and goulde, 11l.; and debts due from Thomas Marsden, of Pale, George Swinlehurst, of Burholme, and Thos. Parker, of Higher Greystoneley—the total being £307.

We next meet with his brother, George Crombleholme, of Bradley Carr, Thornley, who in his will, dated Feb. 16, 1628-9, gives his tenement to his eldest son, Richard, one half of his personalty to his two daughters, Anne and Margaret, and one half among his younger sons, John, Robert, Thomas, and William. His inventory amounts to £180. George Crombleholme was buried at Chipping, April 17, 1633. His daughter, Margaret, married at Mitton, Aug. 17, 1635, John Hill.

William Crombleholme, youngest son of George, had issue a son, George, christened at Mitton, May 28, 1633, and married at the same place, March 21, 1663-4, to Jenet Clough. Their son William Crombleholme, by his wife Margaret, daughter of John Parkinson, of Fairsnape, had four children, Richard, John, Elizabeth, and Tabitha (buried Aug. 8, 1725). His father-in-law, in his will, Aug. 22, 1706, states that his lands, 60 acres in extent, were then in possession of Wm. Crombleholme, whom he makes one of his executors. The



family soon after removed to Elswick, in Kirkham parish, and from the will of Margaret, widow of Richard, eldest son of William Crombleholme, we obtain the following:—

Jan. 24, 1739-40—1 silver tankard, 3 large silver spoons and 3 teaspoons, to her younger son, William; the same to her younger daughter, Agnes; to whom is left all her personal estate. Her lands in Upper Rawcliffe, lately bought of her elder son, Edward, to Henry, son of Cornelius Fox, of Preesall, yeoman, in trust for her son, William, during his minority. Failing issue to her daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Nathan Arderne, of Ribchester, gent., and Agnes. Reference is made to the property of William, her son, called "Smithbottom," in Ribchester. She leaves 100*l.* to her grandchildren, Margaret, Anne, and Isabel Arderne; and authorizes her lands in Rawcliffe and Elswick assigned to her by her son, Edward, for payment of his debts to be duly conveyed to the mortgagee, Alan Harrison, Esq. Proved June 7, 1740; inventory, 99*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

On June 7, 1800 was buried at Chipping, William Crombleholme of Bowland (who by his marriage, May 2, 1751, with Ellen Beesley, had a son Thomas, buried Aug. 26, 1761)—the last of the name in this district.

As stated, the Marsdens of the Pale followed the Crombleholmes, and about 1720 sold the reversion of their 99 years' lease to Christopher Slater of Leagram, who, in his will, April 19, 1729, says: "whereas I am possessed of an estate, held by lease for lives under my lord Duke of Norfolk, called Loudmithom, I give the same to my sons, Thomas and William Slater." A tradition is preserved in the family of "two rebel officers calling at their house," after the retreat from Derby in 1715, asking for shelter and "to be directed to the King's Road" to Lancaster (*Stonyhurst Mag.* ii., 239).

Christopher Slater died seized of lands in Bilsborough, Rakefoot in Chaigley, and of the Pale—which he left to his two sons; an annuity of 76*l.* to his wife; 100*l.* each to his daughters, Isabell (wife of John Starkie of Blackmoss in Pendle) and Ellen; 50*l.* to his daughter, Ann, wife of James Dilworth, and 100*l.* to his daughter Margaret, wife of John Gooday. He was buried at Chipping, April 29, 1729. His widow, Margaret, was buried Dec. 2, 1746.

On Sept. 26, 1750, an inquiry was opened at the Dog Inn, Chipping (now the Talbot), kept by Rd. Hornby, concerning Margaret only daughter of George Rauthmell of Bowland, by Ellen his wife, daughter of Chr. Slater (married at Chipping, Feb. 5, 1737-8), from

which it appears that on the death of the mother, in October, 1740, the child was taken to the house of her uncle, Thomas Slater, until July, 1744, when she went to her uncle, John Gooday, writing master at Lancaster. Thomas Slater, dying intestate in January, 1746-7, a dispute arose as to the child's maintenance. John Gooday stated that William Slater was reputed owner in fee-simple of the Pale, worth 30*l.* yearly, and of Rakefoot valued at 20*l.* a year, and therefore was well able to pay the sum agreed—4*l.* 10*s.* per annum; George Rauthmel, the father, having "left the country" about March, 1740-1 (*Excheq. Dep.*, Mid. No. 15).

THOMAS SLATER, eldest son of Christopher, bap. Mar. 2^o, 1691-2, died unmarried, and was buried at Chipping Jan. 7, 1746-7, and was succeeded by his brother WILLIAM, bap. Jan. 19, 1705-6. William Slater married Priscilla, daughter of James Fishwick, of Bulsnape, gent., and had issue, Thomas, bap. April 11, 1734, bur. Dec. 1740; James, born July 14, 1735 (see below); William, born in 1746; Margaret, born in 1737, died in 1758; and Betty, born in 1751. William Slater was buried Jan. 15, 1760; and his widow, described in the register as "of Thornley," Nov. 7, 1765.

JAMES SLATER, of Loudmytholme, by his marriage, Oct. 5, 1760, with Mary Mercer, had four sons, William, bap. Nov. 22, 1761; Thomas, bap. Feb. 8, 1767; James, born in 1769; Henry, born in 1771; and a daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1764. His wife was buried at Chipping, March 3, 1796; while he lived to the advanced age of 85, and was buried Nov. 8, 1820.

WILLIAM SLATER married Feb. 16, 1795, Elizabeth Smith, of Leagram, and had issue, James, John, Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth. He was buried at Chipping, Feb. 27, 1843, aged 81; his widow died in January, 1848, aged 83.

THOMAS SLATER, brother of William, by his wife, Margaret, had issue, James (of Wheatley, buried July 8, 1880, aged 83); Thomas, of Loudmytholme, bap. Nov. 5, 1805, buried March 30, 1858; Mary, Ellen, Ann, Margaret, and Priscilla (wife of — Kay, of Loudmytholme, buried Jan. 30, 1840, aged 31). Thomas Slater died, aged 66, and was buried May 8, 1833; his widow was buried March 30, 1858, aged 89.

SINGLETON OF CHIPPING.

This family for many years dwelt at Daub Hall, a farm about a mile west of the village. On a beam in the old church was rudely carved: "Richd. Singleton."

RICHARD SINGLETON, gent., probably descended from John Singleton who married Margaret, daughter of Miles Knoll, was in 1578 sued in the Duchy Court, by John Dewhurst of Ribchester, as to a

messuage in which he had a life interest in right of his wife Alice, daughter of Henry Preston, gent. He was buried Aug. 15, 1600.

CUTHBERT SINGLETON, gent., son of Richard, was a foreign burgess of Preston Guild in 1622, with his son, Richard. He attended the Court Leet in 1626; but the date of his death we have not found.

RICHARD SINGLETON, gent., had a son, Cuthbert, bap. Oct. 10, 1627. In 1651, he deposed that he was formerly an officer of the Earl of Derby, and used to collect the Earl's rents in Chipping.

CUTHBERT SINGLETON, gent., had issue, Richard, born Sep. 29, 1663. On Oct. 18, 1664, administration of his goods (£100) was granted to Lawrence Wall of Preston, and Chr. Harris of Bowland; the former undertaking to bring up and educate the infant child. He was a foreign burgess of the Preston Guild of 1662.

RICHARD SINGLETON, gent., was a foreign burgess of Preston Guild in 1682; and soon after removed from Dawb Hall to the Hills in Dilworth, where his descendants were living to the end of last century.

In 1334 we meet with John, son of Wm. de Dubhill. Over the door is, L. W. 1703. From 1725-36, Peter Walkden had a lease of the land from John Parkinson.

LOWER CORE.

A substantial stone house, from the inscription, J. L. 1661, would appear to have been owned by the Lowdes, a family of some note in the parish of Mitton. Thence it passed to the Eccles family, and is now the property of the Earl of Derby.

PARKINSON OF HIGHER CORE.

From an abstract of deeds in the possession of the Parkinsons, we find that, about 1600, Higher Core was occupied by Robert and James Coore. By indenture, Nov. 8, 1653, the estate of 50 acres in extent was conveyed by John and Thos. Murgatroyd, of Sawley, to Robert Parkinson, of Blindhurst, for the sum of £380. On Aug. 14, 1712, it was sold for £412 to Edmund Parkinson, of Thornley Hall, and still remains in his descendant's hands. The present house was built by this Edmund Parkinson, as appears from the inscription over the doorway: "Edmund and Margaret Parkinson, 1731." He died in

1751, and was buried at Chipping, May 12th. His son, Edmund, "far advanced in years," by will, May 7, 1782, and codicil, Dec. 6, 1787, leaves Higher Core to his eldest son, Edmund, and "a set of silver buttons upon my best suit of clothes." He makes provision for his wife Ann, and his children, Christopher and John, and Margaret Bleasdale. He was buried Aug. 25, 1793.

EDMUND PARKINSON, married Alice Alston, and had issue, Edmund (died childless, July 19, 1852, aged 69); Thomas (married Jane Bond, died Dec. 1, 1872, aged 85); and John. His will is dated June 1794, and he was buried Sep. 3, 1801, aged 55.

JOHN PARKINSON, youngest son of Edmund, married Oct. 8, 1818, Mary Illingworth (died Sep. 1, 1851, aged 59), and had issue, Edmund; John, died Aug. 6, 1857, aged 32; Thomas, now of Brock-hall, Whalley; Richard, now of Pendleton; Robert, rector of North Leverton, near Lincoln, died March 31, 1892; Sarah; Alice, wife of Thos. Porter, of Slaidburn; and Mary Ann, wife of Robert Topham, of Kirkham. He died Sep. 18, 1871, aged 78.

EDMUND PARKINSON, of Higher Core, married Feb. 8, 1866, Emma, daughter of James Fielden, and had issue. He was buried at Chipping, April 22, 1878, aged 58.

John Parkinson, youngest son of Edmund, who died in 1793, by his two wives had 20 children. His second son, Arthur, bap. Dec. 6, 1778, married Agnes Harrison of Lancaster, and by her had a son, George Henry, of Bootle, born in 1809. George Henry Parkinson of Bootle, married Elizabeth Roberts, and had issue, Arthur Thomas (who by his marriage with Mary Harriet Richardson has issue Alfred Edmund, and George Henry); George Henry, Elizabeth, Agnes, Lucy, and Anne. He died Jan. 20, 1893, aged 83.

PARKINSON OF COLECOATES.

Colecoates or Coldcoates, the name of a farm on rising ground to the west of Chipping village, was long the home of a branch of the Parkinsons. The thatched farm house has an old look, but bears no date. The land (now divided into two moieties) is owned by the Ibbisons and Baineses.

JOHN PARKINSON of Colecotes, husbandman, by will, Oct. 6, 1629, leaves his tenement held under Sir Rd. Houghton at a rent of 25s.,

to his eldest son, Ralph; and names his wife, Margaret, and sons, John, Thomas, and Richard. His inventory, May 6, 1634, includes, 4 oxen, £22; 6 kine, £20; 4 steres £14; 6 stirks, £8; "two bigg horses," £10; 19 old sheep and 4 lambs, £5; 62 windles of meal at 5s. a windle; 27 spoons of brass and pewter, 3s. 8d.; and a debt of 20s. due from John King, vicar of Chipping—total £385. His widow made her will, June 25, 1657.

RALPH PARKINSON of Couldcoates, by will, July 6, 1669, gives his body to be buried in Chipping Church "as neare unto my fforme as conveniently may be where my father and mother were buried." His legacies include: "to the impotent poor of Chippin township 20s. a year for 6 years together to be distributed upon every feast day of All Saints at the house wherein I now dwell;" a dole of a penny and a cake; certain goods (so left by his grandmother) to remain as heirlooms. He makes his nephew, John Parkinson (son of his brother Richard), his heir and executor. Inventory, £170. He was buried Aug. 26, 1670.

His brother, Richard, survived him, 48 years, leaving issue, John, Ralph, Robert (will, Nov. 7, 1717), and Thomas (will, Oct. 4, 1695), administration of his goods being granted, Sep. 24, 1718, to Richard Leigh of Birkett, gent. He was buried May 17, 1718.

JOHN PARKINSON, eldest son of Richard, had issue Ralph, "supposed to be dead" in 1719, who by his wife, Jenet, had sons, John, Robert, Christopher, Richard, and daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sarah. By will, Sep. 28, 1719, John Parkinson left his tenement in Chipping, held of Ralph Egerton, Esq., to his son, Robert, and a close called Kirkcroft to his daughter, Sarah. He was buried Jan. 12, 1719-20.

ROBERT PARKINSON, second son of John, by will, Oct. 1, 1729, leaves his lands to his nephews, Richard, Thomas, and John Parkinson, and makes his sister-in-law, Jenet, executrix. He was buried at Chipping Oct. 7, 1729, aged 52.

JOHN PARKINSON, son of Ralph, by his wife, Elizabeth, had issue, Ralph, died in 1768, leaving, John, William, Richard, and



Alice. By will, Mar. 14, 1770, he gives his freehold estate called Coltcoates to his wife, Elizabeth, in trust for his grandson, John. He was buried Mar. 17, 1770.

JOHN PARKINSON, son of Ralph, died April 1, 1834, aged 78, His son, Ralph, died at Daub Hall, Jan. 12, 1848, aged 66.

A branch of the family was also settled in Chipping parish, at Cockhill, one of whom (as noted) endowed Hesketh Lane Chapel in 1727.

DILWORTH OF THE ARBOUR.

THOMAS DILWORTH of the Arbour, yeoman, by his wife Alice (bur. Jan. 22, 1660-1) had, Ellis, William, and Alice. He was buried Mar. 25, 1669.


ELLIS DILWORTH, by will, June 28, 1698, gives his messuago called Old House to his younger son, Richard, and his tenement called "Dilworth's," held under the Pattens, to his eldest son, Richard. He was buried July 7, 1698. His goods (£130) include, 4 heifers, £11; 5 horses, £13; brass and pewter, £4 12s. 6d.; lime kiln tools, £4 4s.; and corn on ground, £25 10s.

JAMES DILWORTH, eldest son of Richard, by will June 23, 1757, leaves Old House, and Whittakers held on lease, to his son Richard; Higher and Lower Arbour to his son, Christopher; with provision for his wife, Ann, and daughter, Margaret Tomlinson. He was buried Jan. 23, 1758, aged 72.

CHRISTOPHER DILWORTH, by his wife Jane, had issue James, Richard, William, and Roger. By will, June 13, 1796, he leaves £200 to pay an annuity to his wife. He was buried, Oct. 30, 1796, aged 65.

WILLIAM DILWORTH died July, 1838, aged 73, when the Arbour passed to Arthur Illingworth, who married Jenet, daughter of his brother, Roger Dilworth, who by will, June 29, 1808, left Cockhill in Hothersall to his three daughters, Jane, Janet, and Ann, and made his wife Rebecca, and brother William, executors.

RICHARD DILWORTH, son of James, had issue by Catherine, his wife, James; Richard, died in 1821; Thomas and John. By will, Oct. 17, 1791, he left Great Hall in Sabden to his son, John; his lease of Howlough to his son, Richard. He was buried Feb. 2, 1792.



JOHN DILWORTH of Whittingham, by his wife Ellen Harrison, had issue an only son, James. His wife died June 17, 1816, aged 72, and he, Feb. 15, 1821, aged 64. Their son placed a tablet to their memory in Chipping Church.

JAMES DILWORTH removed to Manchester and established the well-known house of James Dilworth & Sons. His grandson, James Dilworth Harrison, is the present owner of Gleadale in Whittingham.

RHODES OF CHIPPING.

Identical with, or sprung from, the family long settled in the neighbouring parish of Ribchester, the names of Rodes, Roads, or Rhodes, has been for centuries, and is still prominent here. In 1522, the lands of John Rhodes, of Thornley, were valued at 40s.; and in 1527, John Rodes, aged 60, and Edward Rodes, aged 40, gave evidence in a local case of assault; and, in 1556, one, Thomas Roodes, husbandman, aged 80, was living.

JOHN RODES, living 1560-1630, had two sons, Joshua, married at Preston, Oct. 3, 1615, Jane Burrows, of Bowland; and John, married at Preston, May 13, 1617, Isabella White, of Chipping, but died without issue. In 1625, he paid £10 fine imposed for refusing the order of knighthood.

JOSHUA RODES, born about 1592, had four sons, John, Thomas, Robert, bap. June 19, 1622, and Henry. He was buried at Chipping —“ Joshua Rodes, of Thornley, gent.,” Mar. 24, 1654-5.

ROBERT RODES, third son of Joshua, bought Gibhey, which remained in the family until 1866, when it was sold. He also owned lands in Hambleton, Woodplumpton, Chaigley, and Thornley. By his wife, Alice, he had issue, Joshua, born Mar. 19, 1654-5 (died s. p., May, 1708); William; John; Jonas; Ellen, wife of Wm. Rauthmell; Jenet, wife of Wm. Hayes; and Jane, wife of Roger Winkley. His will, dated July 27, 1668, was proved Feb. 18, 1687-8, by his widow; the value of his goods being £181. He was buried Dec. 8, 1687.

His widow (buried Dec., 1693) amongst other bequests, leaves "her ferster swarm of bees, and the latter swarm of bees."¹

WILLIAM RHODES, second son of Robert, added largely to the family property in the district, which included Westhouse (where he lived), Sefton's, Elmridge, and Gibhey. He took a leading part in local affairs. By his wife, Jenet, he had issue, John, died in Jan., 1744-5, s. p.; Robert, of Lower House, to whom his father left 20s., if "he comes for the same"; James, died, s. p., Nov. 1754; Jonas; and Alice, wife of John Sudell. He was buried, Sep. 8, 1724; his widow surviving until March, 1752. In his will, Dec. 4, 1732, he leaves the bulk of his property to his sons, John and Jonas, including "a young black mare," and "the white horse."

JONAS RHODES, fourth son of William, bap. Feb. 11, 1699-1700, married, Feb. 25, 1723-4, Margaret, dau. of Rd. Kenyon,² of Bradley Hall, and had issue, William, Robert, Mary, Alice, Jenet, wife of Thomas Rhodes, of Priesthill,³ and Margaret. In 1735, Westhouse was sold to Archbishop Sancroft, for the augmentation of poor livings in Blackburn parish. Jonas Rhodes was killed in 1754 by the fall of a wall; and his widow died in Dec., 1770.

WILLIAM RHODES, eldest son of Jonas, bap. Jan. 19, 1728-9, bought Chipping House (sold in 1886 to the Earl of Derby), and farmed Thornley Hall, as did his son and grandson. By his wife, Dorothy, daughter of Hy. Proctor of Wolfhall, he had issue, John, Jonas (from whom sprung the Rhodeses of Fairsnape), James, Robert, and Anne. He died Mar. 6, 1812, aged 83; his wife having died in Jan. 1804, aged 75.

¹ Ellen Rhodes, of Thornley, widow, in her will, Jan. 10, 1703-4, orders that "a funeral sermon shall be preached in Chippin church by the minister, and that drink and bread shall be at the towne for all that attend my funeral, and that all the poor in Thornley shall have 2d. for their dole, and all strangers pence a peece." She was buried, Jan. 30, 1707-8.

Edward Rhodes, of Thornley, flaxman, by will, June 11, 1706, leaves his lands in Thornley to his son Thomas; his tenement in Dilworth to his son, John, also a croft in the parish of Preston;

legacies to the children of his late sons, William and Leonard, and to his daughter, Alice Charnock. The inventory came to £424. He was buried June 21, 1706.

² The Kenyons still occupy Bradley Hall. This yeoman family have dwelt in Chipping parish for over 200 years.

³ Thomas Rhodes, of Priesthill, yeoman, in his will, Dec. 7, 1786, names his wife, son, Jonas; daughter, Ann, wife of Thomas Gudgeon, Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Bannister, of Loughton, and Mary, wife of John Carter. He was buried Feb. 25, 1787.

JOHN RHODES of Chipping House, eldest son of William, bap. Aug. 12, 1753, married Sarah Proctor, and had issue William, Jonas (of Moss Side, died Jan., 1856, aged 66), John (of Gibhey, died Feb. 28, 1866, aged 65), and Jane. He died July 18, 1814, aged 61.

WILLIAM RHODES of Chipping House, eldest son of John, by his marriage, Aug. 30, 1802, with Ann, dau. of Rd. Lancaster of Goosnargh, had John (of Chipping House, died s.p. Feb. 25, 1870, aged 61); William, mar. (1) Catherine, dau. of Wm. Smith of Blacksticks, and (2) Margaret Bramley of Chipping, died without issue, Feb. 13, 1885, aged 73; Sarah, wife of Rd. Seed; Jane, wife of — Lawson; and Ann, wife of Rd. Dunderdale of Wheatley. William Rhodes was buried at Chipping, April 16, 1829, aged 47.

JAMES RHODES of Thornley Hall, third son of William, who died in 1812, was bap. Aug. 14, 1763; bought Brick House about 1810. He married Jane Wiggans of Leyland (buried April 24, 1839, aged 76), and had William; Dorothy, wife of Hy. Wilkinson; Margaret, wife of John Smith; and Jane, wife of Thos. Wiswall. He was buried July 9, 1827, aged 63.¹

WILLIAM RHODES of Thornley Hall took a very active part in all local affairs. By his wife Jennet, dau. of David Nuttall, of Longridge (buried at Goosnargh in March, 1834), he had issue, Christopher (of Manchester); James (died young); Elizabeth, wife of Wm. M. Haslewood, vicar of Great Harwood; and Jane (of Grimsargh). William Rhodes died June 16, 1882, aged 80.

RHODES OF BROOKHOUSE AND WOODSTRAWS.

ROBERT RHODES, second son of Jonas, bap. July 3, 1737, by his wife, Ann Slinger, had issue, Jonas (of Brookhouse, died s.p. in 1834, aged 62); Isaac (of Giles's, married Ann, dau. of Geo. Pye, died Sep., 1853, aged 75); (their son George, died Jan. 1, 1882, aged 76);

¹ James Roades of Thornley, yeoman, aged 63, says "he has for 20 years, and his ancestors have been tyme out of mynd, tenants of a farm under Henry Doughtie. The said Doughty took up arms, about Aug. 1648, against the Parliament, and fled away with the Scotts forces under Duke Hambleton, and about

Michaelmas after William Doughty, his son, came to deponent and told him that his father had made him a lease of 3 tenements. The said William also took up arms against the Parliament, and is now for his delinquency prisoner at Yorke."—Sworn at Preston, April 30, 1652 (*Roy Comp. Papers*).

William (of Brookhouse, died June 24, 1833, aged 52); Margaret, wife of John Parkinson of Holme House; and Catherine, wife of John Hardiker.

Descended from George Rhodes are the present representatives of the family, George Rhodes, Robert Rhodes of Giles's, and Isaac Rhodes of Brickhouse. From William Rhodes sprung Robert Rhodes of Woodstraws, died July, 1884, aged 72, whose son James now occupies the farm.

SOURBUTTS OF THORNLEY.

This family of yeomen were settled in Dilworth and Thornley from 1500 to 1650. They occupied, and also laid claim to, a portion of the Birks farm in Thornley. WILLIAM SOURBUTTS was living in 1526, and had three sons. Thomas, John, and Christopher. Cecilia, widow of his brother Christopher, in her will, Dec. 10, 1562, leaves 6s. 8d. to Sir Robert Cottom, priest, "to pray for my husband and me;" to her nephews, "2 little steres," a "kyst," and "a cow and her brede."

THOMAS SOURBUTTS "of Byrkes," yeoman, in his will, Sep. 5, 1592, leaves 2s. each to his brother's children, and the residue of his property among his children, Richard, William, John, Grace, Agnes, and Jane, with Grace, his wife, executrix.

CHRISTOPHER SOURBUTTS of Thornley, by will, Aug. 9, 1588, gives his messuage in Dilworth to his son, Thomas; a tenement in Goosnargh to his son Richard; £20 among his four daughters, and makes Jenet, his wife, executrix.

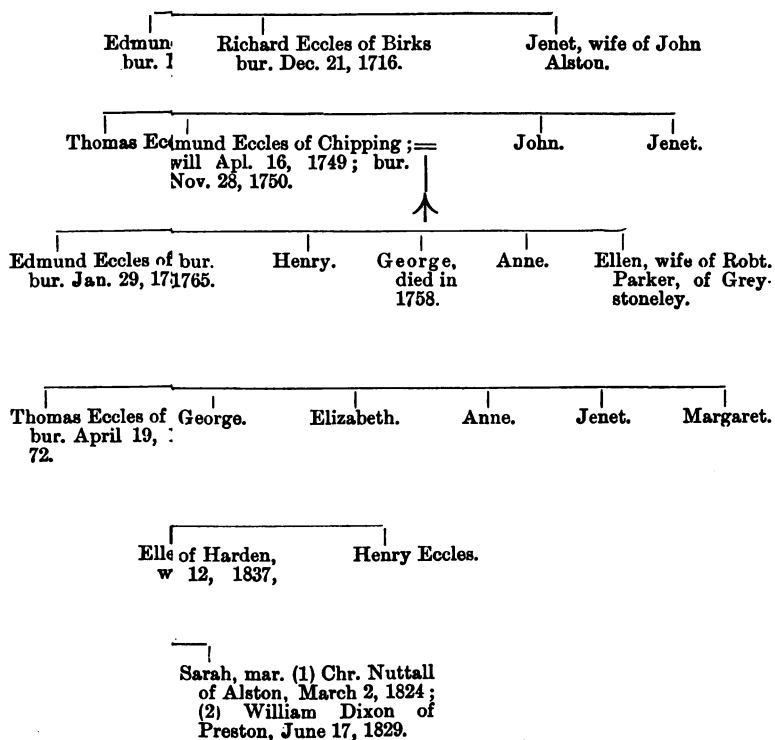
THOMAS SOURBUTTS, eldest son of Christopher, was buried at Chipping, March 14, 1616-17. Soon after this time the family removed to Goosnargh.

ECCLES OF BIRKS.

One of the oldest and most notable families of yeomen in Chipping, the Eccleses, have spread themselves widely in the district—one branch being Protestant and the other Catholic. At one time and another they have lived at and owned—the Birks, Lee House, Hesketh End, in Chipping; Crumpax or Crampoaks, Hacking Hobbs, Ribchester.

EDMUND ECCLES of Thornley, in his will, Nov. 12, 1624, divides his lands between his two sons, Robert and George; and gives a large number of legacies to his grandchildren.

leg.





ROBERT ECCLES of Thornley, eldest son of Edmund, by his wife Isabella, dau. of Leonard Rhodes of Chipping, had issue, Edmund, Thomas, Bartholomew (whose will is dated Aug. 17, 1678, and had issue Robert, Edmund, and John); Alice, wife of Rd. Lancaster, and Jenet, wife of Thomas Seed. By his will (without date, but about 1644) he makes his wife executrix; his inventory amounts to £63.

EDMUND ECCLES of Thornley, eldest son of Robert, by his wife Grace, had, Robert Eccles (of Barnsfold, Goosnargh; will June 24, 1725, and had, Edmund, Thomas, John, Elizabeth and Jenet); and Bartholomew (married Anne, dau. of Hy. Sherburne of Thornley, and had issue Edmund, Henry, Hannah, Sarah, and Grace; will July 19, 1714, buried Aug. 8, 1714). Edmund Eccles made his will April 10, 1666, inventory £181.

GEORGE ECCLES of Birks, yeoman, second son of the first-named Edmund, at the time of his death owned Parker House (bought of Robert Parker), Judholmes, Foulds, Birks, and lands in Goosnargh and Elston. His will dated July 24, 1680, was proved Dec. 16, 1682; the inventory being £722. He desired "the funerale of my body to be only such as shall besee me a Christian." His eldest son,

EDMUND ECCLES, by will, June 10, 1703, left £100 each to his daughters, Margaret and Alice, an annuity of 5s. to his sister, Elizabeth Hacking, and the rest of his real and personal (£225) estate to his son, Thomas Eccles.

RICHARD ECCLES of Birks, youngest son of George, by will, Oct. 25, 1716, left Foulds to his nephew, Thomas; Birks to his nephew, Richard; Mazengill Hall in Craven to his nephews, Henry and Richard; £400 to George and Jennet, children of his nephew, Edmund Eccles; £20 each to the children of Chr. Walmsley of Elston; to his cousin, Rd. Houghton of Chaigley, 20s.; to his neighbour Robert White, £5; and appointed his nephews, George and Edmund Eccles, executors. The inventory amounts to £1122.

GEORGE ECCLES, grandson of George, in his will, Feb. 14, 1722-3, divides his lands among his sons, Thomas, Richard, Henry, and George; leaves the lower Birks and an annuity of £3 to his wife; £224 to his daughter Anne, with an additional £176 "if she do not

intermarry with Thomas Loxam of Haighton ;" £100 to his daughter Ellen Parker ; and appoints as executors his brother, Edmund Eccles, Henry Townley of Dutton, Esq., and Seth Haydock of Dilworth, tanner.

RICHARD ECCLES of Birks, senior, by will, Aug. 17, 1745, bequeaths his estates to his sons, Richard and George ; an annuity of 40s. to his mother, and of £10 to his wife ; legacies amounting to £800 among his four daughters ; with his son, Richard, brother, Henry, and cousin, Richard Walmsley, executors.


RICHARD ECCLES of Birks, son of Richard, by will, Nov. 22, 1798, leaves the Birks to his son Richard, and appoints him and his daughter Ellen Eccles, executors. His son, Richard, who died in 1831, is described as being a great friend to the poor. By the marriage, in 1827, of Elizabeth, daughter of the last named, with Edmund Eccles of Alston, surgeon (of whose family a short account follows), a moiety of the Thornley property passed to that branch of the family—the other moiety going to the Jacksons. Of the late Dr. Eccles it may be observed his name was a household one through the country side. He was Medical Officer of Health to the Preston Union, and was succeeded, on his death in 1861, by his son and namesake, the present doctor.

ECCLES OF LEE HOUSE, AND ALSTON.

As stated this branch of the family were and still are Catholics. We first meet with WILLIAM ECCLES of Thornley, skinner, who in his will, June 8, 1620, names his wife Ellen, brother, Thomas, and brother-in-law, John Rhodes.

THOMAS ECCLES, son of William, bap. July 7, 1615, by will, Feb. 16, 1655-6, desires "to be buried in the parish churchyard of Chippinge as neer my auncestors as can conveniently bee." He gives £25 to the children of Benjamin Hayhurst of Ribchester ; £10 to the children of his uncle Leonard Rhodes ; the residue to his son, Edmund Eccles, with Robert Parker, executor. He was buried Feb. 18, 1655-6.

EDMUND ECCLES, eldest son of Edmund, died June, 1703. By will, May 24, 1703, he leaves his lands to his wife, Jane, for life, and then to his brother, Seth Eccles of Alston, whom he makes executors. Inventory £176.



SETH ECCLES of Alston, tanner, by his wife, Ann Gregson of Alston, had issue, Edmund (of Thornley, died s.p. in 1791; will, March 19, 1789); Thomas (had issue); Seth (see below); John, Mary, Cecily, Ann, Alice, and Elizabeth. By will, Dec. 31, 1724, he leaves his Thornley property to his eldest son Edmund; Chapel-field in Alston to his second son; inventory, £547. He was buried at Ribchester, Jan. 3, 1724-5.

THOMAS ECCLES of Lee House, Thornley, brother of Seth, has been noticed in chap. vii. as the founder of Lee House Chapel.

SETH ECCLES of Alston, tanner, third son of Seth, had issue Seth, Alice and Cecily. He died in 1803, aged 85.

SETH ECCLES of Hacking Hobbs, only son of Seth, married, Oct. 1, 1782, Elizabeth Wharton of Dilworth, and had issue, Thomas, born June 12, 1783 (of Hacking Hobbs, and afterwards of Preston, had seven children, and died about 1850); Edmund (see below); Seth, born May 15, 1800, became a priest, of great piety and learning, and died at Weston Underwood, Bucks, July 10, 1884; Isabell, Elizabeth, Jane, and Mary.

EDMUND ECCLES of Alston, surgeon, born July 30, 1787, married May 28, 1827, Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Eccles of Birks (she died in 1852, aged 57), and had Richard, died in 1853, aged 25; Edmund Eccles of Alston, surgeon, married Elizabeth, dau. of Sylvester Richardson of Claughton, and has issue, Edmund, Alice, Mary, Margaret, and Elizabeth; Henry, married Ellen Heys, died in 1869, aged 36. Edmund Eccles died June 19, 1861, aged 73.

ECCLES OF HESKETH END.

EDMUND ECCLES, second son of Thomas, inherited Hesketh End from his uncle. By his wife Mary, he had, Richard; Henry; John (of Loudside and Lower Core, buried Jan. 30, 1766); George; and Jenet. He made his will April 16, 1749, and was buried at Chipping, Nov. 28, 1750.

RICHARD ECCLES carried on an extensive woollen trade. By his wife, Jennett he had, George; Mary, wife of Francis Atkinson of Garstang, apothecary; and Elizabeth. He was buried Jan. 12, 1771.

GEORGE ECCLES married Elizabeth, daughter of Hy. Parkinson of Woodacre Hall, and had a son, Richard. He was buried Oct. 19, 1795, and his wife, Jan. 1, 1786.

RICHARD ECCLES removed to Wigan; and, in 1819, sold Hesketh End to Thomas Cardwell of Chipping.

RICHMOND OF HALL TREES.

Two miles west of Chipping village is Haw Trees or Hall¹ Trees, now half in ruins, a circular flight of stone steps being the only trace left of the old home of the Richmonds, once a yeoman family of importance. From 1550 to 1700, it was owned by the Listers, and then passed to the Blundells. In 1556, Thomas Lyster accused Thomas, John, Richard, and Henry Richmond of entering his meadow ground called "Hall treys" and with force and arms taking away 20 carts of hay, valued at £10.

JOHN RICHMOND, by will, March 10, 1562-3, left his goods to such of his children as have most need; with his wife, Jenet, and sons, Richard and Thomas, executors; witness, Sir John Marsden, vicar of Chipping.

THOMAS RICHMOND, had sons, Edward; and John, who by will, Feb. 2, 1591-2, made Jenet, his wife, and Thomas, his eldest son, executors.

EDWARD RICHMOND, son of Thomas, by his wife Alice, had, Edward; George; John (who left, by will, July 31, 1663, 30s. to Mary, dau. of Robt. Sherburne, and made his brother, William, exor.), William, Mary, and Alice. He made his will Dec. 27, 1623, and was buried 4 days later.

EDWARD RICHMOND, eldest son of Edward, by will, May 5, 1665, divides his goods between his wife, Elizabeth, only child, Mary, and his brother, John; £5 to Cuthbert Hesketh of Goosnargh; inventory, £114. He was buried Jan. 24, 1667-8.

¹ The farm adjoining Hall Trees is called Richmond Houses. At the *inq. p.m.* of William Hall, taken in 1508, the jurors declare that he was seised in his demesne of fee of a messuage and 30 acres of land in Dutton, and 80 acres of

land in Chipping, worth 27s. a year. He was convicted of divers felonies perpetrated in Middlesex on Oct. 22, 1506, indicted at Newgate before Richard Haddon, Mayor of London, and was hanged on Nov. 23, 1506.

WILLIAM RICHMOND, brother of Edward, by will, Oct. 14, 1671, left his goods to his children, James, Elizabeth, Alice, Ann, and Agnes; inventory £115. He was buried Mar. 16, 1674-5.

Mary Richmond, only child of Edward, married, Dec. 14, 1670, James Richmond, and had, Edward, died in 1775, aged 89; James, a surgeon, died without issue, Dec. 1, 1732, aged 55; Elizabeth; Mary; Alice; Hannah; Sarah; Esther, and Ruth. She was buried Aug. 8, 1696, and her husband, Jan. 10, 1712-13.

BLEASDALE OF BLACKSTICKS.

Two farms (half a mile apart) west of Chipping village, called Great and Little Blacksticks, were for many years occupied by the Bleasdales, a family of local note, still represented in the parish. Over the door of Little Blacksticks is W. M., 1716, in raised letters. In the fold is a curious old stone guide-post, dated 1769, with directions to—Settle, 15 miles; Garstang, 7 miles; Lancaster, 14 miles; Clitheroe, 11 miles. The owner is John Smith of Goosnargh.

Great Blacksticks is a prominent feature for miles around, and is sheltered by a belt of trees. One of the fields is called "blackland." From 1550 to 1800, it was owned by the Heskeths of Mains, and passed to the Addisons of Preston.

HENRY BLEASDALE of Blacksticks, in his will, April 29, 1616, gives to his grandchildren each "a gimber lamb;" and legacies to his children, John, Robert, Julian (wife of Wm. Bleasdale), Jenet, and Isabel; inventory £100.

WILLIAM BLEASDALE, son-in-law of Henry, by his wife, Julian, had two sons, Richard, and Henry, who died about 1656, leaving sons, Wm. and Michael.

WILLIAM BLEASDALE, son of Henry, was buried at Chipping, Nov. 5, 1679, leaving two sons, William and Lawrence.

WILLIAM BLEASDALE, by will July 23, 1711, left 10s. to Mr. Atherton for his funeral sermon; to the poor of Chipping, 40s.; £10 each to his daughters, Margaret, Alice, and Sarah, when of age; and the residue to his son, Giles, wife, Ann, and brother, Lawrence; inventory £147. He was buried, July 27, 1711. His widow (buried Aug. 21, 1713) by will, Aug. 7, 1713, left the tenement in Thornley

(still called "Giles's") to her son, Giles; gave 10s. for her funeral sermon; inventory, £160. Lawrence Bleasdale, by will May 30, 1715, left "a two-penny dole;" his property to his wife, Ann, and son, Giles. He was buried April 20, 1717.¹

MICHAEL BLEASDALE, uncle of Lawrence, by will, Aug. 28, 1699, left to his son, Henry, 1s.; his daughters, Ann Slater, 20s., and Alice Parkinson, £10; and the rest to his (illegitimate) grandson Henry Bleasdale, *alias* Richmond; inventory, £81. He was buried June 24, 1700.

HENRY BLEASDALE, son of Michael, left by will, Jan. 24, 1729-30, his lands in Chipping and Goosnargh, held under Wm. Hesketh, Esq., to his son Michael; Dawshaw in Goosnargh to his son, Edmund, to whom he gave his brass clock, a great table at Annalsteads, etc.; 40s. to his supposed son, Henry; and £36 to his daughter Alice Proctor. He was buried, Jan. 7, 1730-1.

Later members of the family are HENRY BLEASDALE (married Ann Standen) died March, 1805, aged 69; THOMAS BLEASDALE (of the Talbot Inn) married Mary Parkinson, died Dec. 13, 1815, aged 52; HENRY BLEASDALE of Black Hall, died Dec. 1865, aged 75. The present representatives are: ROBERT BLEASDALE of Black Hall, and Henry Bleasdale of Bolton.

BOLTON OF GOOSE LANE.

One of the chief Chipping families were the Boultons or Boltons, of Goose Lane, a farm near the village, sold in 1670 to John Brabin, by whom it was left to endow Chipping school. Part of the old house remains, and over the door is—J.B. 1670 (John Brabin).

RICHARD BOULTON, by his wife, Jenet, had Thomas, John, Robert, William, Grace, and Jenet, wife of Robert Hothersall of Alston. By will, May 7, 1613, he gives many bequests to his children and grandchildren.

THOMAS BOULTON, by his wife, Alice Alston, had Richard, Katherine, wife of George Miller, and Jenet, wife of Robert Dilworth. His will is dated July 24, 1633. His widow, in her will, Feb. 15, 1636-7, names her son, Wm. Alston, etc.

¹ On April 10, 1699, were married, at Chipping, James Bleasdale and Mrs.

Arabella Houghton, both of Walton-le-Dale

RICHARD BOLTON was drowned in the little mill dam at Chipping, April 1, 1672.

ROBERT BOLTON, uncle of Richard, by his wife, Joan, had Richard (died Jan. 1676-7); Thomas; and John, who made his nuncupative will, "about Sep. 1655," before John King, vicar of Chipping, and died in July, 1664.

Other members of the family were: ROBERT BOLTON (will Feb. 13, 1696-7); and JAMES BOLTON (buried May 27, 1715) whose bequest to Hesketh Lane Chapel has been noted.

LANCASTER OF WITHINREAP, IN THORNLEY.

This yeoman family has been settled at two farms close to one another—Hole House in Goosnargh, and Withinreap in Thornley—for about 300 years. The first representative we have met with is William Lancaster of Thornley, whose will, dated Aug. 19, 1644, is in *Add. MSS.*, 32115, 80. His eldest son, Thomas Lancaster of Hole House, Goosnargh, in his will, proved under protest May 23, 1667, leaves his messuage and two tenements to his son John; a tenement in Goosnargh, called Salisbury's, held under Hugh Cooper of Chorley, Esq., to Richard, his son; his daughter, Ellen "to have a chamber or bedroom at the house and to be free at the fire so long as she remains unmarried"; a tenement called Fell Slack to his son, William.

On Oct. 12, 1705, William Lancaster of Goosnargh, youngest son of Thomas, linen weaver, made his will, in which he leaves Fell Slack, held by lease from Mr. Townley of the Carr Hall for the life of John Lancaster of Goosnargh, his nephew, to James Fishwick, gent., and Robt. Eccles, William Higham and Thomas Adamson, of Goosnargh, yeomen, along with a barn and 16 acres of land in Goosnargh lately purchased from John Grayson of Cloughton, as well as all his personal estate, in trust: that the profits therefrom "shall be paid to such schoolmaster as shall be elected and chosen by the said trustees to teach a Schoole at the White-Chappell in Goosnargh and not elsewhere," payment to be made on Aug. 2nd, and Feb. 2nd. When any two of the trustees shall die, the survivors shall elect two more "of the most substantial honest reputed Protestants" within the township of Goosnargh. Inventory, 3*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; proved at Preston, May 10, 1706 (*Archd. Richm.*).¹

¹ Some account of Whitechapel School occurs in Fishwick's *Goosnargh*, 131-3.

William Lancaster, of Hole House, Goosnargh, nephew of the last named, made his will Sep. 30, 1738. His messuage called Lancaster's lately bought from Richard Townley of Carr Hall, Esq., he leaves to his eldest son, Richard (bap. June 4, 1710), charged with £5 a year to Margaret (Harrison), his wife. The Hole House estate he gave to his second son, John (bap. May 16, 1714), subject to an annuity of 20s. to his wife. All the rest of his personal estate (the inventory of which came to 306*l.* 6*s.*) to his youngest son, William (bap. May 5, 1717). Proved Aug. 16, 1739 (*Archd. Richm.*).

WILLIAM LANCASTER, youngest son of William, inherited Withinreap. By his wife, Lettice Seed of Thornley, he had issue

RICHARD LANCASTER, who, by his first wife had issue, William, bap. at Goosnargh, Sep. 22, 1782; John, born in 1787, and Lettice, born in 1785. He married, secondly, Mar. 31, 1810, Alice Drinkell, and by her had a son, Nicholas, and a daughter, Sarah (wife of Wm. Rhodes of Carr Side, Thornley). He died April 16, 1840, aged 89; his wife died Mar. 18, 1840, aged 55.


The Withinreap estate passed to NICHOLAS LANCASTER, the youngest son, who married at Chipping, Dec. 15, 1840, Alice, daughter of John Seed of Elmridge, and had issue a son John. Nicholas Lancaster died July 30, 1884, aged 67; his wife predeceased him, May 18, 1876, aged 61. The present owner and occupier is John Lancaster, son of Nicholas. The burial place of the family is Goosnargh.

WILKINSON OF CHIPPING.

The earliest local will we have found is that of John Wilkinson of the ffould in Chepin, Jan. 17, 1505-6. He names his wife Agnes, children, James, Thomas, Hugh, Ellen, wife of Leonard Bradley, Agnes, wife of — Norcrosse, and Elizabeth. His inventory amounts to £199. The materials for tracing the descent of this yeoman family (still resident in the parish) do not exist to our knowledge.

WALLER OF CHIPPING.

John Waller of Chipping, yeoman, in his will, Nov. 29, 1619, names his wife Isabella, children, Richard Waller of St. Giles's-in-the-fields, London, dyer, William Waller, Henry Waller of London, dyer, and Elizabeth, wife of Robert Hill of Chipping. The name does not occur after 1650.



BOURN OF THORNLEY.

This family have been for a long period, and are still, resident in Chipping and the neighbourhood JOHN BOURN of Thornley, who in 1625 paid the £10 fine for refusing the order of knighthood, had two sons, Thomas and John.¹ THOMAS BOURN married Margaret Walne, May 13, 1662, and had issue, John Bourn, died Oct. 13, 1689, aged 26; Thomas, and Margaret. THOMAS BOURN, son of Thomas, married Elizabeth Clarke, Oct. 3, 1690, and had, Henry; Elizabeth, and Jane. HENRY BOURN, by his wife, Mary, had issue, John, Margaret, Anne, Jane, and Mary. He died Feb. 8, 1744-5. His son, JOHN BOURN removed to Dilworth, and by his wife Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Wallbank of Thornley, had issue, William, died in April, 1843; Nicholas, married Margaret Carter; Alice, wife of John Strickland of Bowland; and Margaret. His will was proved at Lancaster, May 11, 1780.

THORNLEY OF CHIPPING.

Of this family we have found little. RICHARD THORNLEY was a Stallenger of Preston Guild of 1602, by payment of 20s.; and in 1622, along with his two sons, Robert and Michael, was a foreign burgess. He died about 1642.

ROBERT THORNLEY, son of Richard, in his will, March 1, 1644-5, refers to an indenture between his father and himself and John King, vicar of Chipping, and his kinsman, Robert Dewhurst. He makes his wife, Jenet, and Henry Bleasdale, executors.

RICHARD THORNLEY, son of Robert, leaves, by will, April 6, 1676, all his lands to Dorothy, his wife; £20 to his cousin Robert, son of Michael; £10 to his sister, Ann King; and 20s. each to his sister, Margaret King, Henry Chorley and Evan Wall of Preston. He was buried April 17, 1676. On Feb. 13, 1710-11, was buried at Goosnargh, Michael Thornley of Whittingham.

KIRK OF CHIPPING.

Connected by marriage with the Parkinsons of Fairsnape, the Kirks lived for some time at Blacksticks. THOMAS KIRKE, by will, Nov. 29, 1669, gave £20 to each of his children, and appointed his

¹ In 1626, Thomas Burne of Thornley was assessed for the Subsidy upon goods worth 60s.

wife, Ellen, sole executrix. He was buried December 28, 1682. His son, Thomas, by will, July 3, 1716, left £3 to the children of his brother, John; and 10s. to his niece Jane Parkinson; the residue to his wife Joan. He was buried July 19, 1716. About this time the family removed to Goosnargh. The well-known writer, the late Edward Kirk, was a member of this branch.

SEED OF THORNLEY.

JAMES SEED of Thornley, by will, May 10, 1654, gave his freehold estate in Thornley to Christopher Seed, son of his brother, Thomas, also his tenement held of Lady Tyldisley, and lands in Dilworth, on payment of £25 to his sisters. He gives to Elizabeth, his mother, "a cow, and a calf called Symson." He was buried June 7, 1654.

ROBERT SEED, second son of Thomas, married Elizabeth Eccles of Thornley, and had Thomas, Ann, wife of Thos. Rhodes, and Jenet, wife of John Billington. He was buried May 4, 1703.

THOMAS SEED married Ellen, daughter of John Harrison of Blackmoss, and had Robert, Lettice, wife of Wm. Lancaster, Elizabeth, and Ann. By will, April 16, 1723, he gives £60 each to his daughters, and all his lands to his son. Inventory, £103. He was buried Oct. 22, 1729; his widow Mar. 27, 1730, and his son April 3, 1730 (will Mar. 25, 1730; inventory £75). Peter Walkden in his *Diary* refers to them :

1729, Oct. 22.—"In the afternoon, I went to the funeral of Thomas Seed, o' th' Little Town. I went from home about 2 o'clock, and waited at the house till the corpse was carried out to the bier . . ."

1730, Mar. 27.—"To night, about 11 o'clock, came Richard Rhodes to our house, and said Robert Seed being very ill desired that my wife would come and see him and give him some advice about taking physic. She got out of bed and went, and was about an hour away."

Mar. 28.—"Daughter Margaret and I went to see Robert Seed, . . . and found him about to take physic that Dr. Highton (Haighton) had prescribed."

HELME OF ELMRIDGE AND BLACKMOSS.

WILLIAM HELME of Elmrige, died Mar. 22, 1612-13, seised of a messuage and 12 acres of land in Chipping, and lands in Lea, held in

free and common socage by fealty only of Sir Rd. Houghton ; also a tenement and 5 acres in Thornley, held of Edward Tildesley as of his manor of Wheatley, by fealty and 2s. 5d. rent.¹

JAMES HELME of Elmridge, son of William, bap. Sep. 1, 1575, by his wife Alice Helme, had, William, James, Edward, and Anne, wife of George Barnes of Chipping. With his two eldest sons he was a foreign burghess of Preston Guild of 1622. He was buried July 5, 1623.

WILLIAM HELME of Elmridge, son of James, bap. April 11, 1617, was admitted, along with his son James, a foreign burghess of the Guild of 1642 ; and also in 1662, with his four sons, James, John, Hugh, and Silvester.

Edward Helme of Elmridge, brother of William, whose gift to the poor of Chipping has been noticed, was born in 1623, and married Dec. 23, 1661, Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Sherburne. He was buried Feb. 3, 1691-2 ; and his widow Aug. 28, 1693, leaving no issue.

PYE OF RADCLIFFE HALL.

This yeoman family lived at Fairsnape for three generations ; but in 1722 removed to Ribchester (Smith's *Ribchester*, 253-6). About 1770, George Pye inherited Radcliffe Hall from his father-in-law, now owned by his grandson and namesake. The house—half a mile west of Chipping village—is modern.

GEORGE PYE, youngest son of John Pye of Buckley Hall, Ribchester, married May 20, 1767, Isabell, dau. of Joseph Radcliffe, and had, John, Joseph, married Dorothy, dau. of Wm. Rhodes of Thornley Hall, and had issue ; William ; Hannah, wife of Thos. Makinson ; and Sally, wife of John Swarbrick. He died Oct. 21, 1804, aged 69.

John Pye, eldest son of George, by Martha his wife had issue, John, died Dec. 1868, aged 54 ; George, now living ; William, died Jan. 1874, aged 55 ; James, died March, 1892, aged 66 ; and Martha.

¹ At *Inq. p.m.* of Wm. Helme of Chipping, 1610, it was declared he died May 20, 1597, seised in fee of messuage and 40 acres of land value 20s., held of Sir Rd. Houghton by 4d. rent : that his mother Jane, and wife Jane, both survived ; and that his eldest son, Richard, was born about 1575.

² On Jan. 14, 1601-2 was taken *inq. p.m.* of Leonard Helme, gent., who died

Dec. 27, 1601, seised of a messuage, and 32 acres in Goosnargh, held of Sir Rd. Houghton by fealty, worth 10s. ; 30 acres in Whittingham, held of Rd. Whittingham, gent., by fealty, worth 5s. ; and a messuage, 2 cottages, and 24 acres in Chipping, held of Sir Rd. Houghton, by fealty, worth 5s. His mother Jenet, was living ; and Thomas, his son was 17 years old.

BATTALL OF THORNLEY.

Originally settled in Kirkham parish, we first meet with Nicholas Battell marrying at Preston, Nov. 6, 1614, Ellen Parkinson widow; and the same day his son, Alan, took to wife Dorothy Parkinson. The issue of the latter marriage were, Nicholas, bap. Aug. 22, 1618, and William.

ALAN BATTALL, son of William, by marriage with Dorothy Leigh had, William; John (of London); Jenet, wife of — Swarbrick; and a daughter, wife of — Townley. By will, Jan. 11, 1671-2, he leaves £6 to his son, John Battall of London, "if he be living;" "the best heffer sterke" to his granddaughter, Ann Townley. He was buried Jan. 15, 1671-2, his wife being buried Feb. 22, 1670-1.

William Battall of Thornley, yeoman, had a son Alan, died young, July, 1685, and a daughter Jane. He was buried April 14, 1694; and the name has since disappeared from the district.

LEIGH OF THORNLEY.

ELLEN LEIGH of Thornley, connected with the Leighs of Birket in Slaidburn,¹ in her will, May 18, 1657, makes bequests to her son-in-law, Richard Leigh and Jane his wife; Alan, Mathew, Edmund, and Dorothy Battell; Ellen Sherburne; Jenet Alston; Isabella Tasker; with her friends and kinsmen, Lawrence Cottam of the High House, and Edmund Eccles of Thornley, exors.; inventory £120. She was buried Oct. 22, 1661.

TOWNLEY OF LEAGRAM.

John Townley of Lathgrim, gent., by will, Aug. 2, 1638 (proved at York, Nov. 8, 1638), gave all his goods to Richard Townley his "naturall and onlie childe," and constituted him and Henry Townley of Dutton, gent., executors.

Richard Townley of Leagram, yeoman, by will, April 24, 1670, left his tenement to Elizabeth, his wife, and enjoined her to keep his supposed son Richard Udaile. To Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst, Esq., two corslets, one head-piece, and two cross-bows. Elizabeth, his wife, Wm. Hesketh of Croston, schoolmaster, and Lawrence Townley of Burnley, chapman, executors. Inventory, £148.

¹ In Slaidburn churchyard are two brasses in memory of the Leighs.

DUNDERDALE OF WHEATLEY.

WILLIAM DUNDERDALE, by his wife Jane, daughter of Anthony Chatburne, had Robert, Anthony, Richard and Margaret. His father-in-law, by will, Nov. 6, 1623, gave him his lands in Wheatley with remainder to his son, Richard.

From Richard Dunderdale, born in 1622, was descended Robert Dunderdale, buried Mar. 14, 1747-8, aged 70. His son, Richard, bap. Feb. 26, 1703-9, was buried Nov. 22, 1775, leaving two sons, Robert, died s.p., Jan. 1, 1800, aged 54; and Ralph, who married Ann Cross of Ribchester, and was buried May 9, 1818, aged 67. His son, Richard, married Ann, dau. of Wm. Rhodes, and had Robert; Ralph (buried Feb. 11, 1874, aged 46); Sarah, wife of Rd. Hall; Dorothy, Jane, Alice, and Ann. He married, secondly, Jane Dewhurst, and was buried June 7, 1871, aged 80.

ROBERT DUNDERDALE, married Mary, dau. of Rd. Bibby, and was buried April 4, 1873, aged 55.

Over the door of Wheatley is a stone with R. H. A. 1774 (Rd. and Ann Haighton). The property was sold by the Dunderdales to the Earl of Derby.

COTTAM OF THORNLEY.

Of the members of this old Catholic family we have noted: Henry Cottam, will June 1, 1613, nameson, John, and wife, Alice; inventory £56. John Cottam, will, June 16, 1666, mentions wife, Grace, and children, Thomas, Alice, Jane, and Mary.

Henry Cottam by will, Jan. 24, 1684-5, gives his body to be buried in Chipping Church; his leasehold house in Chipping, held under Wm. Cottam of York, clothier, to his son, Edward; his tenement in Thornley to his son, Richard, and the residue among his four children, Edward, Lawrence, Richard, and Elizabeth, wife of John Myerscough—inventory £85. Mary, his widow, by will, April 29, 1689, leaves her goods at Richmond House to her son, Edward.

The second son, Lawrence Cottam, received his preliminary education at Clitheroe, and thence proceeded to the English College at Rome, where he was admitted, Oct. 6, 1677, being 19 years of age. There he was ordained priest, Sep. 7, 1681, and left the College to join the Fathers of the Mission, Jan. 22, 1683-4. On April 14 following he became Chaplain to the Cardinal Protector of England at Rome.

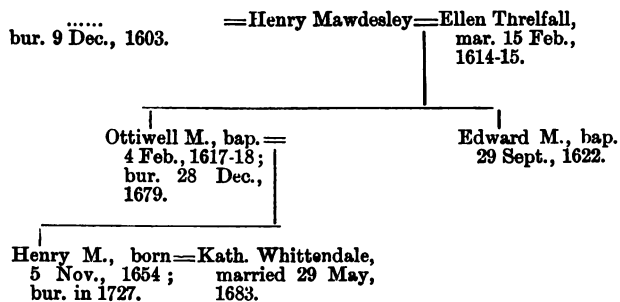
MAWDESLEY OF CHIPPING.

The materials for tracing clearly the descent of this old local family do not appear to exist. We first meet with Thomas Mawdesley, Rector of Chipping (1523-30), some account of whom is given in chap. iii. As stated (pp. 17-18) he seems, shortly before his death, to have acquired lands in Chipping by purchase from Thomas Sothern, of Newport in Salop. William Mawdesley, a kinsman of our rector, who also owned lands in Chipping, succeeded to the estate. He died in 1496, whereupon a moiety of the property was sold to Sir Richard Houghton, while the other moiety passed to his eldest son, Henry Mawdesley, who died in 1526, leaving an only child, Jane. Christopher Mawdesley, younger son of William, succeeded; and in 1551-2, when nearly 70 years old, began a suit in the Duchy Court against Sir Richard Houghton, who he declared had evicted him from a parcel of his freehold inheritance.

The evidence given is, as usual, conflicting. Complainant accuses William Houghton of "lying in wait" for his son, Giles Mawdesley, "with intent to kill or maim him, about 10 o'clock on July 22, and with a picked staff that he carried gave the said Giles a great stroke on the head and sore hurte and wounded him." He prays that as the said Sir Richard is now in "the towne or cyte of London or Westmynster" he may now be enjoined to immediately answer to the complaint.

A Commission was duly appointed: and on April 7 proceeded to take the deposition of witnesses at Langryge [Longridge]. Robert Sherburne, gent., aged 60; John Bond, tenant of plaintiff, aged 60; Christopher Sourbutts, tenant to the Earl of Derby, aged 60; William Wawne, tenant of Robert Sherburne, aged 70; Edward Richmond, tenant of Thomas Lyster, gent., aged 48; Ranald Alston, tenant of Thomas Leyland, Esq., aged 58; and others gave evidence in support of Sir Richard Houghton. Other witnesses were Lawrence Cottam of Dilworth, "servant, tenant, and bailiff" of Sir Richard Houghton, aged 72, who deposed that Christopher Mawdesley went to the Lee and made suit to Sir Richard Houghton; Thomas Mawdesley of Mawdesley, yeoman, nephew of plaintiff, aged 70, who says that William Mawdesley died seized of 20 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 16 acres of pasture in Chipping. (*Duch. of Lanc., Dep. vol. xii.*)

In 1585 Giles Mawdesley of Chipping, gent., is returned as a free tenant in the Hundred of Amounderness. The subjoined incomplete pedigree is compiled from the Chipping registers :—¹



¹ Major Parker sends me the following note which, as he conjectures, may be a mere coincidence: Ottiwell Mawdesley, who died in 1679, seems to have had a descendant, Rector of St. Mary-on-Hill, Chester, at the beginning

of this century. If not connected, it seems strange that the Rector (Thomas) should have had a son "Ottiwell Mawdesley"—Lieut. R.N., died 1812, aged 22.

APPENDIX A.

Subsidy Roll, 1 May, 1 Car. 1 (1626). 111 R. O.

BLEASDALE

Robert Parkinson de fairsnape	in goods...£4
William Beesley	ditto £4
Robert Parkinson de blindhurst.....	ditto £4
Thomas Parkinson de hazlehurst.....	ditto £3
Ellen Bond, Spinster, <i>recusant</i> .	

BOLLAND

Robert Swinglehurst	in goods...£5
Edmund Ashe	ditto £3
John Swinglehurst	Non-communicant fine 8d.
Richard Bruer	ditto ditto
George Bound, and wife	ditto ditto
Thos. Bleasdale, and wife	ditto ditto
Robert Walmesley, and wife	ditto ditto
Leonard Bleasdale, and wife	ditto ditto
Wife of Robert Parker	ditto ditto
James Parker, and wife	ditto ditto
Richard Taylor, and wife	ditto ditto
Edward Turner	ditto ditto

Hearth Tax, 25 Car. 11 (1675). 111, R. O.

BLEASDALE

Thomas Clifton.....8 hearths	Thomas Parkinson .....4 hearths
James Parkinson .....3 „	Robert Hardhorn .....1 „
Thomas Parkinson .....2 „	John Winder .....1 „
Peter Blackburn .....2 „	Richard Parkinson .....1 „
Henry Freckleton.....3 „	Andrew Robotham .....1 „
Robert Parkinson.....4 „	Christopher Parkinson .. 2 „

BOLLAND

Mr Harris .....7 hearths	Michael Dilworth .....2 hearths
Captain Marsden .....8 „	John Parker .....1 „
Richard Marsden .....2 „	John Parker de Pinlings 1 „
George Rauthmell .....1 „	John Parker .....1 „
Robert Rauthmell .....1 „	John Parker, sen. ....1 „
Mr. Toulson .....1 „	William Sailesbury .....2 „
John Dobson .....1 „	Robert farrar .....3 „
W. Rangell .....3 „	Thos. Parker .....1 „
Barth, Fairclough .....1 „	Anne Parker .....1 „
John Bond1 „	Reginald Sharples1 „
John Bleasdale2 „	Alex. Parker.....1 „
Richard Bleasdale2 „	

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